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HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE

93RD SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS,

NOW THE

2ND BATTALION PRINCESS LOUISE'S ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
RODERICK HAMILTON BURGOYNE,
LATE 93RD HIGHLANDERS.



LONDON:
RICHARD BENTLEY AND SON,
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.
1883.

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FROM THE BRIGHT LEGACY.

Received 3 Oct. 1883.

Descendants of Henry Bright, jr., who died at Watertown, Mass., in 1686, are entitled to hold scholarships in Harvard College, established in 1883 under the will of

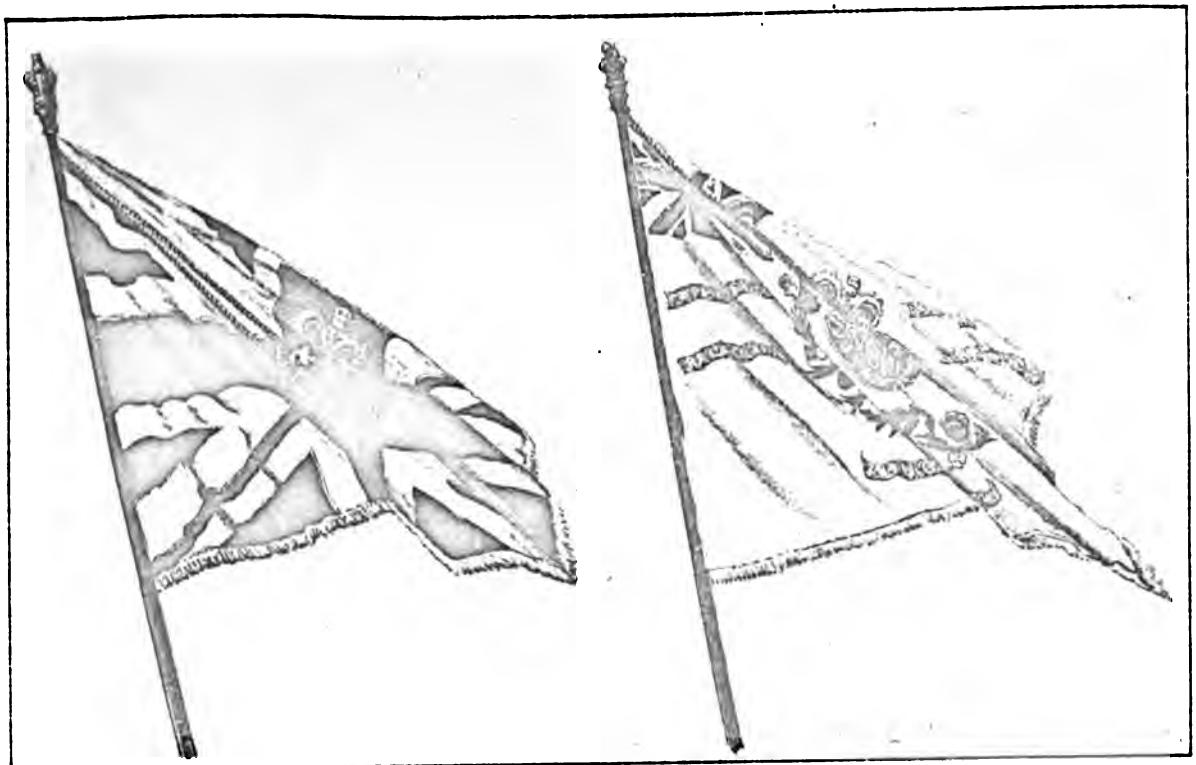
JONATHAN BROWN BRIGHT

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HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE

93RD SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.



The Colours of the Regiment.

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THE COLOURS OF THE REGIMENT.

This illustration is from a drawing by Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Nightingale.

The following distinctions are authorized to be borne upon the regimental colour of the 93rd, which is the only infantry regiment entitled to record "Balaclava":—

Cape of Good Hope. Alma.
Balaclava. Sevastopol.
Lucknow.

See Appendix D.

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PREFACE.

THE historical records of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders having never hitherto been published, I obtained last year, in a letter dated 31st of October, permission from Lieutenant-Colonel Ewen Macpherson, commanding the regiment, to compile and prepare them for publication.

The plan sketched by me at the outset was that a notice of every officer and of his services so far as could be ascertained should be given, likewise the names of killed and wounded of all ranks, and that mention should be made of soldiers specially distinguished, or who have received extra decorations beyond the medal granted to all for each particular campaign. I also proposed to invite officers to contribute their own experiences of certain actions or other services in which they may have taken part with the regiment.

It has been my ambition that this work should be not merely the history of the achievements of the 93rd as a body, but that it should be also as a monument to the memory of those who have fallen in its ranks, and a record of the deeds of as many as possible of those who have contributed to its glory—one that may be referred to with pride by their families and friends now living, as well as by their descendants. I believe I may claim for

these records that they are the first which have been so carried out.

That I have been enabled to follow this programme to the extent comprised in the following pages, is due to the kindness of those who have replied to the many letters I have written, and to the very many questions contained in them, as well as to the institutions which now exist in London, where information can be so readily obtained.

The manuscript record book kept in the regimental orderly room does not appear to have been in use before the year 1828. The portion of the original text in it relating to the New Orleans campaign is from the unpublished journal of Captain Charles Gordon. The entries regarding the Crimea were made under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (now Major-General) Charles Henry Gordon, and those concerning the relief of Lucknow under Dr. Munro. Subsequently, the different commanding officers for the time being have superintended the entries.

Major-General Charles Henry Gordon, C.B., Lieutenant-General F. W. Traill-Burroughs of Rousay, C.B., and Surgeon-General William Munro, C.B., have all assisted me with most valuable information, and I have submitted to their perusal those parts of the manuscript which relate to their periods of service. To Lieutenant-General J. A. Ewart, C.B., I am indebted not only for what I have learned directly from him, but also for very much gleaned from his book, the "Story of a Soldier's Life." He has been good enough to draw the plan of Balaclava, which forms one of the illustrations.

I am also under great obligation to Major William Macdonald, who for nearly twenty-one years was adjutant of the regiment, and I have been particularly fortunate in being able to refer to so old a soldier and so good

a correspondent. Having enlisted into the 93rd in the year 1812, he has been personally acquainted with very many officers and soldiers who joined when the regiment was raised, and many of whom had previously belonged to the Sutherland Fencibles. My thanks are likewise due to Sir Robert Dick-Cunyngham, who has contributed a most interesting account of the action at Kudjwa, to Major George Forbes-Robertson, who has given me much information from notes of his own, and to Major W. F. Fullarton. Mr. Henry Wright and the Rev. J. M. Joass, minister of Golspie, on the part of the Duke of Sutherland, have also assisted me in every way in their power.

Having received permission to make use of the library at the Intelligence Department, Adair House, I was there able to consult useful works giving particulars of various campaigns, and Mr. Percival Dunman, the librarian, was most kind in the trouble he took to obtain from the War Office such information as I asked for.

The Public Record Office, Rolls House, Chancery Lane, not only contains historical works and books of reference, but also original documents of the utmost value, and here I discovered the manuscript returns of the casualties at the Cape of Good Hope, and at New Orleans, which had been transferred from the War Office.

The Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall Yard, contains all the army lists to which I have had to refer, and also historical works.

Through the kindness of the officers of the Royal Engineers, I have been able to refer to books at their institute at Chatham.

The works from which I have gleaned facts are the "Life of Sir David Baird," James's "History of the War," Gleig's "Campaigns in Washington and New Orleans," General Shadwell's "Life of Lord Clyde," General Ewart's "Story of a Soldier's Life" (already

referred to), Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," and Malleson's "History of the Indian Mutiny." It has been a great support to have such works at hand. Not only do they contain in many cases allusion to circumstances that might have escaped remembrance, but they also serve to confirm or otherwise the version one has to work upon, and they often suggest subjects for inquiry.*

It is almost unnecessary for me to say that in preparing the officers' services, Hart's Army List has been invaluable, and without its aid it would hardly have been possible to complete them. It commences from the year 1839. For dates of commissions, changes, etc., previous to that time, the official army lists had to be consulted.

The occupation for my leisure hours derived from gathering and compiling the necessary information has been a source of much pleasure and happiness to me during the past year, and the warm interest taken in the progress of this work by Lieutenant-Colonels Macpherson and Nightingale, and by the officers of the regiment generally, has been a great encouragement.

R. H. BURGOYNE.

ST. MARY'S VALE, CHATHAM,
December, 1882.

* "The Scottish Highlands, Highland Clans and Highland Regiments" (A. Fullarton and Co.) contains an epitome of the services of the 93rd.



THE EARL OF SUTHERLAND,

AS COLONEL OF THE FENCIBLES, 1759.

THE
SUTHERLAND FENCIBLE REGIMENTS.*

1ST SUTHERLAND FENCIBLES.

In the year 1759 the Earl of Sutherland received proposals from Mr. Pitt to raise a Regiment of Fencibles on his estate. The offer was at once accepted, and, in nine days after his lordship arrived in the county with his letters of service, 1100 men were assembled on the lawn before Dunrobin Castle. It is recorded that the martial appearance of these men when they marched into Perth, in May, 1760, with the earl at their head, was never forgotten by those who saw them. It is said that the size and muscular strength of the men was so remarkable that there was no light company—upwards of 260 men being above five feet eleven inches—and they were formed into two Grenadier companies, one on each flank of the battalion. On the peace of 1763 the regiment was marched back to Sutherland, and reduced in the month of May. No man was punished in the four years the regiment was embodied. Soon after this period the earl died, universally lamented, leaving an only child, then an infant.

* From notes prepared by the Duke of Sutherland for the occasion of the presentation of Colours to the 93rd in 1871.

2ND SUTHERLAND FENCIBLES.

In 1779 another regiment was raised, but as the house of Sutherland had no near relative of the name to command the followers of the family, William Wemyss of Wemyss, nephew of the late earl, was appointed colonel. In the course of a few weeks the men were raised, and embodied at Fort George in February, 1779. In May they were sent to the south of Scotland, and stationed in various places, and sent north in 1783 to be reduced. In this regiment, Samuel McDonald, a native of Lairg, served, better known as "Big Sam," seven feet four inches in height, and every way stout in proportion. His parents were of good size, but nothing remarkable. He was considered a good drill, and fortunately of a quiet equable temper. Had he been otherwise, few could have stood a blow from his powerful arm. The Countess of Sutherland, with great consideration and kindness, allowed him 2*s.* 6*d.* per day of extra pay, judging that so large a body must require more sustenance than his military pay could afford. On the regiment being disbanded, he enlisted in the 1st Royals, but the Prince of Wales, being attracted by his appearance, took him as one of his porters at Carlton House. Sam was too large to stand in the ranks, and marched at the head of the regiment when in column, always accompanied by a mountain deer of uncommon size.*

* Major William Macdonald relates the following story which he frequently heard old soldiers in the regiment speak of, and which he believes to be true.

Big Sam had been challenged by an Irish giant to fight with him; the challenge was accepted, and having met the giant, Sam told him that it was customary upon such occasions to shake hands before they began. On this taking place the blood gushed out at the points of the fingers of the giant, who exclaimed that it was "*enough*," and there was no more fight. This occurred in Ireland, but whether when Sam was in the Fencibles or the 93rd is not known.

3rd SUTHERLAND FENCIBLES.

In 1793, with zeal and spirit, this regiment was speedily recruited to the strength of 1084 men, commanded by Colonel Wemyss of Wemyss. It served in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798; ordered home and disbanded in the end of that year.

OFFICERS OF THE SUTHERLAND FENCIBLES, 1798.

COLONEL.

William Wemyss, Maj.-Gen. ...	1st March, 1793.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

James Campbell	26th January, 1797.

MAJORS.

Gordon Clunes	15th February, 1794.
Alexander Sutherland ...	16th March, 1797.

CAPTAINS.

John Gordon	1st March, 1793.
Donald Matheson	" "
R. B. Æneas McLeod	" "
William McDonald	15th February, 1794.
Hugh Mackay	25th February, 1795.
John Sutherland	5th April, 1796.

CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT and CAPTAIN.

George Fraser	16th March, 1797.

LIEUTENANTS.

Alexander Mackintosh ...	15th February, 1794.
John Sutherland	" "
John Mackay	" "
Colin Lauder	" "
Robert Mackay	17th September, 1794.
William Wemyss Fraser ...	7th January, 1795.
William Stenhouse	12th August, 1795.
David Mackay	20th January, 1796.
James Fullarton	" "
Menzies Fullarton	" "

LIEUTENANTS—*continued.*

John Stewart	...	...	23rd March, 1796.
James Fraser	...	...	1st June, 1796.
Donald Ross	...	...	16th March, 1797.
William McKay	...	...	" "
Alexander Anderson	...	...	12th April, 1797.
John Grant	...	...	21st June, 1797.
Sackville Fraser	...	...	22nd June, 1797.
Alexander Sutherland		...	25th June, 1798.

ENSIGNS.

David Fraser	...	...	1st June, 1796.
John Sutherland	...	...	18th August, 1796.
George Cunningham	...	...	29th June, 1797.
Don. Craw. Macleod	...	...	21st September, 1797.
George Rose	...	...	28th September, 1797.
Andrew Gibson	...	...	4th October, 1797.
Alexander Mackenzie	...	...	13th December, 1797.
Donald McDonald	...	...	1st February, 1798.

ADJUTANT.

Alexander Mackintosh		...	1st March, 1793.

QUARTERMASTER.

George Fraser	...	...	1st March, 1793.

SURGEON.

Colin Lauder	...	...	1st March, 1793.

AGENTS: Messrs. Ross and Ogilvie, Argyll Street.

93RD HIGHLANDERS.

SUCCESSION OF COLONELS.

Rank and Names.		From	To	Remarks.
General	William Wemyss of Wemyss	Aug. 26, 1800	Feb. 4. 1822	Died Colonel.
Lt.-Gen.	Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G.C.B.	Feb. 8, 1822	June 4, 1822	To 51st Foot.
Lt.-Gen.	Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B.	June 4, 1822	July 22, 1832	To 56th Foot.
Maj.-Gen.	Sir John Cameron, K.C.B.	July 23, 1832	May 30, 1833	To 9th Foot.
Lt.-Gen.	Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B.	May 31, 1833	July 14, 1840	To 38th Foot.
Lt.-Gen.	Sir James Douglas, K.C.B	July 15, 1840	April 10, 1850	To 42nd Royal Highlanders.
Lt.-Gen.	William Wemyss	Mar. 10, 1850	Nov. 30, 1852	Died Colonel.
Lt.-Gen.	Edward Parkinson, C.B.	Dec. 10, 1852	Jan. 14, 1858	Died Colonel.
General	Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, G.C.B., K.S.I., &c.	Jan. 15, 1858	June 3, 1860	To Coldstream Guards (afterwards Field-Marshal).
Lt.-Gen.	William Sutherland	June 4, 1860	June 2, 1862	Died Colonel.
Lt.-Gen.	Alexander Fisher Macintosh, K.H.	June 3, 1862	Aug. 22, 1866	Died Colonel.
Lt.-Gen.	Charles Craufurd Hay	Aug. 29, 1866	Sept. 27, 1873	Died Colonel.
Lt.-Gen.	Sir Henry William Stisted, K.C.B.	Sept. 28, 1873	Dec. 10, 1875	Died Colonel.
Lt.-Gen.	Freeman Murray	Dec. 1875	Oct. 10, 1876	Transferred to 60th Rifles.
Lt.-Gen.	William Munro, C.B.	Oct. 11, 1876	Jan. 29, 1880	Died Colonel.
General	Mark Kerr Atherley	Jan. 30, 1880	April 5, 1880	Transferred to 92nd Highlanders.
Lt.-Gen.	*Hon.* Robert Rollo, C.B.	April 5, 1880	————	Present Colonel.

93RD HIGHLANDERS.

SUCCESSION OF LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

NAMES.	FROM	TO	REMARKS.
Alexander Halkett . .	Aug. 25, 1800	May 2, 1810	To 104th Foot.
George Johnstone . .	May 3, 1810	June 4, 1814	Promoted Major-General.
Robert Dale	Feb. 10, 1814	Jan. 8, 1815	Killed in action at New Orleans.
Andrew Creagh . .	Sept. 29, 1814	March 7, 1822	To 81st Foot.
William Wemyss . . .	March 16, 1815	Feb. 25, 1816	To Half-Pay.
Henry Milling . . .	*March 7, 1822*	*Dec. 26, 1822*	*Never joined.*
Hon. Sir Charles Gordon, Kt. .	Dec. 26, 1822	March 23, 1826	To Half-Pay.
Duncan McGregor . .	March 23, 1826	July 27, 1838	To Half-Pay (Colonel).
Robert Spark . . .	July 28, 1838	Feb. 20, 1852	Died in command.
Lorenzo Rothe . . .	Feb. 21, 1852	Oct. 20, 1853	
William Bernard Ainslie, C.B.	Oct. 21, 1853	Jan. 25, 1856	
Alexander Sebastian Leith-Hay, C.B.	April 16, 1855	Dec. 20, 1860	
Hon. Adrian Hope, C.B. .	Jan. 25, 1856	April 16, 1858	Killed in action.
John Alexander Ewart, C.B. .	April 16, 1858	Sept. 30, 1859	To 78th Highlanders.
Henry William Stisted, C.B.	Sept. 30, 1859	Aug. 10, 1864	Promoted Major-General.
Robert Lockhart Ross, C.B. .	Dec. 21, 1860	Nov. 28, 1864	
Frederick William Traill-Burroughs, C.B. . .	Aug. 10, 1864	Oct. 29, 1872	
Erskine Scott Francis George Dawson	Nov. 29, 1864	June, 1870	To Half-Pay.
William McBean, V.C. .	Oct. 29, 1872	Feb. 15, 1878	
William Wallingford Knollys	Feb. 16, 1878	Jan. 1, 1879	
Ewen Henry Davideon Macpherson	Jan. 1, 1879	————	In command.

HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE

93RD SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

SCOTLAND — GUERNSEY — IRELAND — CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—2ND BATTALION RAISED.

THE letter of service authorizing the raising of this regiment was dated March, 1799, and was addressed to Major-General Wemyss of Wemyss, nephew of the last Earl of Sutherland, who had been Colonel of the Sutherland Fencibles, disbanded in 1798.

The recruiting was conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Sutherland family. The original levy was confined almost exclusively to the northern counties of Scotland, and was completed, not by the ordinary modes of recruiting, but by a process of conscription.

A census having been made of the disposable population on the extensive estates of the Countess of Sutherland, her agents lost no time in requiring a certain proportion of the able-bodied sons of her numerous tenantry to join the ranks of the Sutherland Regiment,

as a test at once of duty to their feudal chief and to their sovereign.*

The appeal thus made to the patriotism of the men of Sutherland was very generally responded to, and though discontent was occasionally manifested by individual parents at the arbitrary proceedings to which in certain cases it gave rise, yet the young men themselves never seemed to question the right that was assumed over their military services by their chieftain. Hence in a very few months the regiment was completed to its establishment.

1800. On the first formation the strength was 596 men and 34 sergeants, 460 of which were Sutherland men; the others were principally from Ross and the neighbouring counties.

The officers first appointed to serve in the newly raised corps were gazetted on the 16th of September, 1800; but the regiment does not appear to have been mentioned by its numerical title in the *London Gazette* until the 21st of October, 1800, when Hospital-mate William Gordon was appointed to the "93rd" Foot as surgeon; previously it had been distinguished as "Major-General Wemyss's Regiment of Infantry."

As the best proof of the high character of the men, it ought to be stated that until the final inspection of the corps the recruits were never collected together, but were freely permitted, after enrolling their names, to pursue their various callings at home, until an announcement was made in the various parish churches that their presence was required, when a body of six hundred men were assembled and marched, without a single absentee, to Inverness, where the regiment was inspected by Major-General Leith Hay.

* This is said to have furnished the last instance of the exercise of feudal power or influence on a large scale in the highlands of Scotland.

During the sojourn of the regiment at Inverness, it is reported that there was no place of confinement, nor were any guards mounted; the absence of all crime rendering the usual precautions necessary with soldiers quite inapplicable towards the men of Sutherland, whose religious and moral education formed the best guarantee of their conduct as soldiers, and proved by their exemplary bearing upon all occasions, the incalculable value of right principles in a military body. INVERNESS. 1800.

This high character was undoubtedly perfected and sustained by several auxiliary advantages, for not only were many of the non-commissioned officers and privates the children of respectable farmers, and almost all of them of reputable parentage, but a certain proportion of the officers themselves, being gentlemen whose families either resided in, or were closely connected with, the particular counties in which the battalion was recruited, both they and the soldiers regarded the regiment as one large family bound together by the strong ties of neighbourhood, and even of relationship, which inspired reciprocal feelings of confidence and attachment between the commanders and the commanded which it would be vain to hope for in any but a district corps.

In such a regiment, not only did each individual feel accountable for his own character, but in some degree responsible also for the conduct of his comrades; and as, in order to increase a wholesome rivalship between the different companies of the battalion, they were at first classified by parishes, an arrangement that naturally excited the greatest emulation, it followed that every soldier became speedily convinced that, by behaving ill, he should not only be covered with personal disgrace, but would in some measure bring dishonour upon the particular parish to which he, in common with all his comrades in the same company with himself, belonged.

INVERNESS. 1800. On the 23rd of September, 1800, the regiment embarked at Fort George for Guernsey, where it disembarked on the 23rd of October, and where it was, for the first time, armed and fully equipped.

1801. OFFICERS OF THE 93RD HIGHLANDERS

WHOSE NAMES APPEARED IN THE ANNUAL ARMY LIST, 1801.

COLONEL.

William Wemyss.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

Alexander Halkett.

MAJOR.

John Graham.

CAPTAINS.

Samuel Brown.
Henry C. Sutherland.
Alexander Gordon.
Gordon Clunes.
Charles Grant.
Alexander Bower.
Alexander Mackay.

CAPTAIN-LIEUT. AND CAPTAIN.

Robert Sutherland.

LIEUTENANTS.

William Fraser.
A. Sutherland.
James Fraser.
Richard Miller.
George Williamson.
Thomas Hitchens.
Reuben Borrett.
Richard Ryan.
George Young.
Robert Harrison.
Alexander Sutherland.

ENSIGNS.

James Fraser.
Sackville Fraser.
Donald Macleod.
Alexander Mackenzie.
William Lunt.
John Black.
Henry Allison.

PAYMASTER.

James Malcolmson.

ADJUTANT.

William Lunt.

QUARTER-MASTER.

Thomas Maxwell.

SURGEON.

William Gordon.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON.

Francis Jeffrey.

AGENTS: Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, Craig's Court.

GUERNSEY. During its residence in Guernsey, the regiment



Samuel McDonald.
"Big Sam."

BIG SAM.

I have not been able to find any print or drawing of the dress of the regiment in or about the year 1800. Some months ago a photograph of Samuel McDonald, evidently originally taken from a print, was sent to me, as being likely to represent the dress at that period. Lately, Colonel Macpherson sent me a volume of a well-known work, "Kay's Portraits," published by Hugh Paton, Edinburgh, 1839. This contains the portrait of "Big Sam," here reproduced,* in the uniform of the Fencibles. The photograph appears to be identical, and no doubt from the same original. Probably there would be little difference between the dress of the Fencibles and the early uniform of the 93rd.

R. H. B.

See Appendix A.

* By permission of Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh, publishers of a new edition.

received the unqualified approbation of the Governor, Sir H. Dalrymple and of Brigadier General MacDonald, commanding the troops, as well for the rapid progress it made in its military training, as for its continued good conduct in quarters. GUERNSEY. 1801.

Sergeant Samuel McDonald, well known by the appellation of "Big Sam," died at Guernsey on the 6th of May, 1802, aged forty. He was a native of the county of Sutherland, and during part of the American war served in the Fencible Corps raised there; he was afterwards fugleman to the Royals, and continued in this situation till the year 1789. At that time his extraordinary stature and obliging disposition procured him a recommendation to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with whom he served as lodge porter at Carlton House till 1793; he was then appointed sergeant in the Sutherland Fencibles. He measured seven feet four inches high, four feet round the chest, extremely strong built and muscular, yet proportionable, unless his legs might be thought even too large for the load they had to bear. His strength was prodigious, but such was his pacific disposition that he was never known to exert it improperly.* 1802.

* "Annual Register," vol. xliv. 1802, contains the above account of "Big Sam." His tomb was restored by the non-commissioned officers 79th Cameron Highlanders in 1820, and in 1870 by the officers of the 93rd. I find in "The Book of Modern Scotch Anecdotes," edited by James Allan Mair, published by Routledge, the following:—"'Big Sam,' a noted character in the Sutherland Fencibles, happened one night to be placed as sentry over a piece of ordnance, which, on account of its weight, would have required three or four ordinary men to move. He had not been long at his post, however, when his comrades, who were enjoying themselves at the guard-room fire, were astonished at his entrance with the huge instrument of warfare on his shoulder. On being asked what he meant by deserting his post, Sam replied, 'Why, what's the use, lads, of standing out there in such a cold night, watching that bit of iron, when I can watch it in here as well?'"—R. H. B.

KIRKCALDY AND ABERDEEN

1802.

In September, 1802, the 93rd were ordered to return to Scotland for the purpose of being disbanded. They embarked on the 21st of that month and arrived on the 14th of October, when they received a route for Kirkcaldy in Fife. While at Kirkcaldy, and after the discharge of thirty or forty of the men belonging to Shetland, the order for reduction was countermanded in consequence of the expected renewal of hostilities, and the regiment marched to Aberdeen, where it arrived on the 8th of November.

1803.

NEWRY.

In February, 1803, it was removed to Ireland, landing there on the 21st, and was stationed at Newry till the following July, when it was suddenly ordered to Dublin, to assist in quelling the serious insurrection which arose in the Irish capital on the occasion of Lord Kilwarden's murder.

DUBLIN.

At this period, the men being quartered in the liberties of Dublin, which was placed under martial law, were exposed to numerous temptations; but their kind and steady yet decided conduct towards the infatuated population they were intended to overawe, formed a theme of universal praise.

1804.

ENNISKILLEN.

1805.

Nothing further appears to have occurred to the 93rd particularly worthy of notice while it was stationed in Ireland. Early in 1804 it was removed from Dublin to Enniskillen, where it was quartered nine months, and thence to Longford and Youghal. At the latter place, in the beginning of 1805, it was suddenly ordered to embark for Jamaica, but after being about ten days or a fortnight on board ship it was landed, and marched to Mallow, where it remained till a new destination was given to it.

On the 30th of July, 1805, the regiment embarked at Cove of Cork for the Cape of Good Hope, and sailed with other corps of an expeditionary force.

The following is copied from the "Embarkation Return of His Majesty's 93rd Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Halkett," dated Cove Harbour, 30th of July, 1805:— ENNISKILLEN. 1805.

Transports' Names.	Lieut.-Col.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Qr.-Master.	Surgeon.	Assist.-Surg.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Women.	Children.
Perseus	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	9	11	8	159	18	11
Charlotte	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	8	3	156	17	11
Ann	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	10	5	143	13	3
Elisha Tupper	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	6	7	4	125	60	38
Total	1	2	5	10	4	1	1	1	1	2	29	36	20	583	108	63

ABSENT OFFICERS.

Major-General Wemyss.—On the Staff, N.B.
Captain H. C. Sutherland.—Resignation sent in.
" Trench.—On the Staff, England.
" Williamson
Lieutenant Johnstone } At the Isle of Wight.
Ensign Hedderick *
Lieutenant James Fraser.—Recruiting.
Ensign John McKay.—Commission dated 1st May, 1805.

VACANT OFFICERS.

Captain John McLeod, since 9th May removed to 9th Veteran Battn.
" William Fraser " removed to 9th Veteran Battn.
Ensign James Scobie, 25th June, 1803, promoted in Regiment.
" David Johnstone, 21st May, 1804, removed to 1st Foot.

	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.
Recruiting	5	3	2	11
Furlough	—	—	—	—
Sick Absent	—	—	—	10
Wanting	1	1	—	356
Establishment	35	40	22	1000

(*Signed*) A. HALKETT,
Lt.-Colonel, 93rd Regiment.

* It is evident that Ensign Hedderick joined the regiment in time to land at the Cape, since he was wounded in action there.

1806. Having touched at Madeira and St. Salvador, they proceeded to their destination, where they landed on the 6th of January, 1806.

In his "Highlanders of Scotland,"* Colonel David Stewart says: "This battalion formed part of an armament embarked at Cork, under the command of Major-General Sir David Baird, intended for the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope. This expedition consisted of three companies of artillery, 200 men of the 20th Light Dragoons, and the 24th, 38th, 71st, 72nd, 83rd, and 93rd regiments, with the 59th destined for India.

"The troops were embarked, and sailed in the beginning of August, 1805, and after a boisterous passage reached the Cape, and anchored in Table Bay on the 4th of January, 1806. The troops were immediately brigaded. The 24th, 38th, and 83rd were under the command of Brigadier-General Beresford; and the Highland brigade of the 71st, 72nd and 93rd regiments, under Brigadier-General Ronald C. Ferguson. The surf being violent, on the 5th, Brigadier-General Beresford, with the cavalry and 38th regiment, was detached to Saldanha Bay to effect a landing there. This was done without opposition a few days afterwards, and on the 6th, the surf having somewhat abated, the Highland brigade landed in Lospard Bay, experiencing a slight opposition from a light corps of the enemy scattered along the heights bordering on the shore. On this occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Pack of the 71st, and a few men were wounded, and thirty-five men of the 93rd lost by the upsetting of a boat in the surf.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

"The stores being landed on the 7th, the troops advanced on the 8th, and ascending to the summit of the

* "Sketches of the character, manners, and present state of the Highlanders of Scotland; with details of the military service of the Highland regiments, by Colonel David Stewart." Published in 1822.

Blauwe Berg (or Blue Mountains), the enemy was perceived drawn up on a plain, in two lines of about five thousand men, with twenty-three pieces of cannon. General Baird quickly formed his troops in two columns, and directed the first brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Baird (in the absence of Brigadier-General Beresford), towards the right, while the Highland brigade, thrown forward on the high road, advanced on the enemy, who opened a heavy fire of grape, round shot, and musketry. Seemingly determined to retain their position, the enemy kept up a smart fire as our troops approached, till General Ferguson gave the word to charge. The order was instantly obeyed. The charge was so impetuous, and apparently so irresistible, that the enemy, appalled and panic-struck, fired the last volley in a manner without aim or effect, gave way at all points, and fled in great confusion, having sustained a loss of more than six hundred men killed and wounded, while that of the British was only sixteen killed, and 191 wounded. The 93rd lost two soldiers killed, and Lieutenant-Colonel Honeyman, Lieutenants Scobie and Strachan, Ensigns Hedderick and Craig,* one sergeant, one drummer, and fifty-one privates, wounded. The enemy made no further resistance, and thus easily was this important colony acquired."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1806.

List of casualties amongst the non-commissioned officers, drummers and rank and file at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in January, 1806.*

COMPANY COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT A. MCKENZIE.

Sergeant	Alexander Lowrie	Wounded.
Corporal	George Fraser	Drowned.

* Lieutenant Strachan and Ensign Craig were probably attached to the regiment.

Cape of Good Hope. 1806.	Corporal	Walter Leister ...	Drowned.
	,,	James Sutherland	,,
	Drummer	Angus Chisholm	,,
	,,	Alexander Greig ...	Wounded.
	Private	John Alexander	Drowned.
	,,	Gilbert Anderson	,,
	,,	James Anderson	Wounded.
	,,	John Arbuckle ...	Drowned.
	,,	Samuel Brock	,,
	,,	James Burnett ...	Wounded.
	,,	Magnus Duell	Drowned.
	,,	Hugh Ferguson ...	Wounded.
	,,	David Fraser	Killed.
	,,	William Fraser ...	Drowned.
	,,	James Gillespie	,,
	,,	Thomas Grant ...	,,
	,,	William Grant	,,
	,,	James Greig ...	,,
	,,	John Gunn ...	,,
	,,	Andrew Jordan ...	,,
	,,	John Leithead	,,
	,,	Richard Lyness ...	Wounded.
	,,	Donald McAulay	Drowned.
	,,	Alexander McDonald	,,
	,,	Peter McDonald	,,
	,,	Alexander McIntyre	,,
	,,	David McKay	,,
	,,	John McLeod 1st *	,,
	,,	John McLeod 2nd	,,
	,,	James Mills 1st ...	,,
	,,	William Murray	,,
	,,	John Rea ...	Wounded.
	,,	Alexander Ross	Drowned.
	,,	George Ross ...	,,
	,,	George Sutherland	,,
	,,	John Sutherland	,,
	,,	George Thomson	,,
	,,	Hugh Thomson ...	,,
	,,	John Watt ...	,,
	,,	William Williamson	,,
	,,	Alexander Young	,,

* From the original pay lists at the Record Office.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL'S BROWN'S COMPANY.

			CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1806.
Corporal	David Clarke	Wounded.	
Private	John McFarlane	,,	
,,	Alexander Sutherland 3rd	,,	

COMPANY COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT SCOBIE.

Private	William Dunn	
,,	John McDonald 2nd	Killed.
,,	James McKay 1st	Wounded.
,,	Angus McKenzie	,,

CAPTAIN A. GORDON'S COMPANY.

Private	James Bennett	Wounded.
,,	William Dunnett	,,

CAPTAIN ÆNEAS SUTHERLAND'S COMPANY.

Corporal	George Telford	Wounded.
Private	John Kerr	,,
,,	Donald McLeod	,,
,,	Andrew Thomson	,,
,,	Alexander Walker	,,

COMPANY COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT SPREAD.

Private	Donald Gunn	Wounded.
,,	George Gunn	,,
,,	Ebenezer Halley	,,
,,	John Jamieson	,,
,,	Richard Leonard	,,
,,	Neil McDonald	,,
,,	Donald Matheson	,,
,,	George Robertson	,,
,,	Hector Sutherland	,,

CAPTAIN HICHEN'S COMPANY.

Private	Hance Donaldson	Wounded.
,,	James Latten	,,
,,	Donald McKay 2nd	,,
,,	Neil McKay	,,
,,	John Mathison	,,
,,	George Muir	,,
,,	John Murray 2nd	,,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1806.

CAPTAIN RYAN'S COMPANY.

Private	William Coots	Wounded.
"	David Gilmore	"
"	Robert Gunn	"
"	Alexander McLeod	"
"	Murdoch Morrison	"
"	John Ross 1st	"
"	William Stark	"
"	John Sutherland	"

COMPANY COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT N. MCKINNON.

Corporal	Roderick Munro	Wounded.
Private	Robert Adams	Drowned.
"	James Chalmers	Wounded.
"	William McKay 5th	Drowned.
"	James Peters	Wounded.

Copy of Sir David Baird's despatch relating to operations at the Cape. From the *London Gazette Extraordinary*, of Friday, February 28th, 1806.*

Despatch.

"Cape Town, January 12th, 1806.

"My LORD,

"I have the honour to announce to you the capitulation of the town and garrison of Good Hope to His Majesty's arms.

"In my despatch of the 24th ult., from St. Salvador, I had the honour to apprise your lordship of the measures adopted to refresh the forces under my command, and having with much difficulty procured about sixty or seventy horses for the cavalry, and the sick being recruited, the expedition sailed on the 26th of that month, and we had the good fortune to reach Table Bay on the 4th inst.

"It had been intended to disembark the army im-

* This despatch is also given in the "Life of Sir David Baird," published by Bentley, of which there is a copy in the Royal United Service Institution.

mediately, and with a view of covering our design before entering the bay, the 24th regiment, under the command of the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, was detached under the charge of the *Leda* frigate, to make a demonstration of landing in Camps Bay, but the winds having failed, the fleet did not arrive at its anchorage until the day was too far advanced to attempt a landing. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1806. Despatch.

"On the morning of the 5th the first brigade, under the orders of Brigadier-General Beresford, was embarked in boats, and proceeded towards the only accessible parts of the shore in a smaller bay sixteen miles to the northward of Cape Town, whence it appeared practicable to effect a debarkation; but the surf had increased so considerably, that combined with the local difficulties of the spot, it was found necessary to abandon the attempt.

"The rest of the day was devoted to a careful examination of the coast from Lospard's Bay to within gun-shot of the batteries in Cape Town, but which only produced the distressing conviction that the chance of effecting a landing depended on contingencies very unlikely to be realized, except in a perfect calm.

"In consequence of this inference, and in order to obviate the disadvantages of delay in adopting a resolution which I apprehended would at last be necessarily imposed on me, I directed Brigadier-General Beresford to proceed with the 38th regiment and the 20th Light Dragoons, escorted by H.M.S. *Diomede* to Saldanah Bay, where the debarkation could be accomplished with facility, and a prospect was afforded us of procuring horses and cattle; and I proposed following with the main body of the army in the event of the beach where we were being impracticable the ensuing morning. The surf along the shore of Lospard's Bay having considerably

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1806. Despatch.

abated next morning, I determined, with the concurrence of Commodore Sir Home Popham, to make an effort to get the troops ashore; and accordingly the Highland brigade, composed of the 71st, 72nd, and 93rd regiments, effected that object, under the command of Brigadier-General Ferguson.

"The shore had been previously very closely inspected by the Brigadier, and by his spirited exertions and example our efforts were crowned with success, although a confined and intricate channel to the shore (which had been accurately pointed out by beacons which had been laid down by the diligence and activity of the boats of H.M.S. *Diadem*), and a tremendous surf opposed the passage of the troops.

"The enemy had scattered a party of sharp-shooters over the contiguous heights commanding the landing; but the casualties of this service arose principally from natural difficulties, and it is with the deepest concern I have the honour to inform your lordship that we lost thirty-five rank and file of the 93rd regiment by the oversetting of one of the boats, notwithstanding every possible effort to rescue these unfortunate men.

"The remainder of the troops could only be brought on shore on the succeeding day, when the extraordinary obstacles to all intercourse with the fleet, which nothing but the courage and perseverance of British seamen could surmount, barely enabled us to obtain the indispensable supplies of water and provisions for immediate subsistence.

"On the morning of the 8th the army, consisting of the 24th, 59th, 71st, 72nd, 83rd, and 93rd regiments, about four thousand strong, was formed into two brigades, with two howitzers and six light field-pieces, and moved towards the road which leads to Cape Town; and having ascended the summit of the Blauwe Berg, or Blue

Mountains, and dislodged the enemy's light troops, I discovered their main body drawn up in two lines, prepared to receive us, and even in motion to anticipate our approach.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1806. Despatch.

"The enemy's force apparently consisted of about five thousand men, the greater proportion of which was cavalry, and twenty-three pieces of cannon yoked to horses. The disposition and the nature of the ground occupied by the enemy's troops, made it evident that they meant to reserve their right wing, and with their left attempt to turn our right flank. But to frustrate their design, I formed the army into two columns, the second brigade under Brigadier-General Ferguson keeping the road, while the first struck off to the right, and took the defile of the mountains.

"Having accomplished my purpose, our line was formed with equal celerity and order, and the left wing, composed of the Highland brigade, was thrown forward, and advanced with the steadiest step under a very heavy fire of round shot, grape, and musketry. Nothing could surpass or resist the determined bravery of the troops, headed by their gallant leader, Brigadier-General Ferguson, and the numbers of the enemy who swarmed in the plain served only to augment their ardour and confirm their discipline.

"The enemy received our fire and maintained his position obstinately, but in the moment of charging the valour of British troops bore down all opposition, and forced him to a precipitate retreat.

"The first brigade, composed of the 24th, 59th, and 83rd regiments, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Baird in the absence of Brigadier-General Beresford, was unavoidably precluded by its situation from any considerable participation in the triumph of the British arms. The flank companies of the 24th, however, had

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1806. Despatch.

an opportunity of distinguishing themselves in dislodging a number of horse and riflemen from the heights on our right flank. This brilliant achievement was, however, clouded by the loss of Captain Forster of the Grenadiers, whose gallantry is recorded in the hearts of his brother soldiers and the universal regrets of the army.

"It is utterly impossible to convey to your lordship an adequate idea of the obstacles which opposed the advance, and retarded the success of our army; but it is my duty to inform your lordship, that the nature of the country, a deep, heavy, and dry sand covered with shrubs, scarcely pervious by light bodies of infantry; and above all, the total privation of water under the effect of a burning sun, had nearly exhausted our gallant fellows in the moment of victory; and with the greatest difficulty were we able to reach Reit Valley, where we took our position for the night.

"A considerable portion of the provisions and necessaries with which we started, had been lost during the action, and we occupied our ground under an apprehension that even the great exertions of Sir Home Popham and the navy could not relieve us from starvation.

"My lord, on every occasion where it has been found necessary to call for the co-operation of British seamen in land enterprises, their valour has been so conspicuous, and their spirit of labour and perseverance so unconquerable, that no tribute of my applause can add a lustre to their character; but I discharge a most agreeable portion of my duty, in assuring your lordship, that on the recent employment of their services, they have maintained their reputation; and in this place it behoves me to inform your lordship, that the uniform good conduct of those gallant fellows, and the zeal of

Captain George Byng who commanded them, together with every subordinate officer, have merited my fullest approbation. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1806.

"The loss of the enemy in the engagement is reported to exceed seven hundred men killed and wounded; and it is with the most sensible gratification that I contrast it with the enclosed return of our casualties. Your lordship will perceive the name of Lieutenant-Colonel Grant among the wounded, but the heroic spirit of this officer was not subdued by his misfortune, and he continued to lead his regiment to glory as long as an enemy was opposed to His Majesty's 72nd. I have the cordial satisfaction to add, that his wound, although very severe, is not pronounced dangerous; and I do indulge the hope and expectation of his early recovery, and resumption of command.

"On the morning of the 9th, recruited by such supplies as the unwearied diligence and efforts of the navy could throw on shore (the 59th regiment being, however, almost destitute of food), we prosecuted our march upon Cape Town, and took up a position south of the Sael River, which we trusted might preserve a free communication with the squadron; for our battering train, as well as every other necessary, except water, had yet to pass to us from His Majesty's ships.

"In this situation, a flag of truce was sent to me by the commandant of the garrison at Cape Town (the Governor-General Janssens having retired, after the action of the 8th, into the country, moving by Hottentots Holland Kloof), requesting a suspension of hostilities for forty-eight hours, in order to negotiate a capitulation. In answer to this overture, I despatched Brigadier-General Ferguson, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, to stipulate, as the condition of my acquiescence, the surrender of the outworks of the town within

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1806.

six hours, allowing thirty-six for arranging the articles of capitulation.

"My proposition being assented to, the 59th regiment marched into Fort Kreocke; and on the next day, in conjunction with Sir Home Popham, the terms were agreed upon, and His Majesty's troops were put into possession of the several defences of the town. Of the modified capitulation, as ratified by us, I have the honour to enclose a copy.

* * * * *

(*Signed*) "DAVID BAIRD."

The 93rd remained in garrison at the Cape until it embarked for England in 1814. Though it was thus placed in a state of inactivity, inexpressibly painful to every ardent soldier, during the most animating period of the war that was proceeding on the continent of Europe; and was consequently denied any share in the innumerable triumphs that were gained by most other corps, the men did not cease to exhibit by their consistent and respectable conduct in quarters, an example of steadiness and subordination that was frequently held forth, by the military authorities at the Cape, as most worthy the imitation of all the other troops in the garrison.

The religious principles which influenced no inconsiderable number of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regiment, seem to have been so greatly strengthened by the instrumentality of a concurrence of favourable circumstances at the Cape, that being anxious, in addition to their stated meetings for reading the Scriptures and for prayer, to enjoy the advantages of spiritual instruction agreeably to the tenets of their National Church, and there being no Divine service in the garrison except the customary one of reading prayers to the troops on parade, the men of the 93rd, in 1808,

formed a Church, appointed elders and other office-bearers, of their own number, engaged and paid a stipend to a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and had Divine service regularly performed agreeably to the ritual of the Established Church. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1806.

As a memorial of this institution, which proved a signal blessing to the regiment, the communion plate remained for many years in the possession of the sergeants, and there were amongst the regimental records, the regulations intended for the government of its members, which strikingly manifested alike the sober piety and the soldierlike sentiments that animated the gallant founders of this establishment.

The numbers more intimately associated, as communicants, with the regimental church, amounted to some hundreds, none of whom, it may fairly be presumed, would have been permitted to approach its more sacred ordinances by the excellent minister presiding over them, who did not evince unimpeachable morality of conduct as well as a rational profession of religion.

But the benefit of this institution was not confined to those more immediately connected with it, or who contributed to its support; for good as well as evil principle and example having a diffusive property, it proved that the influence of the truly religious though minor portion of the battalion produced, by a sort of reflex operation, the most beneficial effects upon the external conduct of many who were not guided, either directly or professedly, by similar principles. Hence, notwithstanding the great influx about this period of recruits of much more questionable character than the respectable men of whom it was originally composed, the 93rd still continued to be distinguished above all other corps by their general propriety of demeanour upon every occasion.

While at the Cape, severe punishments in the regi-

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1806.

ment were unnecessary; and so rare was the commission of crime, that twelve and even fifteen months together have been known to elapse without a single court-martial being assembled for the trial of any soldier of the 93rd, whose presence besides, as an emphatic compliment to their steadiness, was generally dispensed with when the other troops of the garrison were commanded to witness the infliction of corporal punishment.

While the soldiers of the regiment continued thus remarkable for their sobriety, for the decency and tone of propriety observable in their most common conversation, for their alacrity in the performance of duty, and their contentment, subordination, and respect for military authority; their frugality enabled them, and their generous sense of duty inclined them, to save out of their pay considerable sums of money for the relief of their poor relations at home, as well as for more general objects of benevolence. And in addition to their contributions to the charitable funds formed in the regiment, an old officer of the 93rd affirms that many of the men were in the habit of lodging in his hands savings amounting to from five pounds to fifty pounds until opportunities were presented of forwarding the money to its destination; and upon one occasion in particular five hundred pounds were remitted to Sutherland, exclusive of many minor sums sent home through the post-office.

With such soldiers, steadily reflecting honour on their country and the service, the responsibility of officers was easily and joyfully discharged, and it would naturally become their study to extend the most ample indulgence to men whose high sense of honour rendered them incapable of abusing it.

Lieutenant-Colonel Halkett left the 93rd for the 104th Foot, on May 3rd, 1810; he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel George Johnstone.

Cape of Good Hope.

1813.

In 1813, a second battalion was added to the regiment. It was formed at Inverness, and was destined to join the army under the Duke of Wellington, but owing to the peace of 1814 its destination was changed.

A second battalion formed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Dale succeeded Colonel Johnstone, 10th February, 1814.

1814.

2nd Battalion proceeds to Newfoundland.

On the 29th and 30th of March, 1814, the second battalion embarked at Aberdeen for Gravesend, where it disembarked on the 10th of April, and on the 23rd of April embarked at Gosport on board the ships *William Heathcot* and *Mariner*, for Newfoundland.

The following is a list of the officers, with the ships in which they embarked:—

Major William Wemyss	*William Heathcot.*
Captain Donald McLeod	*Mariner.*
„ Neil McKinnon	„
„ James Gunn	*William Heathcot.*
„ Robert Cook	„
Lieutenant Wemyss Sutherland ...	„
„ Angus Leslie	„
„ William Rose ...	*Mariner.*
Ensign George Menzies	„
„ Peter Grant	*William Heathcot.*
„ Peter Cheape	*Mariner.*
„ Lewis Grenier	*William Heathcot.*
„ Bruce Lamb	„
„ James Walker	„
„ David Cowan	„
„ John Arthur	*Mariner.*
„ Gordon	„
Ensign and Adjutant H. Ball ...	„
Paymaster Alexander Aitken ...	*William Heathcot.*
Quarter-Master John Duncan ...	„
Surgeon Punchon	„
Assistant-Surgeon George Ingles ...	*Mariner.*

The 1st battalion embarked for England from the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th of April, 1814. On the occasion of its departure, Lord Howden, the Governor, issued the following order:—

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. 1814.

"In obedience to orders from His Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, the 93rd regiment will immediately make the necessary preparations for leaving this colony.

"His Excellency the Commander of the Forces feels the sincerest pleasure in expressing the general regret of this colony upon the departure of the 93rd regiment; their long residence has added every year to their character for discipline and good conduct, and they will be borne universally in remembrance as friends as well as excellent soldiers.

"The Commander of the Forces anxiously joins in the public voice that so approved a corps, when called forth into the more active scenes that now await them in Europe, will confirm the well-known maxim, that the most regular, and best conducted troops in quarters, are those who form the surest dependence, and will acquire the most renown in the field."

The ships in which the battalion embarked were the *Baring*, *Preston*, and *Norfolk* transports.

The officers were distributed as follows:—

Major	Robert Dale	*Baring.*
"	Andrew Creagh	*Preston.*
Captain	Alexander Gordon (Major)	*Norfolk.*
"	Thomas Hichens	"
"	Richard Ryan	*Preston.*
"	Edward Fawconer	*Norfolk.*
"	Alexander Douglas (Major)	*Preston.*
"	Alexander McKenzie	*Baring.*
"	Henry Ellis	"
"	William Lunt (Supernumerary) ...	*Norfolk.*
Lieutenant	Edward Hart	*Preston.*
"	Alexander McDonnell	*Norfolk.*
"	H. H. McLean	"
"	John Hedderick	*Baring.*
"	Robert Spark	"
"	Æneas McPherson	*Norfolk.*
"	Andrew Phaup	*Baring.*

Lieutenant George Munro	*Norfolk.*	Cape of Good Hope.	
„ Alexander Muirhead	*Preston.*		
„ John White	„		
„ James Ewart	*Norfolk.*	1814.	
„ John Brown	*Preston.*		
„ D. McPherson	*Norfolk.*		
„ John McDonald	*Preston.*		
„ Charles Gordon	*Baring.*		
„ Alexander Rose	„		
„ John Hay	„		
„ Charles Head	*Preston.*		
„ William Graves (Supernumerary) ...	„		
Ensign F. A. Stuart	*Baring.*		
„ Alexander Douglas	*Preston.*		
Paymaster Thomas Patullo	*Baring.*		
Adjutant James Ireland	„		
Quarter-Master George McKay	„		
Surgeon George Mann	„		
Assistant-Surgeon James Dempster	*Preston.*		
Acting Assistant-Surgeon Regan	*Norfolk.*		

The convoy under charge of His Majesty's ships *Clorinde*, *Semiramis*, and *Stag* sailed from Table Bay on the 1st of May, and on the 19th cast anchor in St. Helena roads. Being joined there by some ships of war and a fleet of Indiamen from China, the whole (fifty-four in number) sailed from St. Helena on the 2nd of June, and on the 2nd of August the transports came to anchor in Plymouth Sound. Proceeding afterwards to Spithead, the regiment was transferred on the 10th to His Majesty's ships *Belle Poule*, *Dublin*, and *Queen*, to be reconveyed to Plymouth, where it was disembarked on the 15th and marched into Frankfort barracks.

Of those disembarked there were :—

Scotch	50	Sergeants.	18	Drummers.	909	Rank and file.	
English	—	„	1	„	16	„	„
Irish	2	„	1	„	17	„	„
Foreigners	—	„	2	„	2	„	„
Total	52	Sergeants.	22	Drummers.	944	Rank and file.	

NEW ORLEANS.

1814. On the 7th of September, 1814, orders were received for the 1st battalion 93rd Highlanders to hold itself in immediate readiness for embarkation, and Major-General Sir John Keane arrived the same day to take command of the force of which the regiment was to form part.

On the 16th of September they embarked in three divisions, in His Majesty's ships *Alceste*, *Bedford*, and *Belle Poule*, and on the 18th the expedition sailed, supposed for the purpose of making a descent upon some part of the coast of the United States.

The following is from the embarkation return:—

Officers' Names and Ships.	
Lieutenant-Colonel Dale	*Bedford.*
Major Creagh (Lieutenant-Colonel) ...	*Alceste.*
„ A. Gordon	*Belle Poule.*
Captain Ryan	*Bedford.*
„ Fawconer	*Belle Poule.*
„ A. Douglas	*Alceste.*
„ A. McKenzie	*Bedford.*
„ H. Ellis	„
„ W. Lunt	*Belle Poule.*
„ E. Hart	*Alceste.*
„ A. Muirhead	„
Lieutenant H. H. McLean	*Belle Poule.*
„ J. Hedderick	*Bedford.*
„ R. Spark	„
„ Æ. McPherson	„

Lieutenant	A. Phaup	...	*Belle Poule.*	Expedition to New Orleans.
„	J. Brown	...	*Alceste.*	
„	J. Ewart	...	*Belle Poule.*	
„	D. McPherson	...	„	
„	J. McDonald	...	*Bedford.*	1814.
„	C. Gordon	...	*Belle Poule.*	
„	A. Rose	...	*Alceste.*	
„	J. Hay	...	„	
„	C. Head	...	*Belle Poule.*	
„	W. V. Graves	...	„	
Ensign	Douglas	...	*Alceste.*	
Paymaster	Patullo	...	*Bedford.*	
Adjutant	Ireland	...	„	
Quarter-Master	McKay	...	„	
Assistant-Surgeon	Dempster	...	„	
„	J. Regan	...	*Alceste.*	

ABSENT AND REASONS.

Colonel Wemyss.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Johnstone. } General Officers.

Captain D. C. McLeod.
Lieutenant W. E. Sutherland.
Ensign George Menzies.
„ Peter Grant.
„ Peter Cheape.
„ Bruce Lamb.
„ Lewis Grenier.
„ J. Walker.
„ G. Inglis.
} Doing duty with 2nd Battalion.

Surgeon George Mann.—H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief's leave.
Lieutenant F. A. Stuart.—Disembarked sick.

RECRUITING.

Captain A. McKay.—Inverness.
Lieutenant C. Thomson.
„ D. McKenzie. } Unknown at Head-Quarters.
Ensign A. Fraser.—Inverness.

NUMBERS EMBARKED.

Three Field Officers, 10 Captains, 15 Subalterns, 5 Staff, 42 Sergeants, 22 "Trumpeters," 48 Corporals, 817 Privates.
Brevet-Major Boulger. Embarked on 17th September.

Expedition to New Orleans.

1814.

The fleet having touched at Madeira made the Island of Barbadoes on the 4th of November, and remained in Carlisle Bay taking in water, and exercising the troops occasionally on shore until the 12th, when it weighed and made sail to leeward, and on the 23rd came to anchor in Nigril Bay, Jamaica. Here we found Sir Alexander Cochrane with his flagship, etc., the *Tonnant*, 80 guns, and the force which had been under the command of the late General Ross at Washington and Baltimore, waiting, as it would appear, for the troops under Sir John Keane.

On the 26th of November, the fleet (upwards of fifty sail) weighed, and stood out of the bay, the whole under the directions of Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, who was supposed to have the destination of the expedition entrusted to him. Secret, however, as it was said to be kept, it was anticipated and conveyed to the Americans at New Orleans from Port Royal, Jamaica, almost before setting sail from that island; at all events, some time before the British armament made the American coast.

The fleet having made the land (which is extremely low) on the 10th of December, came to anchor near the entrance of Lake Borgne, and opposite some barren islands (the Chandeleur). From this to the 22nd of December the time was entirely occupied in conveying the troops in the boats of the fleet (after the capture of some American gun-boats) to an uninhabited island (Pine Island) on Lake Ponchantrain, a continuation of Lake Borgne. On this miserable spot the army rendezvoused, and bivouacked amongst marshes and mud for two days, when the boats of the fleet were again employed, and a difficulty encountered in conveying and landing the troops a distance of at least eighty miles. In this manner, the only possible mode left, sixteen hundred men were landed on the afternoon of the

23rd of December, and having, after some trouble, marched eight or ten miles along the edge of a ditch or canal by an indirect path, apparently surrounded, as it were, with an impervious forest of reeds, over which the tallest could not possibly see, they at length found themselves on the banks of the Mississippi, without encountering the smallest opposition. NEW ORLEANS. 1814.

This small force was attacked in their bivouac on the night of the 23rd of December by the Americans, supposed to be about four thousand strong, and after a desperate and desultory struggle, in which a great loss was sustained on both sides, the enemy were compelled to make a hasty retreat. On this occasion the only part of the regiment engaged was the Grenadier and part of a battalion company, under Lieutenant-Colonel Dale. On the two following days the whole of the army was landed, including part of the 1st and 5th West Indian regiments, whose services here were rendered worse than useless, from their inability to stand the frost and cold.

On the morning of the 28th of December, the army advanced towards the American lines, having the day before blown up, through the means of red-hot shot, an American armed schooner, and compelled a frigate to move up the river, both these vessels having flanked our position. The force was in two brigades, and formed into close column.

The 95th, in advance, drove in the enemy's picquets after some skirmishing. On the column getting within range of their cannon, a brisk fire was opened upon it with considerable effect from the frigate as well as their batteries, the first shot enfilading the 85th regiment, in front of the 93rd, and killing or wounding the officer in command of the leading company of that corps and several men. The left column having deployed, continued advancing with the eager and sanguine hope of

NEW ORLEANS. 1814. pushing forward and forcing the enemy's lines, when just as it had got nearly within musket range, orders were given for each regiment to form into close column again, and await, under the best shelter (where in point of fact there was little or none), for further orders to advance; but for this order, which was so fondly looked for, they waited in vain, being kept under fire for five hours. The army at last had to retire several hundred yards, and take up a position for the night, after sustaining some loss in killed and wounded.

The 93rd on this occasion had three rank and file killed and several wounded, comparatively a very trifling loss, considering the quantity of shot and shell that fell around and amongst them; the latter, however, from the swampy nature of the ground, did little or no execution.

During the 29th, 30th, and 31st of December, the 93rd and the other corps suffered annoyance in their encampment or bivouac from the guns of the enemy, which were placed in battery on the right bank of the Mississippi. Meanwhile several guns were got up with immense labour, and batteries erected, chiefly constructed of sugar hogsheads,* by our army, which were supposed to be strong enough to silence, or at least to cope with those opposed to us.

1815. Long before daybreak on the 1st of January, 1815, the

* In the Rev. G. R. Gleig's "Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans," he says, referring to these:—"In the erection of these batteries, a circumstance occurred worthy of notice, on account of its singularity. I have already stated that the whole of this district was covered with the stubble of sugar cane, and I might have added, that every storehouse and barn attached to the different mansions scattered over it was filled with barrels of sugar. In throwing up these works, the sugar was used instead of earth. Rolling the hogsheads towards the front, they were placed upright in the parapets of the batteries; and it was computed that sugar to the value of many thousand pounds sterling was thus disposed of."

army was in motion to be placed in position similar to that of the 28th of December, but closer to the American lines. Forming in close column of regiments, they were ordered to lie down and wait for the favourable issue of the fire of our batteries against the enemy's works, which opened with a brisk fire at daylight, but it was unfortunately all in vain. After a cannonade of several hours, all, or the greater part, of our guns were dismounted and silenced, and after a trying and harassing day, the whole of which it was under fire, orders were given for the army to retire to its former bivouac. The 93rd lost one subaltern, one sergeant, and six rank and file killed, and several wounded. From this day to the 7th the army underwent great fatigue in the carriage of guns, stores, etc., and was constantly annoyed both day and night by the batteries of the enemy on the opposite side of the Mississippi, which were daily killing or wounding some of our officers or men in camp. On the afternoon of the 7th, the troops had their hopes again raised by the orders issued for a general attack the following morning, but as this expedition commenced, so did it terminate, in utter disappointment and calamity.

NEW ORLEANS. 1815.

On the 8th of January the main body of the regiment were advancing in compact close column towards the centre of the American lines, which were pouring a tremendous fire of grape and musketry, including buckshot, upon them, flushed with the confidence of measuring bayonets with their hitherto concealed enemies, when their patience and discipline were again put to the test when within at most eighty or a hundred yards of their breastworks, by an order to halt. In this unenviable position, without the permission or even power to fire with any effect whatever, with nothing visible but the murderous aim of thousands of American rifles, or more properly speaking their muzzles (the tops of their caps

NEW ORLEANS. 1815.

being only seen as they loaded and fired), resting upon their parapets, did the writer of this record * hear some staff officer exclaim, as he hurriedly came up and rode away, "Ninety-third, have a little patience, and you shall soon have your revenge." But, alas! it was decreed otherwise. The regiment continued without any farther orders whatever, the officers and men mowed down in all directions, until Sir John Lambert, the senior surviving general officer, thought it advisable to order the army to retire.† In this most disastrous affair (action it could not well be termed) the 93rd was greatly cut up, having five officers and one volunteer, four sergeants, one drummer, and one hundred and fifteen rank and file killed, including those who died the next day of their wounds; twelve officers (including one volunteer), seventeen sergeants, three drummers, and three hundred and forty-eight rank and file wounded.

A very interesting account of this day's proceedings

* Captain Charles Gordon.

† A lady, the daughter of an American gentleman, who was present with the enemy, says, writing to Lieutenant-Colonel Nightingale: —"I have often heard my father say that both officers and men gave proof of the most intrepid gallantry, and that it moved him to tears, as he saw man after man of magnificent Highlanders mowed down by the murderous artillery and rifle balls. They moved forward in perfect order, giving three cheers as they advanced, heedless of a pitiless storm of balls, and only gave way when five hundred of their number lay dying on the field. A little drummer boy climbed up into a tree, and continued to cheer the poor fellows on until the end of the fight. The Americans, comparatively safe, behind a breastwork formed out of cotton bales, only lost thirteen men, and they made every one of their rifles tell. My father was not a military man, but like many of his fellow-citizens, volunteered for the defence of his country. He was a personal friend of the American general, Jackson, who commanded, and was on his staff as bearer of despatches. After the battle, my father took a Bible from the body of one of the Highlanders; it had his name, but no address, and had been given him by his mother."

is given in *Blackwood's Magazine* for September, 1828 * (No. 143), from which the following is extracted:— NEW ORLEANS. 1815.

"The British army was drawn up in the following order: the 4th, 21st, 44th, and six companies of the Rifle Brigade formed our right wing; the light companies of the 7th, 93rd, and a company of the 43rd Light Infantry on our left, and destined to storm the redoubt on the main road; a company of carried their scaling ladders and fascines; the remainder of the 93rd were in position near the road, and their movements were to be regulated by the progress made by the troops on the opposite bank; the nine companies each of the 7th and 43rd formed the reserve, and were to be employed as affairs might render expedient; several small batteries were placed along the line, and two black corps were a short distance in rear.

"At daybreak, the signal rocket having been thrown up, our batteries opened, and the troops stationed on the left bank moved forward to the attack, the left column † preceding a very little the right wing, on purpose to engage the enfilading fire of the redoubt, as well as that of the battery on the opposite bank, and having at its head the company of the 43rd Light Infantry, advanced along the main road to storm the redoubt, under a very deadly fire of grape shot and musketry from the main line of entrenchments, as well as from the redoubt. This small body of men, however,

* This is signed with the initials "R. S.," and dated "Hull Citadel, July 17th, 1828." I conclude, therefore, that the writer must have been Captain Robert Simpson, of the 43rd, the only officer with those initials whose name I find amongst the wounded who were also taken prisoners. Lieutenant Robert Sparks, of the 93rd, was wounded but not taken prisoner.—R. H. B.

† "The left column, composed of one company of the 7th, 93rd, and 43rd, were considered a forlorn hope; they had, in killed and wounded, eight officers and one hundred and eighty soldiers."

ORLEANS. 1815.

continued to press forward, and with such rapidity, that they passed along the front of the powerful battery placed on the opposite bank without suffering from its fire; and although Captain Henry of the 7th, and Hitchens of the 93rd light companies, and other officers, had already fallen by the grape shot and musketry fire from the batteries on this side of the river; and in spite of the good conduct of troops defending the redoubt, who, after the head of the column had descended into the ditch, continued their fire into its rear; and although their scaling ladders and fascines were not brought up, forced themselves, after a short but very severe contest, into the redoubt, which was defended by part of the 7th American Regiment, the New Orleans rifle company, and a detachment of the Kentucky Riflemen. But Lieutenant-Colonel Renny* of the 21st, who, from his singular intrepidity, had been selected to command this attack, was killed in ascending by the first embrasure, two rifle balls entering his head; and it was only when the British soldiers were on the parapet and in the embrasures that the redoubt was yielded to us, and for a time the guns were in our possession, thus rendering the defence very honourable to the enemy, and the more creditable to the brave troops who, under circumstances of very great difficulty, had succeeded in carrying the work. At this moment the contest was in our favour, the capture of the redoubt thus early having prevented its enfilading fire from being brought against the columns composing our right wing, in which was placed our principal force.

* "Mr. Withers, a respectable Kentucky farmer, having decided upon an attempt to kill Lieutenant-Colonel Renny, placed a second ball in his rifle, and, taking post behind the first gun in the redoubt, shot the Lieutenant-Colonel the moment he reached the embrasure; and possessing himself of his watch and snuff-box, presented them to me, by whom they were forwarded to the Lieutenant-Colonel's relations, agreeably to the request of Mr. Withers."

But the right wing, being about to engage, on finding themselves in consequence of the conduct of deprived of the materials they considered absolutely necessary for the passage of the ditch, hesitated; and this being under the enemy's fire, was changed first into confusion, and afterwards into almost general retreat, causing a loss, in all probability, out of proportion to what would have been sustained, had they, in a determined manner, rushed forward in a body and stormed the intrenchments, crowning the crest of the glacis with light infantry; for, protected by their fire, it was quite possible to have accomplished the passage of the ditch * without the assistance of either scaling ladder or fascine; as these, however, were not brought up, confidence was lost, by even the very same soldiers who, under obstacles in a tenfold degree more difficult to be surmounted, had triumphantly planted the British standard on the ramparts of Badajos and St. Sebastian. The feeling of regret at this failure was not a little increased by the knowledge that there were intrepid men upon this point, who in an isolated manner passed not only the ditch, but gained even the parapet."

"Among other instances of conspicuous gallantry, Captain Wilkinson, of the Staff, nobly fell on the slope of the parapet, upon which he had at that moment gained a footing." †

* * * * * *

* "This observation is made in consequence of the whole of the defences having been passed by me, partly as conqueror, and partly as a wounded prisoner."

† In another note the writer says, "Having remained during the whole day in the American field hospital, I had an opportunity of observing the consternation caused to the enemy by Colonel Thornton's attack on the opposite bank, which was totally unexpected, and, in the British shout of victory, I anticipated a speedy release from captivity. It cannot be but proper to express gratitude for the courteous civility of General Jackson, who, on causing a staff officer to

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The main if not the entire cause of this day's disasters was the misconduct of the regiment which had been detailed for the duty of carrying the fascines and ladders —and which misconduct arose from the incapacity of the officer (a captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel), who happened at the time to be in command of it.* The regiment in question had rendered distinguished service on many occasions previously, and had opportunity afterwards as early as Waterloo of retrieving its character, as in several campaigns since; it is only fair, therefore, to regard this as a melancholy instance of how really good and gallant soldiers may become demoralized when in bad hands. The officer was subsequently brought to a court-martial, and Major M'Dougal, of the 85th, aide-de-camp to Sir Edward Pakenham, says, in giving his evidence:—"At no period in the field did I see any part of the regiment in a body; there were some at the head of the column, many at the flanks and rear of the column: I particularly remarked several soldiers of that regiment throwing down the fascines and ladders to commence firing. It is my opinion, that the whole confusion of the column proceeded from the original defective formation of the; the fall of Sir Edward Pakenham deprived the column of its best chance of success; and, had the column moved forward according to order, the enemy's lines would have been carried with little loss." †

The wounded, or at least such of them as could be

express regret for the misfortune which had made me a prisoner, begged my acceptance of a bottle of choice claret, rendered at that time, in consequence of the British blockade, of rare value in that part of America."

* It will be seen that General Lambert, in his despatch, touches but lightly on the subject of the fascines and ladders, possibly reserving it for some more confidential report.

† See "James's Military Occurrences."

removed, having been conveyed in open boats and small craft to the shipping, after enduring every privation, the army followed as soon as circumstances rendered it practicable, and by the end of the month the whole of the remnant of what it had been, was afloat, and on board ship again in comparative luxury. NEW ORLEANS. 1815.

Soon after this (7th of February) the fleet weighed and made sail to the eastward, and came to anchor at the mouth of the Bay of Mobile. The 93rd and the greater part of the army were disembarked upon an uninhabited island (Isle Dauphin), and, as soon as circumstances permitted, encamped. Meantime, a fort built on a projecting headland, commanding the entrance, and opposite to our encampment, had surrendered to that portion of the troops sent against it, and other preparations were making for attacking the fortified town of Mobile, when a stop was put to them by accounts received of the preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and the United States. After being encamped about six weeks,* the army was ordered to embark for Europe.

* In Gleig's "Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans," an account is given of how the time was spent after the offensive operations were discontinued. A theatre was erected, and there was also shooting and fishing; he says, "As summer came on, the island sent forth multitudes of snakes from their lurking places, which infested the camp, making their way in some instances into our very beds. This was bad enough, but it was not the only nuisance to which we were subject. The alligators, which during the winter months lie in a dormant state, now began to awaken, and prowling about the margin of the pool, created no little alarm and agitation. Apparently confounded at our invasion of their territories, these monsters at first confined themselves to the marshy part of the island, but becoming by degrees more familiar, they soon ventured to approach the very precincts of the camp. One of them at length entered a tent, in which only a woman and a child chanced to be, and, having stared round as if in amazement, walked out again without offering to commit any violence. But the visit was of too serious a nature to be overlooked. Parties were accordingly formed for their destruction, and it

NEW ORLEANS. 1815.

Eight companies of the 93rd were put on board the *Alceste* and *Belle Poule* troop ships, the remaining two companies being detained as the last of the troops to evacuate the island, and putting into Havannah for a supply of fresh provisions, arrived at Spithead on the 15th of May.

Extract from a despatch of Major-General Keane to Major-General the Honourable Sir Edward Pakenham:—

1814. Despatch.

"Camp on the left bank of the Mississippi, nine miles from New Orleans, December 26th, 1814.

"SIR,

"I have the honour to inform you, that between the 17th and 22nd instant, the troops destined for the attack of New Orleans were collected at Isle aux Poix, which is the entrance of the Pearl river.

"Having learnt that it was possible to effect a landing at the head of the bayou * Catalan, which runs into Lake Borgne, I directed Major Forrest, assistant quarter-master-general, to have it reconnoitred. Lieutenant Peddie, of that department, accompanied by the Honourable Captain Spencer, of the navy, ascertained on the night of the 18th that boats could reach the head of the bayou, from which a communication might be made

was usual on the return of each from an excursion, instead of asking how many birds, to demand how many snakes and alligators had been shot.

"Another employment, also, deserves to be noted, because it is truly characteristic of the boyish jollity of young soldiers. Wearied with a state of idleness, the officers of the 7th, 43rd, and 14th Dragoons made an attack with fir-apples upon those of the 85th, 93rd, and 95th. For the space of some days they pelted each other from morning till night, laying ambuscades, and exhibiting, on a small scale, all the stratagems of war; whilst the whole army, not even excepting the Generals themselves, stood by and spurred them on."

* *Bayou*—Creek.

to the high road, on the left bank of the Mississippi, leading to New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS. 1814. Despatch.

"On the morning of the 22nd, every arrangement being made by Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Alexander Cochrane, I determined to attempt it. The light brigade, composed of the 85th and 95th regiments, Captain Lane's rocketeers, one hundred sappers and miners, and the 4th regiment as a support, the whole under the command of Colonel Thornton, were placed in the boats; and the 21st, 44th, and 93rd regiments, under Colonel Brooke, and a large proportion of artillery under Major Munro, were embarked in small vessels.

"At 10 a.m. on the 22nd we sailed from Pearl river, and reached the head of the bayou at daylight next morning. A landing was immediately effected, without any other opposition than the country presented. Captain Blanchard, of the royal engineers, in the course of two hours opened a communication through several fields of reeds intersected by deep muddy ditches, bordered by a low swampy wood. Colonel Thornton then advanced and gained the high road, taking up a position with the right resting on the road, and the left on the Mississippi. In this situation I intended to remain until the boats returned for the rest of the troops to the vessels, some of which grounded at a great distance.

"At about eight o'clock in the evening, when the men, much fatigued by the length of time they had been in the boats, were asleep in their bivouac, a heavy flanking fire of round and grape shot was opened upon them by a large schooner and two gun vessels, which had dropped down the river from the town and anchored abreast of our fires. Immediate steps were necessary to cover the men, and Colonel Thornton, in the most prompt and judicious manner, placed his brigade under the inward slope of the bank of the river, as did also

NEW ORLEANS. 1814. Despatch.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke, of the 4th regiment, behind some buildings which were near that corps. This movement was so rapid that the troops suffered no more than a single casualty.

"The 3-pounders being the only guns up, the success of a few 12-pound rockets, directed by Captain Lane, was tried against these vessels; but the ground on which it was necessary to lay them not being even, they were found not to answer, and their firing was ceased.

"A most vigorous attack was then made on the advanced front and right flank piquets—the former of the 95th, under Captain Hallan; the latter, the 85th, under Captain Schaw. These officers and their respective piquets conducted themselves with firmness, and checked the enemy for a considerable time; but renewing their attack with a large force, and pressing at these points, Colonel Thornton judged it necessary to move up the remainder of both corps. The 85th regiment was commanded by Brevet-Major Gubbins, whose conduct cannot be too much commended. On the approach of his regiment to the point of attack, the enemy, favoured by the darkness of the night, concealed themselves under a high fence which separated the fields, and calling to the men as friends, under pretence of being part of our own force, offered to assist them in getting over, which was no sooner accomplished than the 85th found itself in the midst of very superior numbers, who, discovering themselves, called on the regiment immediately to surrender. The answer was an instantaneous attack. A more extraordinary conflict has perhaps never occurred—absolutely hand to hand, both officers and men. It terminated in the repulse of the enemy, with the capture of thirty prisoners.

"A similar finesse was attempted with the 95th regiment, which met the same treatment.

"The enemy finding his reiterated attacks were repulsed by Colonel Thornton, at half-past ten o'clock advanced a large column against our centre. Perceiving his intention, I directed Colonel Stovin to order Lieutenant-Colonel Dale, with one hundred and thirty men of the 93rd regiment, who had just reached the camp, to move forward and use the bayonet, holding the 4th regiment in hand, formed in line, as my last reserve. Colonel Dale endeavoured to execute his orders, but the crafty enemy would not meet him; seeing the steadiness of his small body, gave it a heavy fire, and quickly retired. Colonel Brooke, with four companies of the 21st regiment, fortunately appeared at that moment on our right flank, and sufficiently secured it from further attack. NEW ORLEANS. 1814. Despatch.

"The enemy now determined on making a last effort, and, collecting the whole of his force, formed an extensive line, and moved directly against the light brigade. At first this line drove in all the advanced posts, but Colonel Thornton, whose noble exertions had guaranteed all former success, was at hand. He rallied his brave comrades round him, and moving forward with a firm determination of charging, appalled the enemy, who, from the lesson he had received on the same ground in the early part of the evening, thought it prudent to retire, and did not again dare to advance.

"It was now twelve o'clock, and the firing ceased on both sides. From the best information I can obtain, the enemy's force amounted to five thousand men, and was commanded by Major-General Jackson. Judging from the number left on the field, his loss must have been severe. I now beg leave to inclose a list of our casualties on that night, and have only to hope it will appear to you that every officer and soldier on shore did his duty," etc.

* * * * *

NEW ORLEANS. 1815. Despatch.

Despatch from Major-General Lambert to Earl Bathurst:—

"Camp in front of the enemy's lines, below New Orleans, January 10th, 1815.

"MY LORD,

"It becomes my duty to lay before your lordship the proceedings of the force lately employed on the coast of Louisiana, under the command of Major-General the Honourable Sir E. M. Pakenham, K.B., and acting in concert with Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir A. Cochrane, K.B.

"The report which I inclose from Major-General Keane will put your lordship in possession of the occurrences which took place until the arrival of Major-General the Honourable Sir E. Pakenham to assume the command. From that period I send an extract of the journal of Major Forrest, assistant-quarter-master-general, up to the time of the joining of the troops (which sailed on the 26th of October last under my command), and which was on the 6th of January; and from that period I shall detail, as well as I am able, the subsequent events.

"I found the army in position in a flat country, with the Mississippi on its left and a thick extensive wood on its right, and open to its front, from which the enemy's line was quite distinguishable.

"It seems Sir E. Pakenham had waited for the arrival of the Fusiliers and 43rd regiment, in order to make a general attack upon the enemy's line; and on the 8th the army was formed for that object.

"In order to give your lordship as clear a view as I can, I shall state the position of the enemy. On the left bank of the river it was simply a straight line of about a front of 1000 yards, with a parapet, the right

resting on the river and the left on a wood, which had been made impracticable for any body of troops to pass. This line was strengthened by flank works, and had a canal of about four feet deep generally, but not altogether of an equal width—it was supposed to narrow towards their left. About eight heavy guns were in position on this line. The Mississippi is about eight hundred yards across; and they had on the right bank a heavy battery of twelve guns, which enfiladed the whole front of the position on the left bank. NEW ORLEANS. 1815. Despatch.

"Preparations were made on our side, by very considerable labour, to clear out and widen a canal that communicated with a stream by which the boats had passed up to the place of disembarkation to open it into the Mississippi, by which means troops could be got over to the right bank, and the co-operation of armed boats could be secured.

"The disposition for the attack was as follows:—a corps, consisting of the 85th Light Infantry, two hundred seamen, and four hundred marines, the 5th West India Regiment, and four pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel Thornton of the 85th, was to pass over during the night, and move along the right bank towards New Orleans, clearing its front until it reached the flanking battery of the enemy on that side, which it had orders to carry.

"The assailing of the enemy's line in front of us, was to be made by the brigade composed of the 4th, 21st, and 44th regiments, with three companies of the 95th under Major-General Gibbs, and by the 3rd brigade, consisting of the 93rd, two companies of the 95th, and two companies of the Fusiliers, and 43rd, under Major-General Keane; some black troops were destined to skirmish in the wood on the right; the principal attack was to be made by Major-General Gibbs; the 1st brigade,

NEW ORLEANS. 1815. Despatch.

consisting of the Fusiliers and 43rd, formed the reserve; the attacking columns were to be provided with fascines, scaling ladders, and rafts; the whole to be at their stations before daylight. An advanced battery in our front, of six 18-pounders, was thrown up during the night, about eight hundred yards from the enemy's line. The attack was to be made at the earliest hour. Unlooked for difficulties, increased by the falling of the river, occasioned considerable delay in the entrance of the armed boats and those destined to land Colonel Thornton's corps, by which four or five hours were lost, and it was not until past five in the morning, that the 1st division, consisting of five hundred men, were over. The *ensemble* of the general movement was lost, and in a point which was of the last importance to the attack on the left bank of the river, although Colonel Thornton, as your lordship will see in his report, which I enclose, ably executed in every particular his instructions, and fully justified the confidence the Commander of the Forces placed in his abilities. The delay attending that corps occasioned some on the left bank, and the attack did not take place until the columns were discernible from the enemy's lines at more than two hundred yards distance; as they advanced, a continued and most galling fire was opened from every part of their line, and from the battery on the right bank.

"The brave Commander of the Forces, who never in his life could refrain from being at the post of honour, and sharing the dangers to which the troops were exposed, as soon as from his station he had made the signal for the troops to advance, galloped on to the front to animate them by his presence, and he was seen, with his hat off, encouraging them on the crest of the glacis *;

* This statement was made in error, General Pakenham fell before reaching the glacis. *Vide* "James's Military Occurrences."

it was there (almost at the same time) he received two wounds, one in his knee, and another, which was almost instantly fatal, in his body; he fell in the arms of Major McDougall, his aide-de-camp. The effect of this in the sight of the troops, together with Major-General Gibbs and Major-General Keane being both borne off wounded at the same time, with many other commanding officers, and further, the preparations to aid in crossing the ditch not being so forward as they ought to have been, from, perhaps, the men being wounded who were carrying them, caused a wavering in the column, which in such a situation became irreparable; and as I advanced with the reserve, at about two hundred and fifty yards from the line, I had the mortification to observe the whole falling back upon me in the greatest confusion. NEW ORLEANS. 1815. Despatch.

"In this situation, finding that no impression had been made, that though many men had reached the ditch, and were either drowned or obliged to surrender, and that it was impossible to restore order in the regiments where they were, I placed the reserve in position, until I could obtain such information as to determine me how to act to the best of my judgment, and whether or not I should resume the attack, and if so, I felt it could be done only by the reserve. The confidence I have in the corps composing it would have encouraged me greatly, though not without loss, which might have made the attempt of serious consequence, as I know it was the opinion of the late distinguished commander of the forces, that the carrying of the first line would not be the least arduous service. After making the best reflections I was capable of, I kept the ground the troops then held, and went to meet Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, and to tell him, that under all the circumstances I did not think it prudent to renew the attack that day. At about ten o'clock I learnt of the success of Colonel

NEW ORLEANS. 1814. Despatch.

Thornton's corps on the right bank. I sent the commanding officer of the artillery, Colonel Dickson, to examine the situation of the battery, and to report if it was tenable; but informing me that he did not think it could be held with security by a smaller corps than two thousand men, I consequently ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, on whom the command had devolved (Colonel Thornton being wounded), to retire.

"The army remained in position until night, in order to gain time to destroy the 18-pounder battery we had constructed the preceding night in advance. I then gave orders for the troops resuming the ground they occupied previous to the attack.

"Our loss has been very severe, but I trust it will not be considered, notwithstanding the failure, that this army has suffered the military character to be tarnished. I am satisfied, had I thought it right to renew the attack, that the troops would have advanced with cheerfulness. The services of both army and navy, since their landing on this coast, have been arduous beyond anything I have ever witnessed, and difficulties have been got over with an assiduity and perseverance beyond all example by all ranks, and the most hearty co-operation has existed between the two services.

"It is not necessary for me to expatiate to you upon the loss the army has sustained in Major-General the Honourable Sir E. Pakenham, Commander-in-Chief of this force, nor could I in adequate terms. His services and merits are so well known that I have only, in common with the whole army, to express my sincere regret, and which may be supposed at this moment to come particularly home to me.

"Major-General Gibbs, who died of his wounds the following day, and Major-General Keane, who were both carried off the field within twenty yards of the glacis, at

the head of their brigades, sufficiently speak at such a moment how they were conducting themselves. I am happy to say Major-General Keane is doing well. New Orleans. 1814.

"Captain Wylly, of the Fusiliers, military secretary to the late Commander of the Forces, will have the honour of delivering to your lordship these despatches. Knowing how much he enjoyed his esteem, and was in his confidence from a long experience of his talents, I feel I cannot do less than pay this tribute to what I conceive would be the wishes of his late general, and to recommend him strongly to your lordship's protection. Despatch.

"I have, etc.,

(*Signed*) "JOHN LAMBERT,

"Major-General Commanding."

Extract. "Return of casualties in action with the enemy near New Orleans, on the 23rd and 24th of December, 1814.

"93rd Foot. 1 rank and file wounded."

Between the 25th and 31st of December, 1814.

"93rd Foot. 2 rank and file killed, 5 rank and file wounded."

Between the 1st and 5th of January, 1815. 1815.

"93rd Foot. 1 sergeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 10 rank and file, wounded."

NAME OF OFFICER.

Lieutenant Andrew Phaup, severely (since dead).

Extract. "Return of casualties on the 8th of January, 1815.

"93rd Foot. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 2 sergeants, 58 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 17 sergeants, 3 drummers, 348 rank and file, wounded; 3 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 99 rank and file, missing."

NEW ORLEANS.

1815.

KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Dale
Captain Thomas Hichens
" Alexander Muirhead.

WOUNDED.

Captain	Richard Ryan	Severely.
"	P. O'K. Boulger	"
"	Alexander McKenzie	"
"	Henry Ellis	"
Lieutenant	H. H. McLean	Slightly.
"	R. Spark	"
"	David McPherson	"
"	Charles Gordon	Severely.
"	John Hay	"
Volunteer	John Wilson	Slightly.

MISSING.

Lieutenant	George Munro	Severely wounded.
"	John McDonald	" "
"	Benjamin Graves	" "
Volunteer	B. Johnston.	

Lieutenants Munro, McDonald, and Graves were taken prisoners, and the first-named died of his wounds on the 16th.

Return of non-commissioned officers, drummers, fifers, and privates of the 1st battalion 93rd regiment of foot who died, etc., during the month from 25th of December, 1814, to 24th of January, 1815.*

Rank.	Name.	Place of birth.	Trade.	How became non-effective.	Place where and day on which became non-effective.
Private	David Polson	Loth, Sutherland	Labourer	Killed in action	Before New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815.
"	Robert Gunn	Kildonan, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	Robert Grant	Dornoch, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	Alexander Macdonald	Rogart, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	William Macdonald	Aird, Inverness	Shoemaker	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	Hugh Mackay, 2nd	Farr, Sutherland	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, ditto

* From the original at the Public Record Office.

Rank	Name.	Place of birth.	Trade.	How became non-effective.	Place where and day on which became non-effective.
Private	William Macleod, 2nd	Farr, Sutherland	Tailor	Killed in action	Before New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
„	William Macleod, 3rd	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
„	William Myles	Monymeal, Fife	Weaver	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
„	Alexander Ross	Kincardine, Ross	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
„	Peter Sutherland	Rogart, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
„	John Tawse	Telon, Angus	Weaver	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
Corpl.	John Dowie	Abondu, Fife	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
Private	Thomas Macintosh	Strathearn, Inverness	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
„	Alexander Morrison	Inverness, Inverness	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
„	James Bennet	Clackmannan, Fife	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
„	Angus Ross	Rogart, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
„	John Forrester	Kilreany, Fife	Flax-dresser	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
„	William Ross	Tain, Ross	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
„	Samuel Matheson	Kildonan, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
„	John Ross	Kincardine, Ross	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
„	John Sutherland	Clyne, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
Corpl.	Donald Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
Private	William Ross, 1st	Tain, Ross	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
„	Robert Mackay, 1st	Clyne, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto 8 Jan., 1815
„	Donald, Macdonald	"Inverness, Inverness"	Ditto	Died of wounds	In New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
„	William Sutherland, 1st	Clyne, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	On board H.M. ship *Belle Poule*, 16 Jan., 1815
Corpl.	David Sutherland	Latheron, Caithness	Ditto	Killed in action	Before New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
Private	John Sutherland	Latheron, Caithness	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto 8 Jan., 1815
„	Peter Gordon	Glasvein, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto 8 Jan., 1815
„	John Maclesal	Farr, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto 8 Jan., 1815
„	Robert Fraiser	Edinburgh	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto 8 Jan., 1815

Rank.	Name.	Place of birth.	Trade.	How became non-effective.	Place where and day on which became non-effective.
Private	William Sutherland	Dornoch, Sutherland	Labourer	Killed in action	Before New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
"	William Mackay, 3rd	Farr, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto 8 Jan., 1815
"	Angus Mackay, 3rd	Farr, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto 8 Jan., 1815
"	Robert Mackay, 1st	Farr, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto 8 Jan., 1815
"	Donald Mackenzie	Golspie, Sutherland	Ditto	Died of wounds	On board, 19 Jan., 1815
"	Andrew Longmore	Deskford, Aberdeen	Ditto	Ditto	In New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
Sergt.	Alexander Menzies	Perth	Ditto	Dead	On board, 25 Jan., 1815
Private	John Mackay	Farr, Sutherland	Ditto	Dead of wounds	In New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
"	Donald Macdonald, 2nd	Farr, Sutherland	Ditto	Killed in action	Before New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
"	Angus Matheson	Lairg, Sutherland	Ditto	Dead from wounds	In New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
"	Donald Macdonald, 1st	Rogart, Sutherland	Ditto	Killed in action	Before New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
"	William Gordon	Golspie, Sutherland	Carpenter	Ditto	Ditto 8 Jan., 1815
"	Angus Mackay, 1st	Golspie, Sutherland	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	Alexander Sutherland, 2nd	Clyne, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
Corpl.	James Fraser	Kildonan, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
Private	Donald Graham	Rogart, Sutherland	Shoemaker	Died from wounds	On board, 24 Jan., 1815
"	Robert McPherson	Loth, Sutherland	Ditto	Dead	In a boat on the Lake Lac-Borgne, 24 Jan., 1815
"	Alexander Mackay, 2nd	Rogart, Sutherland	Labourer	Died from wounds	On board, 14 Jan., 1815
Private	Alexander Mackay, 1st	Loth, Sutherland	Shoemaker	Died from wounds	24 Jan., 1815
"	George Miller	Arderodie, Inverness	Labourer	Killed in action	Before New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
"	John Fraser	Criech, Sutherland	Tailor	Ditto	Ditto 8 Jan., 1815
"	James Murray	Rogart, Sutherland	Hairdresser	Died from wounds	On board, 16 Jan., 1815
"	Donald Sutherland	Latheron, Caithness	Labourer	Ditto	In New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
"	Andrew Murray	Rogart, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto 8 Jan., 1815

Rank.	Name.	Place of birth.	Trade.	How became non-effective.	Place where and day on which became non-effective.
Private	Donald Murray	Rogart, Sutherland	Labourer	Killed in action	Before New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
,,	John Macculloch	Durness, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
,,	Peter Macdonald	Rogart, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
,,	Hugh Macdonald	Rogart, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
,,	James Murray	Loth, Sutherland	Tailor	Dead from wounds	In New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
,,	James Lepper	Main, Aberdeen	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
,,	Alexander Fraser	Kiltearn, Ross	Ditto	Ditto	On board, 19 Jan., 1815
Sergt.	John Gunn	Kirkaldy, Fife	Weaver	Ditto	In New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
,,	John Skene	Alva, Banff	Carpenter	Killed in action	Before New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
Private	Neil Macbeath	Kildonan, Sutherland	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, Ditto
,,	Donald Mackay, 1st	Ditto	Ditto	Died from wounds	In New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
,,	Adam McPherson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
,,	Alexander Macbeath	Ditto	Tailor	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
,,	George Graham	Roskeen, Ross	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
,,	Alexander Ryoull	Alford, Aberdeen	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
,,	William Sutherland	Golspie, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
,,	John Sutherland	Rogart, Sutherland	Ditto	Killed in action	Before New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
Corpl.	Adam Sutherland	Clyne, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
Private	Andrew Craig	Dundee, Angus	Shoemaker	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
,,	William White	Montrose, Forfar	Baker	Died from wounds	In New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
,,	John Stuart	Barronay, Lanark	Weaver	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
,,	William Fraser	Kiltearn, Ross	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
,,	Arthur Kelly	Renfrew	Weaver	Killed in action	Before New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
,,	James Sinclair	Wick, Caithness	Letter-founder	Dead from wounds	In New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
,,	John Murray	Watten, Caithness	Labourer	Dead from wounds	Ditto, ditto
,,	James Gerry	Halkirk, Caithness	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto

Rank.	Name.	Place of birth.	Trade.	How became non-effective.	Place where and day on which became non-effective.
Private	Thomas Mackenzie	Urquhart, Ross	Mason	Dead from wounds	In New Orleans, 8 Jan., 1815
"	Alexander Munro	Lairg, Sutherland	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	David Cummings	Kinghorn, Fife	Flax dresser	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	Donald Mackay, 2nd	Farr, Sutherland	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	Thomas Munro	Criech, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	George Williamson	Halkirk, Caithness	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	Walter Murray	Rogart, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
Corpl.	Duncan Matheson	Kildonan, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	John Sutherland	Clyne, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
Sergt.	Alexander Clark	Latheron, Caithness	Weaver	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
Drmr.	Duncan Mackenzie	Lochbroom, Ross	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
Private	Adam Glass	Farr, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	Alexander Graham	Clyne, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	William Donald	Aberdeen	Shoemaker	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	William Mackay	Farr, Sutherland	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	Donald Fraser	Durness, Sutherland	Weaver	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	Donald Fraser	Assynt, Sutherland	Labourer	Died from wounds	Ditto, ditto
"	William Mackay, 4th	Farr, Sutherland	Ditto	Dead	On board H.M.S. *Belle Poule*, 24 Dec., 1814
"	John Campbell	Nairn, Nairn	Ditto	Killed in action	Near New Orleans, 28 Dec.
"	James Smith	Petty, Inverness	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
Sergt.	Donald Macdonald	Golspie, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, 1 Jan., 1815
Private	Hector Mackay	Clyne, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto, ditto
"	Simon Lyall	Canisby, Caithness	Weaver	Ditto	Ditto, 2 Jan.
"	Robert Petty	Monymeal, Fife	Labourer	Dead from wounds	Ditto, 3 Jan.
Corpl.	Alexander Gordon	Rogart, Sutherland	Ditto	Killed in action	Ditto, 1 Jan.
Private	John Macintosh	Criech, Sutherland	Weaver	Ditto	Ditto, 1 Jan.
"	Andrew Chisholm	Dornoch, Sutherland	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, 2 Jan.

Rank.	Name.	Place of birth.	Trade.	How became non-effective.	Place where and day on which became non-effective.
Private	Duncan Campbell	Luss, Renfrew	Weaver	Killed in action	Near New Orleans, 1 Jan., 1815
„	Murdoch Morrison	Assynt, Sutherland	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, 1 Jan.
„	Andrew Robertson	Cupar, Fife	Weaver	Ditto	Ditto, 1 Jan.
Sergt.	William Gunn	Golspie, Sutherland	Tailor	Ditto	Ditto, 8 Jan.
Private	William Dempster	Montrose	Gardener	Ditto	Ditto, 8 Jan.
„	Hugh Mackay, 3rd	Farr, Sutherland	Labourer	Ditto	Ditto, 8 Jan.
„	John Gairns	Dundee, Angus	Baker	Died from wounds	26 Jan., on board hospital ship
„	John Sutherland, 1st	Golspie, Sutherland	Labourer	Ditto	28 Jan., on board H.M.S. *Bedford*
„	John Young	Latheron, Caithness	Ditto	Ditto	1 Feb., on board hospital ship
„	John Maclaren	Kinmore, Inverness	Ditto	Ditto	2 Feb., on board hospital ship
„	Christopher Denning	Winterburn, Gloucester	Hatter	Ditto	8 Feb., on board hospital ship
Corpl.	John Sutherland	Clyne, Sutherland	Labourer	Ditto	12 Feb., on board hospital ship
Private	Alexander Johnstone	Hants, Hampshire	Ditto	Ditto	3 Feb., on board hospital ship
„	James Campbell	Rogart, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	24 Feb., on board H.M.S. *Bedford*
„	William Mackay	Farr, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	11 Feb., on board hospital ship
„	James Robertson	Dumfermline, Fife	Weaver	Ditto	22 Jan., on board hospital ship
Corpl.	William Macleod	Assynt, Sutherland	Labourer	Ditto	12 Feb.
Private	Alexander Macintosh	Farr, Sutherland	Labourer	Dead from wounds	On board ship 20 Feb.
„	William Mackay	Lairg, Sutherland	Ditto	Ditto	On bd. the *Fanny*, at sea, 4 April, 1815

IRELAND—2ND BATTALION DISBANDED—WEST INDIES—ENGLAND—IRELAND.

THE weakened state of the regiment, from its recent disasters, preventing its employment in the active operations of the army in Flanders, it was immediately ordered from Spithead to Cork, where it disembarked on the 28th of May, and proceeded afterwards to Birr barracks.

2nd Battalion returns to England.

The 2nd battalion embarked for England at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 3rd and 4th of October, 1815, on board H.M.'s frigate *Galatea*, and the *Tyne* transport, and disembarked at Sunderland, on the 25th of October, from the *Tyne* and *Southesk* transports.

2nd Battalion disbanded.

The 2nd battalion was disbanded at Sunderland on the 24th of December, 1815, and the ranks of the regiment were completed by receiving from it a draft of 30 sergeants, 23 corporals, 11 drummers, and 303 privates.

1815–18.

Between 1815 and June, 1818, the 93rd moved successively from Birr to Athlone, Nenagh, and Limerick, sending out numerous detachments.

1817.

On the 1st of January, 1817, the establishment was reduced from 55 sergeants, 22 drummers, and 1000 rank and file, to 45 sergeants, 22 drummers, and 800 rank and file.

In June, 1818, the regiment proceeded to Dublin to be stationed. 1818.

The establishment was further reduced, on the 23rd of October, to 35 sergeants, 22 drummers, and 650 rank and file.

In May, 1819, left Dublin, and was again detached in the southern counties, where the men were frequently called upon to perform the most delicate and harassing duties. 1819–22.

On March 7th, 1822, Lieutenant-Colonel Creagh went to the 81st, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Milling, from that regiment, was gazetted to the 93rd, but retired a few months afterwards without having joined. The Honourable Sir Charles Gordon, Kt., was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy on the 26th of December. 1822.

On the 17th of October, 1823, the regiment was unexpectedly ordered to march on the following morning from its station at Athlone to Fermoy, for the purpose of embarking for the West Indies, in consequence, as it was supposed, of an insurrection of the slaves in Demerara; and on the 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 8th of November it embarked at the Cove of Cork on board four transports, and proceeded to its destination, without losing a single man by desertion. 1823.

As a proof of the continued good conduct of the men during the eight years they were stationed in Ireland, the following copy of a general order, issued on the occasion of their departure, is recorded.

"General Orders, Adjutant-General's Office,
"Dublin, 28th of October, 1823.

"The 93rd regiment being under orders for immediate embarkation on a particular service, Lieutenant-General Lord Combermere cannot allow the corps to leave his command, where it has served for a period of

1823. eight years, affording the greatest satisfaction, without recording his approbation of their conduct.

"No regiment in the service stands in greater estimation, or has been more conspicuous for its discipline and soldierlike conduct than the 93rd, and the Lieutenant-General wishes this excellent regiment to be assured that its removal from this establishment is a source of great regret to government and himself.

"By command of the Lieutenant-General.

(*Signed*) "J. GARDINER, D.A.G."

"Major-General Sir John
Lambert, K.C.B. Cork."

1824. One of the transports, with two companies, sailed direct for Demerara, where it arrived on the 9th of January, 1824. The remaining ships proceeded to Barbadoes, which was reached on the 14th, 17th, and 21st of December, 1823.

WEST INDIES.

1825-26. Head-quarters having been shortly afterwards joined by the detachment at Demerara, remained in garrison at Barbadoes till the month of February, 1826, when they were removed to Antigua and St. Christopher's, sending a detachment from the former island to Montserrat.

1826. Sir Charles Gordon, having gone on half-pay, was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan McGregor, from the 23rd of March, 1826.

Colonel McGregor was an officer of strong religious feelings, and the deep interest he took in the welfare of the soldiers is evidenced in the following extract from a letter to his sister, dated from Antigua, 30th of March, 1828. After saying that he came out with the full determination to pursue a system of kindness—"but I must say that I have had to exercise but a small portion

of self-denial or patience in adopting it, so excellent has been the conduct of my brother officers, and so good comparatively has been that of the men. No court-martial yet" (he had reached head-quarters in February, 1827), "and our defaulters' list very much diminished. The cause of default is invariably rum—rum—rum, and poor fellows they have strong temptations to it, independently of its extreme cheapness. They are induced to drink from the exhilarating effect it produces on their spirits, depressed by the nature of the climate, and frequently, too, from the derangement of their stomachs being temporarily relieved by rum; but I do hope that the fruits of our schools are now beginning to be reaped. My first, or highest class, had made such proficiency, that in order to bring forward a new set, I suspended their proceedings, and gave out an order on the subject. I acquainted the regiment that in my earnest desire for the success of our schools both at head-quarters and at the out stations, I had two distinct objects in view. First that I might see fulfilled in the 93rd Highlanders the pious wish expressed by our late sovereign respecting his people at large, that they should not only possess Bibles, but that every man should be able to read his Bible,—and secondly, to enable young men of steadiness and honest ambition to qualify themselves for the respectable rank of non-commissioned officers; as I was resolved that the sergeants and corporals of the Sutherland Highlanders should be more distinguished amongst the other corps of the army by their superior acquirements, and zealous and moral habits, than even by the rank which they held, &c. I also offered a slight indulgence connected with certain parades to all who attended school. The effect was as I expected; they came the following day to enrol themselves in such numbers that I hardly knew how to dispose of them; forty-one men of the Light

West Indies. 1826. 1827-28.

WEST INDIES. 1827-28. Company alone are now attending, besides those who belonged to the first class whose university education is completed, but the other companies have not sent so many in proportion "

In another letter dated 14th of June, 1828—"We underwent our annual inspection about three weeks ago by the Commander of the Forces, when we came off with flying colours. I am afraid that on that occasion I was too proud of my fine fellows; indeed none knows better 'than her ainsel whan to put her best fit foremost.'"

1830-32. ST. LUCIA. DOMINICA. BARBADOES. In February, 1830, the regiment was embarked for St. Lucia and Dominica, which stations it continued to occupy until January, 1832, when the whole of the service companies were again collected together at Barbadoes.

1834. Having spent nearly ten years and a half in the Windward and Leeward Islands, the 93rd received orders to return to Europe, in consequence of which, permission was given to such of the non-commissioned officers and men as wished to remain in the country, to transfer their services, upon which occasion 117 were removed to different regiments in the command, and on the 26th of March and 3rd of April, 1834, the service companies embarked on board the *Orestes* and *Marquis of Huntly* transports, arriving at Spithead on the 6th of May.

1824-34. The following is a return showing the increase and decrease of the strength during the tour of service in the West Indies:—

	Non-commissioned officers and soldiers.
Strength of the service companies on their arrival in the West Indies	508
Received recruits and drafts from the depôt	618
Total	1126

DECREASE.		
Deaths...	302	
Invalids, discharged, etc.	323	
Transfers to other corps	130	
		755
Strength of the service companies on their landing in England		371

The 93rd lost fewer men by deaths during its residence in the Windward and Leeward Islands than the other corps in the command, the average number of deaths annually in these colonies throughout the service being found to be about one-twelfth or one-thirteenth, while in the 93rd, as will be seen by the following statement, it was only one-fifteenth or one-sixteenth.

Year.	Number of deaths.	Strength of service companies.	Year.	Number of deaths	Strength of service companies.
1824	17	478	1829	33	482
1825	18	489	1830	59	465
1826	21	450	1831	35	458
1827	20	437	1832	54	425
1828	22	515	1833	23	396

Number of deaths amongst the non-commissioned officers and men who originally disembarked at Barbadoes, with their diminished strength annually:—

Year.	Number of deaths.	Strength.	Year.	Number of deaths.	Strength.
1823	—	508	1829	21	201
1824	17	478	1830	28	164
1825	17	420	1831	15	140
1826	20	354	1832	20	87
1827	17	289	1833	8	61
1828	18	241			

Nine out of the sixty-one that remained in 1833 having volunteered their services into other regiments in the command, only fifty-two non-commissioned officers and privates returned to England with the regiment who had gone out with it.

ENGLAND. 1834. It was originally intended that the battalion should at once proceed to Scotland, where it had not been quartered since its first formation, but in consequence of the serious demonstrations that were made by the populace in London about the period of the regiment's return to England, it was deemed expedient to draw as many troops as possible around the capital, and the 93rd was consequently sent by sea to Ramsgate, where it landed on the 8th of May, 1834, and marched on the same day into Canterbury barracks. There it was joined by the depôt companies from Scotland on the 16th of May.

CANTERBURY.

On the 29th of July the regiment was inspected by the General Commanding-in-Chief, on which occasion his lordship expressed himself in terms of unqualified satisfaction with its appearance and general economy.

On the 7th of October, 1834, new colours were presented to the regiment by His Grace the Duke of Wellington. The following details are extracted from the *United Service Journal*:—

"PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 93RD OR SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS BY HIS GRACE FIELD MARSHALL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

"In fulfilling the pleasing duty of placing before the united service a faithful record of an event so interesting in every point of view, and so important in one respect, as the recent presentation of colours to the 93rd Highlanders by the Duke of Wellington, we are tempted to offer some preliminary comments, which we trust may be considered in keeping with the occasion. We need scarcely observe that the address of the Duke to that well-conducted corps constitutes the principal feature of a ceremony replete with honourable excitement in its

general character, and the remarks we now offer have for their object to impress the rules of conduct conveyed in that characteristic exhortation upon the practical attention of our comrades at large. CANTERBURY. 1834.

"When in compliance with the request of their commanding officer the Duke of Wellington conferred upon those brave Highlanders the high honour of presenting them with the standards under which they were to serve, he thought proper, unlike certain other great men of his country, to say little or nothing of *himself*, simply observing that he had passed much of his life in barracks, in camp, and in the field, and had at all times been desirous of administering to the wants and comforts of the soldier; but even this little piece of personality he only introduced, it would seem, in order to give the due weight of experience to the judicious and wise advice which he addressed to the Sutherland Highlanders—advice which they will long remember and follow, for they know it is the advice of a true soldier, the advice of the soldier's true friend. He told them—and with what grace and dignity do these plain sentiments come from such a man!—that without steadiness of conduct and high discipline, the individual valour even of the gallant Highlander cannot prevail; and he explained in his own unstudied and unpretending language that in the strict observance of those rules by which the army is governed, they would find their own advantage and happiness, and that the true perfection of discipline is where the officers' interference is never required except as a friend and a protector of those under his command.

"Such was the advice of the great captain of the age in committing to the charge and keeping of the 93rd Highlanders the banner which by his great achievements he had planted on the highest pinnacle of renown—a beacon to the freedom of kingdoms, a rallying-point of

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oppressed nations against a tyranny founded on revolution and ending in despotism, a banner, under the protecting folds of which the peace of harassed Europe was secured, after twenty years of warfare.

"It is well known how averse the Duke of Wellington is to anything that savours of display; but where he sees public advantage his own feelings never interfere. The 93rd had never served under his command, nor had many occasions occurred for them to earn distinction during the war; and one of those occasions was singularly unfortunate, though if their gallantry could have availed, it would have been far otherwise, for at New Orleans nothing could exceed the desperate valour with which this regiment stood by those colours which the Duke has replaced. Their light company was cut off, it is said, almost to a man, and nearly five hundred men were struck down without producing a symptom of fear or disorder in the handful who survived their comrades. Besides these circumstances, the youth of the men now composing more than three-fourths of this fine regiment (for their ranks have within these few years been filled with recruits) made the Duke fully aware of the substantial advantage to the well-being of the regiment, and the great encouragement to good behaviour in the young soldiers, which a judicious officer like Colonel MacGregor anticipated from his consenting to the performance of one of the most imposing of our military ceremonies. That Colonel MacGregor, in his emphatic reply, expressed no more than was felt cordially by every officer and man under his command, no one who heard him or beheld the countenances of his Highlanders, could for an instant doubt; and in congratulating him and the 93rd regiment, we may be allowed without presumption to foretell, that for many a long year the recollection of this event will be cherished by the Sutherland Highlanders, and its

effects be perceptible in the preservation of the excellent discipline upon which they received the commendation of the Duke of Wellington. CANTERBURY. 1834.

"'Dum movet . . . spirantia corpora sanguis
Et dum pila valent validi torquere lacerti.'

"Tuesday, the 7th of October, appointed for this ceremony, was a day conspicuous in our military annals, part of the British army having crossed the Bidassoa on the 7th of October, 1813. The morning was lowering, threatening a change of weather with rain; however, about noon the clouds disappeared, and ushered in an afternoon of unusual splendour, which, together with the novelty of the much talked of spectacle, brought to the drill ground adjacent to the Infantry Barracks at Canterbury a crowd of persons of all ranks, perhaps unexampled in that part of the country. The appointed hour was two p.m. Accordingly, about half-past one, the Highlanders took up their ground in their new and brilliant clothing, in complete costume, their rich ostrich plumes waving in the wind, their belted plaids gracefully draping from their shoulders with their ancient garb the kilt, hose, and purse, giving a warlike appearance and displaying shapes as symmetrical in form as formidable in strength—noble specimens of the physical prowess of the hardy race reared and nurtured on Scotia's heath-covered mountains.

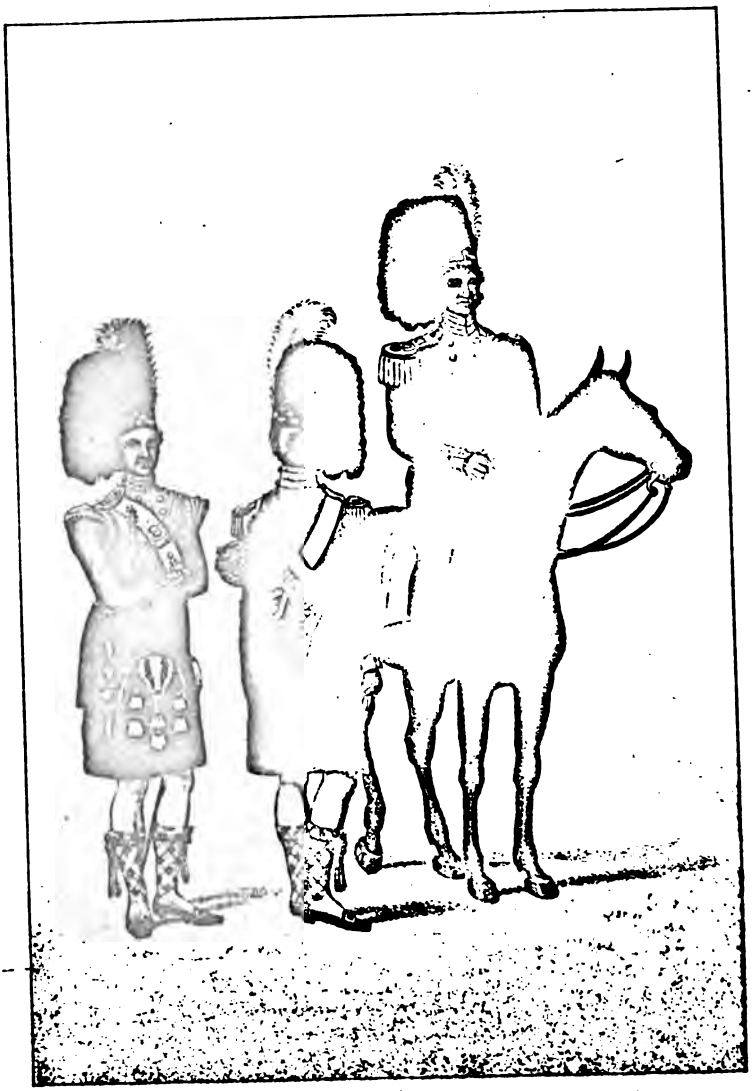
"At two o'clock they wheeled into line, opened their ranks into review order, and shortly after received the illustrious Field-Marshal with a general salute. His Grace entered the gate opposite the barrack. Although dressed in the plain Windsor uniform (the favourite costume, by-the-by, of that father of his people, King George the Third) and mounted upon a small, young, nearly full bred chestnut horse, a description of charger

CANTERBURY. 1834.

peculiar to himself, he approached the centre of the line with an air which pointed him out to all as the great Duke. Having received the salute, he rode to the right of the battalion, which remained at open order, the old colours flying in the centre, while the band in the rear was playing, 'See the conquering hero comes!' At this moment the sight was splendid, and could not fail to excite emotions of pride and gratification in the bosom of every Highlander present, and, indeed, of every soldier and good citizen interested in the glory of their country.

"His Grace rode slowly down the line, examining closely the appearance of the men. He afterwards took up his position at a considerable distance from the battalion, immediately in front of the old colours, to which spot those about to be presented were brought, uncased, and placed in the hands of the two majors of the regiment (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Bozen and Major Falls). The veteran standards were then cased and sent to the rear. The Grenadiers, commanded by Captain Spark, now moved from the right of the line, together with the two ensigns (Balck and Fitz-James), the band playing 'The British Grenadiers.' On arriving in front of the Duke the company halted, opened ranks, and presented arms, when the new colours were placed by the majors of the regiment in the hands of the ensigns. The Grenadiers and colours then marched off in slow time, the band playing the 'Point of War,' moving by the left of the line in the same manner as in trooping the colours at guard mounting. Colonel MacGregor formed the regiment into three sides of a square, when the noble Duke advanced nearly to the centre, the colonel remaining a short space in front of his men.

"His Grace then addressed the corps at considerable



Dress of the Officers.

1834.



DRESS OF THE OFFICERS IN 1834.

This is taken from a water-colour drawing by Lieutenant Haliday, representing Colonel Macgregor and two other officers on the occasion of the presentation of colours at Canterbury.

length. The address was in the style of admonition— a style at all times interesting from the mouth of the experienced warrior; but from the lips of the veteran victor of a hundred fights, who never raised his voice in the day of battle but to command to triumph and to point out to his brave companions the road to unfading glory. The interest excited was intense, and many of the sentiments pronounced were worthy of being recorded in letters of gold in the annals of the British army." CANTERBURY. 1834.

The following is an accurate and authentic transcript of his Grace's memorable address:—

"Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor, and you gentlemen, the officers, and you the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the 93rd Highland Regiment.

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I have, in compliance with the invitation of your commanding officer, attended here this day to present to you your colours.

"I have frequently, on my passage through this town, observed the soldierlike appearance and orderly conduct of individuals of your regiment, and I was anxious to see them under arms.

"I had likewise heard of the gallant conduct of the 93rd Highlanders in two distant quarters of the world during the late war, and of their admirable and exemplary good order during the period that they formed the garrison of the Cape of Good Hope; and I was desirous of seeing a regiment of which I had received such favourable reports.

"The standards which I have presented to you are formed of the colours of the three nations composing the United Kingdom. They are embroidered with the initials of our most gracious sovereign.

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"You must consider them as your head-quarters, as your rallying point in all circumstances of danger and difficulty, and you must defend and protect them with all the gallantry and energy of Highlanders, as your predecessors and probably some of yourselves fought for the rights of your country in the late wars, and as you would fight for the protection of the same rights, and of the dominions and institutions of your country, and for the safety of the life of the king.

"But I cannot call upon you to protect your colours and to fight for your king and your country without suggesting a few reflections upon that subject.

"It is not by your native gallantry, it is not by the exertion of the bodily strength of each of you alone—Highlanders as you are—that bodies such as you are can contend effectually for any object such as I have described. There are many among you who know as well as I do that bodies of men so numerous as you are must get into confusion unless regulated by discipline, unless accustomed to subordination, and obedient to command. I am afraid that panic is the usual attendant upon such confusion.

"It is, then, by the enforcement of the rules of discipline, subordination, and good order that such bodies as yours can render efficient service to their king and country, and can be otherwise than a terror to their friends, contemptible to their enemies, and a burthen to the State.

"The rules of discipline, subordination, and good order teach the officers their duties towards the soldiers, and how to render them efficient, and to preserve them in a state of efficiency to serve the State. They teach the soldiers to respect their superiors, the non-commissioned officers and the officers, and to consider them as their best friends and protectors.

"The enforcement of these rules will enable the officers to conduct with kindness towards the soldier those duties with which he is charged, and to preserve him in a state of health and strength, and in a state of efficiency as regards his arms, ammunition, clothing, and equipments, to perform the service required from him without undue severity or unnecessary restraint or interference with his habits.

"It will enable the soldier to enjoy in comfort and happiness the moments of leisure and relaxation from duty which the nature of the service may afford him.

"I am convinced that there are many of you who feel the truth of what I have said to you.

"There may be some whose youth, indiscretion, or bad habits may lead into irregularities. These must be restrained; discipline, subordination, and good order must be established among all. The very nature of such an institution as yours requires it.

"I entreat you not to forget this day, and to bear in mind the few words that I have addressed to you.

"I have passed the best years of my life in the barracks and the camps of the troops. The necessities of the service and my duty have compelled me to study the dispositions and the wants of the soldiers, and to provide for them. And again I repeat to you, enforce the observance of the rules of discipline, subordination, and good order, if you mean to be efficient, to render service to the public, to be respectable in the eyes of the military world as a military body, to be respected by the community, to be comfortable and happy among yourselves, and above all, if you mean to defend to the last your colours which I have presented to you, the person of your Sovereign, and the institutions, dominions, and rights of your country, and to promote its glory—as your predecessors have in the same regiment—by your actions."

CANTERBURY. 1834.

Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor replied to the following effect :—

"MY LORD DUKE,

"I feel lamentably inadequate to give utterance to the feelings and sentiments by which I am animated at this moment. But I assure you that my heart is full of gratitude, and I am persuaded that the hearts of all my brother officers and fellow soldiers of the 93rd Highlanders around me are also filled with gratitude and pride for the distinguished honour you have this day conferred upon us, and for the encouraging and admonitory address it has pleased your Grace to deliver to us.

"Although this regiment never had the happiness of following your Grace along those fields of glory upon which so many of their comrades in other corps were permitted to march, yet I will dare to assert that as Scotchmen—and they are all Scotch—as Highlanders, we are not ignorant of the sacred obligations imposed upon us to preserve and defend our standards under all circumstances, obligations that have necessarily been increased by the events of this day. I therefore trust, my Lord Duke, that your favourable expectations of us will not be disappointed, and that your Grace will never have reason to regret your present condescension towards us, and as the only acceptable return we can venture to offer to your Grace for the solicitude you have expressed for the 93rd Highlanders, I desire to promise in their presence and in their name, as well as my own, that we shall endeavour henceforward to manifest, if possible, an increased zeal and devotedness in the service of our king, a profound veneration for the laws and institutions of our country, a rigid and a cheerful observance of discipline and harmony amongst ourselves, and a peaceable and

protecting demeanour towards all classes of our fellow subjects. CANTERBURY. 1834.

"My Lord Duke, I am extremely unwilling to trespass on your Grace's patience, yet I cannot forbear taking the liberty for a moment to advert to what I am confident will be the more immediate result of this hour's proceedings, for before many days shall elapse innumerable proud announcements will be made by the gallant and respectable officers and soldiers I have the happiness of commanding, to their relatives and friends in our native glens and mountains of the north, that the colours now borne by the Sutherland Highlanders, those emblems and pledges of our Sovereign's confidence in our fidelity and valour, have this day been committed to our trust by the most cherished and by far the most illustrious of all our military leaders, whose great name is deeply engraven on our hearts, and can never cease to be inexpressibly dear to the affections of every British soldier."

The gallant colonel having thus concluded, the regiment was re-formed into line, broken into open column, and passed his Grace in slow and quick time, at wheeling and at quarter distance. At the request of the Duke, the original line was again taken up, ranks opened, and the general salute repeated, when his Grace again addressed Colonel MacGregor, expressing his approbation of the soldierlike appearance of the men, and their steadiness under arms. They were then marched from the ground to the barrack yard, where preparations on an extensive scale were going on for a scene of a different but not less interesting nature.

The account then goes on to describe how the officers had prepared in the mess-room, and a temporary apartment erected from its centre window, a splendid collation for their illustrious guest and his friends, and how "on the opposite side of the barrack yard, tables and covers

CANTERBURY. 1834. were laid amounting to nearly seven hundred for the non-commissioned officers and privates, their wives and children, where they enjoyed an excellent dinner of roast beef and plum pudding, with an allowance of porter given to them by the amiable and most benevolent lady of Colonel MacGregor." The Duke and his party, after leaving the mess-room, were entertained in the barrack square with some national airs from the band and bagpipes. The soldiers continued to enjoy themselves to a late hour, dancing, etc.

The *Kentish Observer* of the 9th of October, 1834, says: "Carts, laden with roasted and baked meats, were entering the barracks from every part of the neighbourhood where accommodation could be afforded for cooking them. The orderly demeanour of the men, the unassuming deportment of the women, and the neat and cleanly appearance of the children, made a powerful impression upon all who witnessed the scene . . . and ere evening closed in, the soldiers in small parties, in various portions of the yard, danced the Highland reel to the inspiring strains of the bagpipe."

WEEDON AND NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME. The following morning the route was received to march in three divisions—on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of October—for Weedon, in Northamptonshire. Here the regiment remained, with three companies detached to Newcastle-under-Lyme, until the spring of the following year.

1835. On the 18th, 19th, and 27th of May, 1835, the regiment left Weedon for the northern district of England, having its head-quarters at Blackburn, three companies at Bolton, two at Rochdale, two at Burnley, and one company at Nottingham. In the month of September following the head-quarters were removed to Liverpool, the two companies at Rochdale and the one at Nottingham to Haydock Lodge, the two companies at Burnley to Wigan, and the three at Bolton to Chester Castle.

BLACKBURN.

LIVERPOOL.

The regiment having been inspected on the 7th of October, 1835, by Major-General Sir Henry Bouverie, K.C.B., was immediately afterwards collected at Liverpool, where it embarked on board two steamers on the 27th and 29th of the month, and proceeded to Dublin, where it formed part of the garrison till October, 1836, having detached five companies for a fortnight in the preceding July to different points in the north of Ireland in aid of the civil power. LIVERPOOL. 1835. DUBLIN. 1836.

Having completed the usual service in Dublin, the regiment was ordered to march in three divisions, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of October, 1836, for Newry, detaching one company to Downpatrick. In the month of March, 1837, the presence of two companies in aid of the civil power was required for six weeks in the county Cavan. NEWRY. 1837.

On the 19th and 22nd of May, 1837, the regiment left Newry for Belfast in consequence of the following letter of readiness for foreign service having been received. BELFAST.

"Asst.-Qr.-Mr.-General's Office,
"Armagh, 17th of May, 1837.

"The officer commanding the 93rd Highlanders will be pleased to hold that corps in readiness for embarkation for Gibraltar in the autumn.

"By order,
(*Signed*) "HENRY J. RIDDELL,
"Col., Asst.-Qr.-Mr.-Gen."

"Officer commanding
"93rd Highlanders, Newry."

Pursuant to the above order, Major-General Sir James MacDonell superintended (after the half-yearly inspection on the 27th of October), the formation of the service and depôt companies, and the left wing of the regiment, under the command of Major Arthur, embarked

1837. on board a steamer on the 26th of November, and the head-quarters under Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor on

CORK. the 1st of December in like manner, for Cork, preparatory, as was intended, to the departure of the service companies for Gibraltar.

The depôt under Major Spark was ordered to march, on the 30th of November, to Armagh.

Destination changed to Canada.

The serious insurrection which arose in Canada * in

* The following—extracted from the records of the 1st Royals—will give an idea of the state of matters at this time. "Previous to the arrival of the Royals in Lower Canada, the minds of the inhabitants of that flourishing colony were agitated by factious men, who sought to dictate to the government measures not deemed conducive to the welfare of the State. During the summer, the House of Assembly refused to proceed in its deliberations until the demand for the total alteration of the legislative powers were complied with; and this was followed by the appearance of many of the colonists in arms, and by open violations of the law. The revolt rapidly extending, the law officers of the crown and the magistrates of Montreal, applied to Lieutenant-General Sir John Colborne, K.C.B., the commander of the forces in Canada, for a military force to assist in apprehending several persons charged with high treason, who were supposed to be at the villages of St. Denis and St. Charles; and Colonel Gore was sent with detachments of the 24th, 32nd, and 66th regiments, and one howitzer, with a magistrate to St. Denis; at the same time Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall, K.H., of the Royals, was directed to move with Captain David's troop of Montreal cavalry, four companies of the Royals, a detachment of the 66th, and two 6-pounders, from Chambly, on St. Charles, a village seventeen miles from the ferry at Chambly, to assist the magistrates in executing the warrants.

. "On the 26th of November the detachment resumed its march, and on arriving within a mile of St. Charles it was fired upon by the insurgents on the opposite side of the river, and one man of the Royal regiment was wounded. Several rifle shots were also fired from a barn in front, which was burnt by the detachment. On arriving at the vicinity of St. Charles, fifteen hundred rebels were found posted in a close stockaded work which was attacked, and after firing a few rounds, the troops assaulted and carried the defences by storm, killed a number of the rebels, took sixteen prisoners, and burnt the buildings. The Royals had one sergeant and one rank and file killed; eight rank and file severely, and seven slightly, wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Wetherall's horse was shot under him during the action, and Major

the winter of 1837, having induced the government to change the destination of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor received directions to hold it in readiness to proceed to Halifax, Nova Scotia; but the lieutenant-colonel was informed at the same time, that government being unwilling to risk troops on the American coast at such a season, it was not the intention to remove the regiment from Cork till further intelligence should be received from Canada, and that should the urgency of circumstances then render the services of the 93rd Highlanders in North America indispensable, arrangements should be made for sending them there in ships of war. 1837.

Meanwhile the establishment of the regiment was raised from 659 to 739 rank and file, and the service companies were ordered to be completed to six hundred effective rank and file. The depôt was removed from Armagh to Cork to enable the lieutenant-colonel to make the necessary arrangements. CORK.

Warde's horse was severely wounded, and died afterwards. The detachment of the 66th had one man killed and three wounded."

1838.

CANADA.

Advices having been received in December of the continued progress of the rebellion in Canada, government determined no longer to delay the departure of the regiment, and a communication was accordingly made to the commanding officer that Her Majesty's ships *Inconstant* and *Pique* were ordered to Cork for their conveyance. A few hours after the receipt of this notice, the *Inconstant* frigate made her appearance at the Cove of Cork. Two days afterwards the right wing, consisting of nine officers and 250 men, under Major Arthur, embarked, and on the 6th of January, 1838, the *Inconstant* sailed for its destination, which it reached on the 29th of the same month.

The *Pique* frigate having been unexpectedly detained on the coast of Spain, it was not till the 23rd of January that her preparations were completed for the reception of troops, on which day the left wing, comprising thirteen officers and 322 men, under Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor, embarked, and half-an-hour after their reception the *Pique* put to sea.

The officers who accompanied the regiment on foreign service on this occasion were as follows, viz.—

On board the *Inconstant*.

Major John Arthur.	Lieutenant G. H. Dunbar.
Captain Charles Gordon.	„ A. Agnew.
„ J. J. Grier.	Ensign C. H. Gordon.
„ G. E. Aylmer.	„ G. Studdert.
Lieutenant G. R. Pole.	Assistant-Surgeon G. Taylor.

On board the *Pique*. 1838.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. MacGregor.	Lieutenant R. M. Banner.
Captain R. C. Smyth.	Ensign Hon. W. B. McDonald.
„ J. M. Grant.	„ A. S. L. Hay.
„ H. P. Bouchier.	Paymaster W. H. Wardell.
Lieutenant N. S. Buchanan.	Adjutant W. Macdonald.
„ W. P. Trevelyan.	Quarter-Master W. McIntosh.
„ J. M. Brown.	Surgeon J. Campbell, M.D.

A small detachment under Lieutenant Neilson, that subsequently followed in Her Majesty's ship *Vestal*, nearly completed the service companies to their increased establishment.

The *Pique* encountered one of the most boisterous passages across the Atlantic that any individual on board had ever experienced, and it was not until the 5th of March that she cast anchor in Halifax harbour.

On the following day the companies of the left wing were disembarked and re-united to those already arrived.

Return showing the services and ages of the men of the 93rd Highlanders on their arrival in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in March, 1838:—

SERVICES.

Reckoning no service, being under age	9	Reckon fourteen years' service	5
One year's service	19	„ fifteen „	9
Reckon one year's service	60	„ sixteen „	4
„ two „	54	„ seventeen „	4
„ three „	46	„ eighteen „	3
„ four „	67	„ nineteen „	2
„ five „	57	„ twenty „	1
„ six „	68	„ twenty-one „	2
„ seven „	46		
„ eight „	24	Under 7 years	380
„ nine „	16	7 and under 14 years	181
„ ten „	32	14 „ 21 „	28
„ eleven „	43	Over 21 years	2
„ twelve „	10		
„ thirteen „	10	Total	591

1838.

SERVICES—(*continued*).

Under 5 years	255
5 and under 7 years	125
7 „ 10 „	86
10 „ 12 „	75
12 „ 14 „	20
Over 14 years	30
Total	591

PERIOD IN THE WEST INDIES.

Reckon one year	59
„ two „	29
„ three „	14
„ four „	10
„ five „	13
„ six „	21
„ seven „	13
„ eight „	8
„ nine „	9
„ ten „	16
Total who have been in the West Indies	187
Total who have not been in the West Indies	404
Total	591

AGES.

14 years	1
15 „	3
17 „	5
18 „	6
19 „	31
20 „	48
21 „	51
22 „	51
23 „	65
24 „	71
25 „	43
26 „	30
27 „	33
28 „	45
29 „	30
30 „	14
31 „	17
32 „	13
33 „	6
34 „	13
35 years	5
36 „	4
37 „	1
38 „	1
39 „	2
41 „	1
42 „	1
Total	591

Under 18 years	9
18 and under 20	37
20 „ 25	286
25 „ 30	181
30 „ 35	63
35 „ 40	13
Upwards of 40	2
Total	591

Average age of the regiment, 24¾ years.
„ service „ 6$\frac{8}{11}$ „
„ size „ 5 ft. 8½ in. { Grenadiers, 5 ft. 10⅛ in. Battalion Cos., 5 ft. 7⅞ in. Light company, 5 ft. 9 in.

Return showing the number of men serving under the different warrants regulating the pay and pensions of soldiers:— 1838.

Previous to 14th of March, 1818, and entitled to reckon West Indian service towards pay and pension	3
Previous to January, 1823, and entitled to the additional 1*d.* at the term of seven years	20
Previous to 1st of December, 1829, and entitled to reckon West Indian service towards additional pay	134
Since 1st of December, 1829, and receive additional 2*d.* at the expiration of 14 years' regular service	171
Since 1st of March, 1833, the date of the warrant prolonging soldiers' services, etc.	185
Since 1st of September, 1836, the date of abolishing additional pay, unless for good conduct	78
Total	591

Counties in which men were born who arrived in Nova Scotia with the service companies in 1838.

	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Orkney and Shetland	—	2	—	5	7
Caithness	4	7	—	69	80
Sutherland	5	2	—	48	55
Ross and Cromarty	4	3	—	39	46
Inverness	2	1	1	45	49
Nairn	—	—	1	11	12
Elgin or Moray	1	2	1	36	40
Banff	—	1	—	15	16
Aberdeen	4	—	1	68	73
Kincardine	—	—	—	2	2
Forfar	2	—	1	19	22
Perth	1	1	1	30	33
Fife	1	1	—	40	42
Kinross	1	—	—	—	1
Clackmannan	—	—	—	1	1
Edinburgh	1	1	—	15	17
Lanark	—	—	2	32	34
Argyle	—	—	—	2	2
Carried forward	26	21	8	477	532

1838.

	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Total.
Brought forward ...	26	21	8	477	532
Stirling	1	—	—	5	6
Dumbarton	—	—	—	2	2
Renfrew	—	—	—	8	8
Ayr	2	—	—	11	13
Haddington	—	—	—	2	2
Roxburgh	—	1	—	—	1
Dumfries	—	—	—	6	6
Wigton	—	—	—	1	1
Galloway	—	—	—	3	3
Berwick	—	1	—	—	1
English	2	—	—	5	7
Irish	—	—	—	2	2
In the regiment	—	—	1	6	7
Total	31	24	9	528	591

RETURN OF TRADES, MARCH, 1838.

Armourers	1	Miners	2
Bakers	7	Millers	1
Blacksmiths	5	Musicians	1
Bleachers	1	Nailers	1
Bonnet makers	1	Painters	2
Brass-founders	1	Potters	1
Carders	1	Ploughmen	2
Carters	2	Plumbers	1
Cabinet makers	1	Plasterers	2
Carpenters	2	Pipers	2
Carpenters (boat)	1	Printers	1
Calico printers	1	Saddlers	1
Cotton-spinners	1	Singers	1
Clerks	3	Stocking-weavers	1
Coopers	5	Shirt-makers	1
Dyers	5	Shoemakers	32
Engineers	1	Tanners	1
Flax-dressers	2	Tailors	26
Gardeners	3	Tinsmiths	2
Grooms	4	Twisters	1
Hair-dressers	1	Weavers	64
Hatters	1	Writers	1
Hacklers	2	Wrights	2
Joiners	5	Wrights (mill)	3
Masons	2	Wrights (cart)	1

Total who have followed any trade . . 212 } 591.
Farm servants, or labourers . . . 379 }

No. 1 company was detached on the 12th of May, 1838, to Prince Edward's Island, and No. 2 company on the 6th of June, to Cape Breton. No. 3 company, intended as a reinforcement to the detachment at Prince Edward's Island, embarked in Her Majesty's ship *Madagascar* on the 2nd of July, and on its passage met Her Majesty's ship *Malabar*, and received orders to proceed to Quebec and thence to Montreal, where it remained a short time, and was again ordered to proceed to Prince Edward's Island, where it disembarked on the 4th of August. CANADA. 1838.

A sudden route having been received, the head-quarters, consisting of the Grenadiers, No. 4, and light company, under the command of Major Arthur, embarked at Halifax, on the 16th of October, for Quebec, where they arrived on the 29th of the same month, and having been joined by the companies from Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton, proceeded by steamer to Montreal, which they reached on the 31st, disembarked and marched to La Chine, leaving No. 4 company and the baggage at Montreal. On the 2nd of November orders were received for the regiment to proceed to the Upper Province, and on that morning it embarked at La Chine in a steamer for the Cascades, and the same afternoon marched from there to Coteau-du-lac, a most severe march, owing to the dreadful state of the roads, which were knee deep in mud. By ten o'clock that evening they were put on board a steamer there, and arrived at Cornwall next morning at daylight.

After a march of twelve miles to "Dickenson's landing," embarked again in a steamer and proceeded; arrived at Kingston on the morning of the 5th of November, where No. 1 company was landed and occupied barracks in Fort Henry.

The head-quarters being transhipped to another

CANADA. 1838. steamer, were conveyed to Toronto, where they arrived on the 6th, disembarked and occupied quarters in the "British Coffee House."

On the following morning (the 7th) an express arrived from His Excellency the Commander of the Forces (Lieutenant-General Sir J. Colborne*) for the return of the regiment to Montreal, in the neighbourhood of which the rebellion had broken out, and accordingly on the morning of the 8th of November the head-quarters re-embarked in a steamer and arrived at Kingston next morning, were rejoined by the company stationed at Fort Henry, and having received in charge twenty-three civil prisoners (brigands) for conveyance to the Lower Province, arrived at Prescott at twelve o'clock the same night, and having been transhipped to the steamers *Kingston* and *Dolphin*, the former landed the head-quarters at Dickenson's landing. The latter vessel proceeded down the American rapids, and having landed the prisoners at Cornwall, continued the voyage to Coteau-du-lac, where it arrived the same evening, landed the detachment, and returned to Cornwall to convey the head-quarters to the same place. On this day (the 11th) the division at Coteau-du-lac received orders to proceed immediately to Beauharnois (upon which the rebels made an attack), and having marched all night, arrived at the Cascades, and crossed over to Beauharnois which it reached before daylight on the morning of the 12th, disembarked, and occupied a flour mill.

During the time the regiment was on board the steamers, the men suffered severe hardships from the smallness of those vessels, and the very crowded state they were in, and also from their being obliged to remain on deck with no covering but their great-coats, and from the amount of snow usual at this period of the year.

* Afterwards Lord Seaton.

In the village of Beauharnois was a detachment of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, also two battalions of Glengarry Militia. CANADA. 1838.

The head-quarters arrived at Beauharnois on the afternoon of the 12th of November, and as the rebels did not again make their appearance, the regiment received orders to retrace its steps on the following morning, and move with all speed upon Prescott, where the American sympathizers had landed in force, and taken up a strong position in a windmill. Accordingly, recrossed to the Cascades, and arrived at Cornwall in the course of the following night, and the next day Major Arthur proceeded with the Grenadier company to Prescott, where it arrived on the 16th, and was present at the attack on the brigands in the windmill and their capture. There were no casualties in the detachment. The other companies followed, together with a detachment of the Royals, under Colonel Wetherall. Affair at Prescott.

The neighbourhood of Prescott having become quiet, the 93rd was again ordered to Toronto, where it arrived on the 23rd of November. Nos. 1 and 2 companies remained at Prescott for a few days, then moved to Kingston, where No. 4 company (which had been throughout in the Lower Province, attached to the 71st Highland Light Infantry) joined them. This detachment joined head-quarters at Toronto on the 28th of November, and the baggage, women, and children arrived on the 13th of December, just before the closing of the navigation.

Lieutenant-Colonel MacGregor became a colonel by brevet on the 28th June, 1838, and on the 27th of the following month went on half-pay. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Spark, who arrived at Toronto on the 4th December, and assumed command, having come out to Halifax with a draft. Col. MacGregor succeeded by Lieut. Col. Spark.

This draft proceeded overland, *via* New Brunswick, 1839.

CANADA. 1839. and joined head-quarters at Toronto on the 20th of February, 1839.

1840. The regiment remained quartered at Toronto until May, 1840, when it was ordered to Drummondsville, Falls of Niagara.

1841. Returned to Toronto in the month of May, 1841.

1842. The following remarks by his Grace the Commander-in-Chief resulted from the inspection by Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., etc., commanding in Canada West, which took place on the 19th of August, 1842.

"Horse Guards, 29th December, 1842.

"93rd Regiment.

"It is extremely gratifying to the Commander-in-Chief to find that this fine regiment maintains its character for comparative sobriety and good order amidst the dissipation with which it appears to be surrounded, and that it is as remarkable for its splendid appearance in the field, and the correctness of its evolutions, as for the quiet and orderly habits of its men in their quarters, a result which his Grace observes is equally creditable to the excellent system established in the regiment, to the zeal and attention of the commanding officer, and the admirable qualities of the men of whom it is composed.

(*Signed*) "JOHN MACDONALD, A.-G.

"A true extract.

(*Signed*) "JOHN EDEN, D.-A.-Gen.

"A true copy.

(*Signed*) "PLOMER YOUNG, Acting-A.-A.-Gen."

1843. The regiment was again inspected by Sir Richard Armstrong on the 6th of March, 1843.

By Horse Guards order dated 22nd of May, 1843, the 93rd was augmented to 800 rank and file:—

		CANADA.
Service Companies . . .	540	
Depot	260	1843.
	800	

On the 17th of June, 1843, the left wing was ordered to proceed to Kingston, Canada West, where it remained until the 9th of May, 1844. It was then moved to Montreal to be re-united to the head-quarters, which had received orders to leave Toronto on the 11th of May, arriving at Montreal on the 15th of the same month; the left wing reached there four days previously. KINGSTON AND MONTREAL. 1844.

On the occasion of the regiment leaving Canada West, the following order was issued by Major-General Sir Richard Armstrong.

"Assistant-Adjutant-General's Office,
"Kingston, 8th May, 1844.

"DISTRICT GENERAL ORDER.

"The 93rd Highlanders being under orders to proceed to Montreal, Major-General Sir Richard Armstrong cannot permit this excellent regiment to pass from under his command without expressing the satisfaction their conduct has afforded him from the time he assumed the command in Canada West.

"The superb appearance of this corps under arms, the regularity of its instruction and performance of field movements, the admirable arrangement of its interior economy, and the general good conduct of the men in barracks and quarters, are all most essential objects of discipline; that they should have been so fully attained must be a source of proud satisfaction not only to Lieutenant-Colonel Spark, but to his officers and non-commissioned officers, and to the men themselves.

"The Sutherland Highlanders may rest assured the Major-General holds the corps in high estimation, which

KINGSTON AND MONTREAL. 1844. he is persuaded they will equally secure, wherever their services may be required.

"The Major-General's best thanks are especially due to Lieutenant-Colonel Spark for the zealous and effective manner in which at all times he has conducted the duties of the home district. He carries with him the hearty good wishes of Sir Richard Armstrong, not only for a continuance of his own prosperity, but also that of the regiment under his command.

"By command,

(Signed) "PLOMER YOUNG,

"A.-A.-General."

1845-46. During 1845 the regiment remained at Montreal, and until the 17th of July, 1846, when it proceeded by steamboat to Quebec, and arrived at that station on the following day.

Percussion muskets received. The service companies received the new percussion muskets in July, 1846, the depôt having been supplied with them two months previously.

1847. The year 1847 was passed at Quebec.

1848. Early in 1848 Lieutenant and Adjutant William Macdonald was promoted to a Captaincy, and the following order was issued on the occasion by Lieutenant-Colonel Spark.

"Quebec, 9th February, 1848.

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"Lieutenant and Adjutant Macdonald having been promoted to a company in the 37th regiment,* as appears in the General Orders published this day, Quarter-Master Sinclair will be pleased to act as Adjutant until further orders.

* Captain Macdonald, however, made arrangements by which he was enabled to remain in the 93rd.

" The Lieutenant-Colonel takes this opportunity of thanking Captain Macdonald for the hearty, zealous, and efficient manner in which he has performed the various and important duties of Adjutant for the lengthened period of twenty-one years, contributing much during that time to the excellence of the drill of the regiment, as well as to its discipline, and to the good name it bears. 1848.

Captain Macdonald carries with him the best wishes of his late commanding officer.

" On the 1st of August, 1848, the 93rd embarked on board Her Majesty's troop ship *Resistance*, and sailed on the same day for Portsmouth.

" Head-quarters, Quebec, 27th July, 1848.

" GENERAL ORDERS.

" Her Majesty's troop ship *Resistance* having arrived at Quebec with the 79th Highlanders, to relieve the 93rd Highlanders, this latter corps will be embarked for passage to Europe as soon as the necessary arrangements for that purpose are completed. The Deputy Quarter-Master-General will give the requisite directions for the performance of this service.

" The Commander of the Forces wishes to offer to Lieutenant-Colonel Spark and the 93rd Highlanders the expression of his very high opinion of the regiment's discipline and good order in all respects, of his thanks for their meritorious services, of his regret at their departure, and of his best wishes for their future glory and good fortune. He feels, besides, that to Lieutenant-Colonel Spark his special acknowledgments are due, not only for his able care of his regiment, but for that with which he has so effectually fulfilled for several years, the important

1848. duty of commandant of the fortress and garrison of Quebec.

(*Signed*) "G. A. WETHERALL,
"A.-A.-General."

Recollections of Canada. The following recollections of service in Canada have been supplied by the then adjutant.

"In regard to the rebellion in Canada in the year 1838, I think that the moves of the regiment, and the part it took in it, must be recorded in the proper book in the orderly room; I may, however, make a few references. We left Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Quebec in October, 1838, and arrived in the same month, and immediately moved to Montreal, where we received orders to proceed to Upper Canada. The march part of the way was deep in snow and slush. After a few days we got steam from Kingston to Toronto, but we were only two nights there when the regiment received orders to retrace their steps to Montreal, in the vicinity of which the rebellion had broken out. Four or five hundred sympathizers having crossed over from the United States, took up a strong position in a mill at Prescott. They did not cross, however, for several hours after we passed that place on our way to the Montreal district. In the meantime a party of the 83rd regiment was sent from Kingston and had been directed to attack them, but they killed an officer and some men of the 83rd, and the party had to retire. Shortly afterwards a part of the 83rd and the Grenadier company of the 93rd Highlanders, under the command of Colonel the Honourable H. Dundas of the former corps, were sent to attack them, when the sympathizers surrendered and were made prisoners and conducted to Kingston. As matters were looking suspicious in the upper province, the 93rd were again ordered there, arriving at Toronto about the end of

November. A company had been left under Captain Bourchier in the lower province, attached to the 71st Light Infantry. Recollections of Canada.

"Before taking leave of Lower Canada, I may mention in a word or two, that in one of the towns we met a Glengarry regiment of militia, hurriedly mustered and sent to the front. There were some fine strapping men amongst them, but they neither knew anything of discipline nor drill, and moreover scarcely any of them could speak English. I was acting Brigade-Major at the time. I had to bring my knowledge of their language (Gaelic), of which I was always proud, to help them along with their drill, and very much pleased the poor fellows were to find that I could give them some instruction and hints in Gaelic. But my efforts did not continue long, as the 93rd got orders to move.

"The regiment having arrived at Toronto, after a day or two, received orders to proceed to London, Upper Canada, but in consequence of its having undergone so much harassing work during the last six weeks, the order was countermanded. About this time, orders were issued by the government to embody provincial militia regiments. Two of these corps were directed to be attached to, and drilled by regiments of the line stationed in Toronto. The 93rd got one of them and we immediately commenced work. Drill instructors were told off for the purpose, and I was appointed to superintend. The barrack square was always kept clear of snow, and we had them put into squads and drilled twice a day, commencing of course with setting up, facings, and goose step. The weather being dry, although cold, we were getting along pretty well, and in the course of a couple of months we got on to company drill. It followed that by the month of May this battalion was brigaded with the regiments in garrison, viz. the 82nd

Recollections of Canada.

and 93rd. Shortly afterwards these battalions were moved from Toronto to other districts in the province, and Upper Canada was considered to be settling down.

"In 1840 the regiment was moved from Toronto to Drummondsville, the Falls of Niagara, where it remained for a year, and returned to Toronto, where it was stationed till 1844.

"Toronto was a capital station to get the regiment well drilled, and at our inspections by Major-General Sir Richard Armstrong and Major-General Clithero, the efficiency and drill were highly praised.

"In 1844 the regiment moved to Montreal, where it continued in garrison till 1846, when it got the route for Quebec and from thence home, and to old Scotland in 1848.

(*Signed*) "WILLIAM MACDONALD,

"Major, late 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, and formerly Adjutant of the regiment for 21 years."

GREAT BRITAIN.

1848.

On the arrival of the regiment at Portsmouth, orders were received to proceed to Leith, where it arrived on the 30th of August, disembarked next day, and proceeded to Stirling Castle, arriving the same evening; the time occupied in moving from Quebec to Stirling being thirty-one days.

On the 13th of October, 1848, the depôt joined the service companies and the regiment occupied the following stations, viz.—

STIRLING, PERTH, AND DUNDEE.

Four companies and Head-quarters at Stirling Castle.
Three companies and a Field Officer at Perth.
Three companies and a Field Officer at Dundee.

The following order was issued by Major-General Riddell commanding in North Britain, after having inspected the whole regiment for the first time after its arrival from North America:—

"Edinburgh, 30th October, 1848.

"SIR,

"Having now seen the whole of the regiments under my command, I beg to express to you, and through you, to the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 93rd Highlanders, the satisfaction I have experienced with their cleanly and soldierlike appearance, as well as with the absence of all grave offences in

1848. the corps, and the general good conduct of the depôt and service companies since they have served under my orders.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

(*Signed*) "HENRY RIDDELL,

"Major General."

"Lieutenant-Colonel Spark,

"Commanding 93rd Highlanders."

A Guard of Honour composed of three officers, viz., Captain Leith Hay, Ensigns W. Donald Macdonald and J. M. Bannatyne, four sergeants, four corporals, one drummer, and ninety-two privates, was furnished from the depôt at Aberdeen during Her Majesty's stay at Mar Castle, Braemar, from 30th of August to 3rd of October.

1849. By Horse Guards order, dated 29th of January, 1849, the establishment of the regiment was reduced from 1000 to 750 rank and file.

The 93rd furnished a company as a Guard of Honour, which was stationed at Ballater during the time Her Majesty remained at Balmoral in the summer of 1849, from 8th of August to 29th of September; it consisted of two sergeants, two corporals, and fifty privates, under the command of Brevet-Major Aylmer, with Lieutenants E. Hunter Blair and Colin Maxwell.

On the 14th of August, 1849, the regiment furnished a Guard of Honour which proceeded to Glasgow to receive Her Majesty on her visit to the commercial capital of Scotland. It was composed of one field officer, two captains, four subalterns, ten sergeants, two drummers, eight corporals, and 190 privates. The officers were Major L. Rothe, Captains R. M. Banner and Leith Hay, Lieutenants R. E. Seton and Hon. A. M. Cathcart, Ensigns A. Young and J. M. Bannatyne.

On the 5th of April, 1850, the regiment proceeded to Edinburgh by rail, to be stationed. While in Edinburgh it furnished a Guard of Honour at Ballater during the period Her Majesty remained at Balmoral in the summer of 1850; it consisted of Captain J. A. Ewart, Lieutenants George Seton and Colin Maxwell, two sergeants, two corporals, one drummer, and forty-five privates. EDINBURGH. 1850.

On the first occasion in which Her Majesty and the Prince Consort ever occupied the ancient royal residence, Holyrood Palace, a Guard of Honour was furnished consisting of Captain Charles Henry Gordon, Lieutenants R. Lockhart Ross and John Alexander Fraser, and one hundred rank and file of the 93rd; and several other guards when Her Majesty remained at Holyrood on her way to and from the north.

On the 15th of April, 1851, the regiment left Edinburgh for Glasgow by rail, detaching two companies to Paisley under a field officer, and two subalterns' detachments, one to Dumbarton Castle, the other to Fort William. During the greater part of the time headquarters were at Glasgow, four companies were at Paisley, as the barracks were undergoing repairs at the former place. Captain Ewart's company was stationed for two months at Greenock, in aid of the civil power. 1851. GLASGOW.

By order, dated Horse Guards, 12th of July, 1851, the non-commissioned officers and privates were directed to wear Glengarry bonnets with regimental dice.

The regiment was augmented, by order, dated 10th of February, 1852, from 750 to 850 rank and file. 1852.

Colonel Robert Spark died at Elgin, on the 20th of February, after a service in the 93rd of close on forty-five years. He was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Colonel Lorenzo Rothe. Death of Col. Spark.

The regiment left Scotland for Weedon in three divisions, by railway, on the 23rd of February, 1852, WEEDON.

WEEDON. 1852. and two following days, each division halting one night at Carlisle. The following order was issued by order of Lieutenant-General Riddell on its departure:—

"Adjutant-General's Office,
"Edinburgh, 25th of February, 1852.

"SIR,

"The Lieutenant-General commanding cannot allow the 93rd Highlanders to leave North Britain without assuring you and the regiment under your command, how much he regrets losing the services of a corps, whose efficiency and general good conduct has afforded him so much satisfaction.

"I have the honour to be, etc.,
(*Signed*) "JOHN EDEN,
"Col., A.-A.-Gen."

The regiment had been recruited by its own parties in Scotland, except in 1848, when it was completed to one thousand rank and file; such augmentation having been required with the utmost celerity, recourse was had to the assistance of general recruiting by the parties in Scotland.

On the 10th of May, 1852, the recruiting staff in Scotland received instructions to raise forty recruits for the 93rd Highlanders, in order to accelerate the completion of the corps to the increased establishment ordered in February of the same year.

A detachment of one sergeant and ten rank and file occupied the barracks at Northampton from 25th of February to 12th of August, 1852.

On the 28th of June, 1852, a detachment, under command of Lieutenant Middleton, proceeded to Birmingham to occupy barracks during the temporary absence of the cavalry from that station, returning to Weedon on the 8th of July.

On the 6th of July a detachment, under Captain C. H. Gordon, proceeded to Wolverhampton, relieving a detachment of the 4th regiment, and remained at that station until the 11th of August. 1852.

On the 20th of July a detachment, under Captain Ross, proceeded to Wellingborough in aid of the civil power, returning to Weedon the following day.

On the 11th of August, 1852, and two following days the regiment proceeded in three divisions from Weedon * to Portsmouth, each division marching to Banbury and halting there one night, and proceeding thence by rail *viâ* Oxford to Portsmouth, where they arrived on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of August, and occupied the Anglesea barracks. PORTSMOUTH.

On the 18th of November took place the funeral of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., who died Commander-in-Chief of the Army, on the 14th of September. Two officers, one sergeant, one corporal, and five privates from every regiment in the army took part in the procession. The band of the 93rd attended. The officers present were Major Ainslie, Captain C. H. Gordon, and Lieutenant W. G. A. Middleton.

Lieutenant-General William Wemyss, colonel of the regiment, died at Windsor on the 30th of November. He was the son of its first colonel, and always took a deep interest in the welfare of the Sutherland Highlanders, with which he had been associated from his infancy.

On the 14th of June, 1853, the 93rd proceeded from Portsmouth to Woking by rail, and marched from thence 1853.

* Colonel Rothe was very fond of exercising the companies of the regiment on outpost duty. Soon after arriving at Weedon he had called on all the farmers round about, and they had granted him permission to go over their ground for this purpose. The farmers always behaved most kindly, and when a piquet post was near a farm-house, the occupants used to roll out a barrel of beer, and serve out bread and cheese all round, saying, "Glad to see you Scotchies!"

CHOBHAM CAMP. 1853. to Chobham Common, arriving the same day, where it formed part of a force encamped under the command of Lieutenant-General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., for the purpose of manœuvring.

On the 15th of July, the regiment being relieved, marched to Windsor, and proceeded thence by rail to Devonport, arriving there that night, and occupying billets. On the following day they went into four detached barracks in Devonport, and Millbay, Plymouth, while one company, under command of Captain Maxwell, proceeded to Dartmoor convict prison, Princetown, there to be stationed.

Lieut.-Col. Ainslie commands. In October Lieutenant-Colonel Rothe retired from the service, and Major William Bernard Ainslie succeeded to the command from the 21st of that month.

1854. On the 12th of February, 1854, the usual intimation, or "letter of readiness," was received from the Horse Guards for the 93rd to prepare for embarkation on active service.

The regiment being on the peace establishment, the 42nd and 79th Highlanders were called upon for volunteers. One hundred and seventy men responded and very shortly joined; they are described as having been fine looking fellows, eager to do their country service. Lieutenant-General Ewart (then a captain) says that with these, the 93rd mustered about a thousand as splendid looking soldiers as could be found in the world.*

A few days previous to leaving England, the battalion was inspected on the Hoe, Plymouth, by Major-General Sir Harry Smith, who made a very stirring speech on the occasion, an immense concourse of people being present.

The gallant general said:—"On a former occasion

* "Story of a Soldier's Life."

I have served with you; you were then, as now, a credit to your country; you leave me with my good wishes; go forth, fight her battles, your strength and courage shall be a terror to your enemy, success shall follow your arms, and victory your standard. Be generous to your foes when the misfortunes of war place them in your hands, and live as brothers with your good allies the French!" 1854.

A very handsome subscription was raised for the benefit of the women and children of the regiment who were to be left behind, the Duchess of Sutherland aiding most liberally.

THE RUSSIAN WAR.

1854. On Monday, the 27th of February, the *Himalaya* having arrived in Plymouth Sound, the embarkation of the 93rd took place. The streets were thronged with people, the approaches to the Citadel being blocked by a dense crowd. At ten o'clock precisely the regiment, officers and men all wearing the kilt, commenced its march, headed by the bands of the 20th regiment and Royal Marines, which played alternately with its own band and the ten pipers, until the victualling yard was reached; here the *Confiance* and the *Jasper* steam-tugs were in waiting, and we steamed off to the *Himalaya*, amidst the most tremendous cheering, the band playing "Auld lang syne" and "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."*

MALTA. The following morning the regiment sailed for Malta, which was reached on the 7th of March, and the next day they disembarked and were encamped in an outwork of the fortifications called the Bomba Horn Work.

On the 23rd of March the *Christophe Colomb* arrived at Valetta with Generals Canrobert, Bosquet, their staff and some French soldiers. This was the first meeting of the 93rd with our allies, and as they proceeded up the harbour they were welcomed with loud and hearty cheers. A review in their honour took place the same

* Lieutenant-General Ewart's "Story of a Soldier's Life."

day on the Floriana Parade, at which were present three battalions of Guards, the 33rd regiment, the 93rd and the 2nd battalion Rifle Brigade. After the troops had marched past, the French officers passed along the front of each regiment, making a most careful inspection. They expressed themselves as being greatly delighted, and seemed to be especially struck with the appearance of the Highlanders. MALTA. 1854.

While at Malta the men had constant target practice with the Minié rifles, which had only lately been issued to them.

On the 4th of April the "Declaration of War" was received at Malta, and on the 6th the regiment embarked on board the *Kangaroo* steamer and sailed that evening for Gallipoli, and after a fine passage arrived at that place early on the morning of the 11th of April, where a tedious delay occurred owing to the difficulty of procuring small boats, but the regiment landed before sunset the same evening, and encamped in a graveyard close to the suburbs. Major-General Sir George Brown, who had previously arrived, was then in command at Gallipoli. GALLIPOLI.

On the 12th the camp was moved to a large field, distant two miles from the town, where the regiment remained until the 19th. Both officers and men suffered much from the intense cold, as well as from the very indifferent rations, and the meagre quantity with which they were supplied. They were then moved to the encampment of "Bulair," about seven miles inland from Gallipoli.

This encampment consisted of a battalion of the Rifle Brigade, the 50th and 93rd, with two companies of Sappers under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence. The troops were employed, together with those of the French, in throwing up a line of intrenchments across

GALLIPOLI. 1855. the narrowest part of the peninsula upon which Gallipoli is situated, namely from the Gulf of Saros to the Sea of Marmora, in length about seven miles. The labour upon these intrenchments, together with occasional drills, kept all fully occupied. The weather was daily becoming more favourable, and although the rations were still extremely indifferent, the health of the regiment continued good.

On the 6th of May at daybreak the brigade struck tents and returned to Gallipoli, being relieved by the 4th, 28th and 44th regiments, under Brigadier-General Eyre, whom they met about half-way, when the six regiments were formed into a division and reviewed by Sir George Brown before General Canrobert and other French Generals, and after a few manœuvres and "marching past" the 93rd and Rifle Brigade resumed their march, the 50th remaining to occupy the ground vacated by General Eyre's brigade.

On arrival at Gallipoli the 93rd were immediately embarked on board the screw Steamer *Andes* for Scutari, No. 2 company, under command of Captain Honourable A. M. Cathcart, with the baggage ponies and baggage being towed in a sailing vessel. This embarkation was most rapidly and effectively carried out in less than an hour by the boats of the French fleet. The time (including the review) the men had been under arms and carrying a heavy kit, the excessive heat and scarcity of water on the way, rendered this march an extremely harassing one.

SCUTARI. On the 9th of May the regiment disembarked at Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, and occupied the corridor of a large barrack for the night. There being no place for the officers, Sir Colin Campbell, who had arrived shortly before, allowed them to make use of his two rooms. The next morning

they were encamped between the barrack and the hospital. SCUTARI. 1854.

On the evening of the 11th of May, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge landed at Scutari, and immediately rode up and inspected the Guards and 93rd Highlanders.

On the 18th of May the regiment was inspected by Lord Raglan, the Commander-in-Chief, who expressed himself as highly satisfied with its appearance and efficiency.

On the 19th a sad event occurred. Between the camp and the landing place at Scutari, a small stream crossed the road, over which it was, in fine weather, easy to step. A heavy fall of rain having rapidly swollen this stream, two officers of the regiment, Lieutenant Macnish and Ensign Clayhills, returning after nightfall to camp, and attempting to get over, as they had done in the afternoon, were swept off their legs, and the former was unfortunately drowned. He was a promising officer, and his death was much regretted by all. After three days search his body was found in the Bosphorus, near the mouth of the stream, and he was buried not far from the camp.

At this period brigades and divisions were formed. The 1st Division, under command of the Duke of Cambridge, consisted of the three battalions of Guards forming the 1st brigade under Brigadier-General Bentinck, and the 42nd, 79th (neither of which regiments had yet arrived) and the 93rd, the 2nd or Highland brigade, under Sir Colin Campbell. 93rd forms part of the 2nd Brigade 1st Division.

During the time the regiment remained at Scutari there were several reviews, constant drills, also route marching with baggage packed on ponies. One of the reviews was held before the Sultan in person.

The rations were of a much better quality, and the health of the men continued good.

1854. Here also the whole army was served out with the Minié rifle. The 79th arrived on the 26th of May, the 42nd on the 7th of June, thus completing the Highland brigade.

VARNA. On the 13th of June the regiment embarked on board the *Melbourne* steamer for Varna, where it disembarked on the 15th with the rest of the brigade, the Guards having landed the previous afternoon. It encamped about a mile from the town, and here brigade and division drills were carried on. While here Nos. 1 and 2 companies, under Captains Shelton and Cathcart, were detached as a Guard for the Commander-in-Chief and head-quarters of staff, and remained so till the 31st of August.

ALADYN. On the 1st of July the division marched to Aladyn, about eight miles from Varna, and on the 19th, while in this camp, authority was received to augment the strength of the regiment. The establishment became then as follows:—

	Field-Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Drum-Major and Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.
8 Service Companies	3	8	10	6	6	7	50	21	50	950
4 Depôt Companies	0	4	4	4	0	0	20	8	20	380
Total	3	12	14	10	6	7	70	29	70	1330

And about this time, through the interest of the Duke of Sutherland, the depôt was moved from England to Scotland, so as to aid their efforts in obtaining recruits.

On the 22nd of July, a draft, consisting of Captain Blackett and Ensign Cooper, 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, and 95 privates, joined the service companies.

At Aladyn, cholera made its appearance in the division, and, in consequence of increasing sickness, a move

GIVRAKLA. was made to Givrakla, a place about six miles off, on the 28th of July. During this month, fever and bowel

complaints were very prevalent, and three deaths occurred in the 93rd. At Givrakla, cholera attacked the regiment, and their health getting worse, they were again moved on the 8th of August, and encamped some two miles from the rest of the division, where they remained until the 21st of August. GIVRAKLA. 1854.

From 1st of July to 21st of August the brigade, when not at drill, was employed making gabions and fascines, and practised in siege operations, such as opening trenches, throwing up breastworks, covering parties, etc.

On the 12th of August, Lieutenant Turner died of fever and dysentery. Colonel Elliott, of the 79th, having died on the previous day, it was decided to have the two funerals at the same time. Their graves were dug, one on each side of a tree which stood at the head of a ravine, on an elevated and beautiful spot. The Protestant Chaplain to the brigade of Guards read the funeral service over them. *

On the 16th of August, the brigade of Guards and the 42nd moved from Givrakla to Varna, and were followed on the 21st by the 79th and 93rd, and the brigade was ordered to take up an encampment at Galata, a distance of about sixteen miles from Givrakla. In consequence of the generally impaired health of the troops, this short distance was directed to be performed in three marches, the knapsacks being carried on Turkish waggons. VARNA.

Great sickness had prevailed in the division generally, and in the 93rd especially, 416 cases having been treated in the regimental hospital, twenty-one proving fatal, besides that of Lieutenant Turner. There having been no active operations during this period, and no employment for body or mind beyond the usual occasional working parties, while the heat was excessive, and the

* Lieutenant-General Ewart's "Story of a Soldier's Life."

VARNA. 1854. suffering from the epidemics of the country so great, a very general depression of spirits prevailed in the division; but the order of recall to Varna, coupled as it was with rumours amounting almost to certainty of the war being transferred to the Crimea, caused a feeling of relief and rejoicing. The march to Galata was completed on the 23rd of August. The camp was about five miles from the town, on the south side of the harbour, where other troops were assembled preparatory to embarkation.

On the 31st of August, leaving Ensign McBean at Varna with all the sick, the soldiers' wives, and also the baggage ponies, the regiment embarked on board Her Majesty's steam-ship *Terrible* for Baltchik Bay, the general rendezvous of the transports, and here they were transhipped the same afternoon to six sailing vessels, as follows:—

	Field-Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	These transports were all towed by steamers.
Caduceus . .	1	1	2	1	10	4	5	114	
Her Majesty .	1	1	2	—	5	—	6	131	
City of Carlisle	—	2	1	1	5	2	5	130	
Palmerston. .	—	1	1	2	8	1	6	120	
Edendale . .	1	1	3	2	6	3	9	126	
Arnotdale . .	—	1	3	—	7	6	6	134	
Total . .	3	7	12	6	41	16	37	755	

With Ensign McBean there remained 102 non-commissioned officers and men, 20 soldiers' wives, and 83 baggage ponies. No horses were permitted to accompany the regiment, except the chargers of the mounted officers.

In all the transports detachments of artillery were embarked.

CRIMEA. The expedition sailed from Baltchik Bay for the Crimea on the 7th of September. On the 13th the ships anchored off Eupatoria, but again got under weigh during

the night, and on the morning of the 14th anchored about half a mile from a low sandy beach, which divided the sea from a brackish lake, called Tuzla. There the troops disembarked without any opposition from the enemy. Each man landed with three days' provisions ready cooked, in his haversack—but without knapsacks—a great-coat and blanket being folded square in the knapsack straps, and in the former one shirt, one pair of shoes, and one pair of socks were ordered to be carried. By 2 p.m. the 93rd were all disembarked, and about 4 p.m. the first division marched some five miles inland over a grassy plain, where it bivouacked for the night,—regiments in contiguous columns at deploying distance, and extending across from the lake and a village on the left, till the British forces joined those of the French on the right. Towards evening the rain descended in torrents, and as no tents or baggage was allowed to accompany it, the army passed the night, a very tempestuous one, without shelter. Tents were landed and issued the next day, but after being two nights in use they were again sent on board ship. CRIMEA. 1854.

On the 19th of September the allied army commenced their march towards Sebastopol. The French were in the centre, and the Turks—about 7000 infantry, under Suliman Pacha,—on the right, close to the sea, where the allied fleets moved in conjunction with the troops. The British were on the left, and consequently, being more open to attack from the enemy, occupied the post of honour.

The infantry of the English army was formed by divisions in double column of battalions at subdivision distance.

The light division under Major-General Sir George Brown led, the second division, commanded by Major-General Sir De Lacy Evans, being on their right.

CRIMEA. 1854.

Following the light division came the first division, under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, having on their right (and in rear of the second division), the third division, under Major-General Sir Richard England.

The fourth division, under Major-General Sir George Cathcart, except the 63rd regiment and two companies of the 46th belonging to it, which had been left with a squadron of the 4th Light Dragoons to clear the beach at Kamishlu, brought up the rear, marching behind the first division.

The artillery belonging to each division was on their right.

The advance guard consisted of the 11th Hussars and the 13th Light Dragoons, under Lord Cardigan.

Covering the infantry in skirmishing order was a battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

On the left flank of the infantry were the 8th Hussars, followed by the 17th Lancers.

The cattle and the baggage marched in rear of the third division, thus being covered on the left by the fourth division. Then followed the rear guard, with last of all the 4th Light Dragoons, under Lord George Paget.

In this order the army moved for about nine miles over a perfectly open country till it arrived at a small stream called the Bulganak, when a halt was allowed to procure water. Here the enemy first showed themselves in some force of cavalry and artillery, between whom and ours a slight skirmish took place. The Russians before long retired. The infantry divisions were brought up and formed into line. Then received orders to bivouac for the night.

Battle of the Alma.

On the morning of the 20th of September the Russian army in great force was seen in position on a range of heights some six miles in the front.

Early in the morning the French and Turks on the right of the allied army were on the move along the coast. Battle of the Alma. 1854.

The range of heights occupied by the enemy was from five to seven hundred feet above the level of the plain, and on the south side of a small, but in some places deep rivulet, called the Alma, having a Tartar village named Bourliouk on its north,—the side on which the allied armies were approaching.

The army commenced their advance formed up as on the previous day. Within about two miles of the Alma they remained halted for a time to allow stragglers to come up. While the men were still in column Sir Colin Campbell addressed a few words to the Highland brigade, admonishing them to keep shoulder to shoulder, and not to fall out to look after the wounded. Mr. Kinglake in his history of the "Invasion of the Crimea," says Sir Colin spoke substantially to this effect:—

"Now men you are going into action. Remember this, whoever is wounded—I don't care what his rank is—whoever is wounded must lie where he falls till the bandsmen come to attend to him.* No soldiers must go carrying off wounded men. If any soldier does such a thing, his name shall be stuck up in his parish church. Don't be in a hurry about firing. Your officers will tell you when it is time to open fire. Be steady. Keep silence. Fire low. Now men, the army will watch us; make me proud of the Highland brigade!"

The British army then deployed into line successively by divisions.

The 1st division under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, thus became the second line, the light division being the first.

The brigade of Guards were on the right, and the

* This was the duty of the bandsmen during an engagement.

Battle of the Alma. 1854.

Highland brigade upon the left of the division. The 93rd was the centre regiment of their brigade.

The light division by about two o'clock p.m. became hotly engaged with the enemy.

The 1st division then took ground to their left, wheeling into open column of companies left in front; and when they were again wheeled into line, the Highland brigade occupied a position opposite the Russian right, which rested on a small intrenched battery armed with 32-pounder brass guns, and filled with their riflemen. After advancing a short distance in line under a heavy fire, they were ordered to lie down in rear of the wall of a vineyard. Here they remained a few minutes, and were again ordered to advance. This order promptly complied with, soon brought them (after pushing through a vineyard), led by their brigadier, the gallant Sir Colin, into and across the river. The water in many places was up to the men's waists as they crossed, and in others even higher.

After crossing the Alma, it needed but a momentary delay to reform.

The ascent of the heights was then commenced, these were very steep. The fire from the battery, as well as from the enemy's battalions on its left, was severe, and caused some casualties. Lieutenant Abercrombie fell—shot through the heart.*

The advance was continued in an echelon of battalions in line; the 42nd the most advanced.

A short distance above the river, the 93rd passed the 77th regiment halted in line, which brought them immediately in front of the enemy. The summit of the

* The corrected numerical return of casualties at Alma is given in the *London Gazette*, of December 15th, 1854, as follows (Extract from "Errata in extraordinary *Gazette*, of 8th of October.") "93rd regiment. For 7 rank and file killed, read 5 rank and file killed; for 41 rank and file wounded, read 37 rank and file wounded."

heights being almost gained, a brisk fire was opened upon the battalions opposed to us, accompanied by a hearty Highland cheer as we advanced. After a hesitating delay of a few seconds, the enemy fell back, and commenced their retreat in great confusion, suffering fearfully from the destructive volleys of the Minié, and throwing away their arms and knapsacks the better to accelerate their flight. Battle of the Alma. 1854.

The following incident is related by Major-General Charles Henry Gordon (then a captain) to show the fine spirit of the men. When advancing through the vineyard just before crossing the stream of the Alma—a shell bursting, literally blew into fragments the upper part of the feather bonnet of one of the light company, about the sixth file from the right; whereupon the wearer, himself fortunately unhurt, remarked jocularly to his comrades, "Eh, I see they're wanting my feather hat!" and continued to advance in his place.

Lieutenant-General Ewart, in his book says:—"One shell knocked over three or four of the light company under Gordon, which was next to my own; but on we went rapidly to the front. A Russian rifle regiment was one of those firing at us, and poor Abercrombie, who was a few paces to my right, was shot through the heart, one of my own sergeants being about the same time shot through the body, and one of my corporals, a fine young lad, in the stomach. The whistling of the balls was something wonderful; one broke the scabbard of my claymore; and MacGowan, who commanded the company on my right, got a ball through his kilt. Had we paused, we should have suffered a heavy loss; but nothing could exceed the impetuosity of our men, and on we dashed, getting at last a little shelter as we ascended the hill. It was tolerably steep, but we at last reached the summit, and then for the first time got a

Battle of the Alma. 1854.

close look at the Russians, who were in column. We at once opened fire, the men firing by files as they advanced. On getting nearer, the front company of the Russian regiment opposite to us, a very large one, brought down their bayonets, and I thought were about to charge us; but on our giving a cheer, they at once faced about and retired."

Sir Colin Campbell had his horse shot under him, and that of Lieutenant and Adjutant Dawson, of the 93rd, was struck by a ball in the shoulder.

Battle of the Alma.

List of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 93rd Highlanders killed and wounded, taken from the *London Gazette*, of October 18th, 1854.

Killed.

Private John Cameron.
" William McLeod.
" Robert Paton.
" William Wyllie.

Wounded.

Sergeant David Phillips.
" Alexander McDonald.
Private Robert Adams.
" William Urquhart.
" James Bain.
" John McDonald.
" David McPherson.
" Neil Flanagan.
" John Higgins.
" William Polson.
" William Ferguson.
" Alexander Todd.
" James Chalmers.
" James Burns.
" David Nichol.
" George Ross.
" George Aymers.
" James Gordon.

Wounded (*continued*).

Private George Garraty.
" William Paton.
" Alexander McDonald.
" John McKinon.
" John Torry.
" William Morrison.
" Donald Polson.
" John Burnie.
" Ramsay Robertson.
" Thomas Carson.
" George Feckney.
" Donald Melville.
" Hugh McGunigall.
" Alexander Paul.
" John Gordon.
" John Leslie.
" John McKay.
" James Shaw.
" Alexander Austin.
" William McDonald.
" D. Munro.

Since Dead.

Sergeant David Stephen.

The total loss of the British was—26 officers, 19 sergeants, 2 drummers, 306 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 76 officers, 95 sergeants, 17 drummers, 1427 rank and file, wounded; 2 drummers, 16 rank and file, missing. CRIMEA. 1854.

The Russian troops opposed to the Highland brigade were—the right Vladimir column and the right Kazan column, which were opposite the 42nd, the left Sousdal column before the 93rd, and the right Sousdal column in front of the 79th. The Ouglitz * battalions were in reserve some distance behind the left Sousdal column.

During the 21st and 22nd of September, the army remained on the battle field, collecting and burying the dead and aiding the wounded; those of the British, by the evening of the 22nd, had been sent on board the transports then lying off the Alma.

On the 23rd the Allies recommenced their march, proceeding a distance of seven miles, crossed the river Katcha and halted. The vineyards here abounded with grapes which the troops were able to enjoy.

On the 24th the march was continued to the valley of the Belbek, eight miles further, where the army again bivouacked for the night, surrounded by woods and vineyards.† Here a false alarm took place, which was said to have arisen in the Turkish lines. The distance to Sebastopol from here is about four miles. But it was determined, in consequence of the strength of the Star fort, and works thrown up by the Russians near it, not to advance further on this side of the town, but by a

* This name was corrupted by our men into "the Ugly Chicks."

† In most of the regiments, if not in all, there were cases of Cholera during this march. In the 93rd we had only two cases, one at the Katcha, and one as we ascended from the Belbek to the Mackenzie heights. Bowel complaints were induced by eating the grapes too freely.

CRIMEA. 1854. flank march towards the south east, to cross the Tchernaya above the head of the harbour, in order to make an attack on the south side.

The flank march. Accordingly on the 25th the allied army commenced the famous flank march, passing first of all through thick woods, intersected occasionally by mere forest tracks, which threw the regiments and divisions into some disorder. On approaching the Mackenzie Heights, above the Tchernaya, the advanced guard fell in with a body of Russian infantry (the baggage guard of a considerable force proceeding towards Baktchi Serai), who after a few shots from the Rifle Brigade and Horse Artillery fled, abandoning their baggage.

Descending these heights by the road which leads from Mackenzie's farm, and crossing the Tchernaya by the bridge at the little hamlet of Tracktir, the army again halted for the night. It was ten o'clock and quite dark by the time the 93rd crossed the bridge.

Although the actual distance performed during the march may not have exceeded ten or twelve miles, still the time occupied in its accomplishment (from about noon, in the case of the 93rd, till past ten o'clock at night) caused by the slow progress of so large a force for some distance through a dense brushwood, as well as by the bad roads, or mere tracks traversed on the way, rendered it a very harassing one, notwithstanding which only one man of the regiment was lost; he fell a victim to cholera.

BALACLAVA. Next morning, the 26th of September, the march was continued, and about mid-day the advanced guard (a battalion of the Rifle Brigade) approached the village and harbour of Balaclava. A very slight resistance was made from an old castle on the heights, which soon surrendered. The English, having formed up by divisions, bivouacked for the night.

Balaclava afforded a small but deep harbour, so that the communication with the fleet and transports was re-established, and a most important base acquired for further operations. It is situated in a narrow gorge, shut in by very steep hills, and distant about seven miles from Sebastopol. BALACLAVA. 1854.

On the 27th of September the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and light divisions, together with the French and Turkish armies, advanced upon and invested the south side of Sebastopol.

On the 1st of October, 1000 marines were landed from the fleet to occupy the heights on the east of Balaclava, and the 1st division joined the rest of the army before Sebastopol, the 93rd being left before the village of Kadikoi,* at the entrance of the gorge leading to Balaclava, partly for the protection of the position, but principally for the purpose of being employed in disembarking the siege trains, shot, shell, etc., which had then arrived, and were being rapidly sent to the front, the guns, particularly those landed from the fleet, were dragged up by the sailors, and the shot and shell were conveyed by the artillery in ammunition and "Flanders" waggons. In these severe fatigue duties every available man of the regiment was employed daily.

On the 3rd of October a few tents, barely sufficient to hold the half of the regiment, were issued to them; up to this time from the date of their landing (with the exception of the two nights already alluded to) they had bivouacked without any shelter whatever, but the general fineness of the weather prevented their suffering any serious inconvenience except from the extreme heat by day.

* As an order was issued that one regiment of the Highland brigade was to remain at Balaclava, lots were drawn and it fell to the 93rd (Gen. C. H. Gordon).

BALACLAVA. 1854.

On the 6th of October the regiment had to deplore the loss from cholera of Major Robert Murray Banner, an officer universally beloved.*

About the 12th of October, information having been received of an intention on the part of the Greek inhabitants to burn the town and shipping at Balaclava, a party of two hundred of the regiment, under Major Leith-Hay, proceeded to expel all the male population (not connected with our forces) which duty was accomplished before midnight.

On the 13th of October, in consequence of a large force of the enemy concentrating in the Valleys of Baidar and the Tchernaya and threatening Balaclava, Sir Colin Campbell was sent by Lord Raglan to assume the command which had until then been held by Lieutenant-Colonel Daveney of the 1st Royals. Sir Colin immediately ordered a detachment of the regiment under Major Gordon, with 8 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers, 2 drummers, and 304 rank and file, to proceed to the heights eastward of Balaclava, to assist in strengthening and intrenching the position there, already occupied by the marines. Below these heights, as well also on the western heights, some heavy guns had been placed in position; they were surrounded with slight earthworks, and manned by either marine artillery or sailors. A force of some 2000 Turks under a Prussian engineer, Captain Wagman, were employed throwing up intrenched batteries, as well as arming them, on four hills, situated on the plain, commanding the approach to Balaclava on the north east, and distant from the town about two miles. Each of these intrenched batteries was garrisoned by from 250 to 300 Turks, and formed a sort of semi-circle in reference to each other, being a considerable distance apart, and numbered from

* He died in full uniform in his tent, on a pallet of straw.

eastward, looking from Balaclava, as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 redoubts. BALACLAVA. 1854.

On the 21st and 22nd the enemy showed in some force, threatening the Turkish intrenched redoubts, which opened fire, but after all this proved to be only a reconnoissance.

On the morning of the 25th of October, about 7 a.m., a large force of the enemy debouched from the direction of Tchorgoun and the Baidar valley, and attacked with a large body of skirmishers and artillery, the Turkish redoubts. The British force, which had been under arms since before daylight, consisted of about eight hundred marines on the heights, with the detachment of the 93rd under Major Gordon. The main body of the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, as well as about one hundred invalids of different corps, were drawn up in line on a small hill in front of their encampment, which covered the approach to Balaclava from the plain, having on either flank a battalion of Turks. On their left front, the brigades of light and heavy cavalry were drawn up in columns. Battle of Balaclava.

The action commenced by the Russians concentrating a severe fire of artillery upon No. 1, the easternmost redoubt, from which, after a short resistance, the Turks were dislodged, and the redoubt containing three guns, was captured by the enemy. In obedience to orders previously received to "fall back upon the main part of the regiment, should any disaster befall the Turks," Major Gordon with his detachment at once proceeded to join Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie in the plain, a distance of about two miles.

The capture of No. 1 redoubt was speedily followed by that of Nos. 2 and 3, and the guns they contained, when the Russians commenced a severe fire on the flying Turks, obliging our cavalry to fall back out of its range,

Battle of Balaclava. 1854.

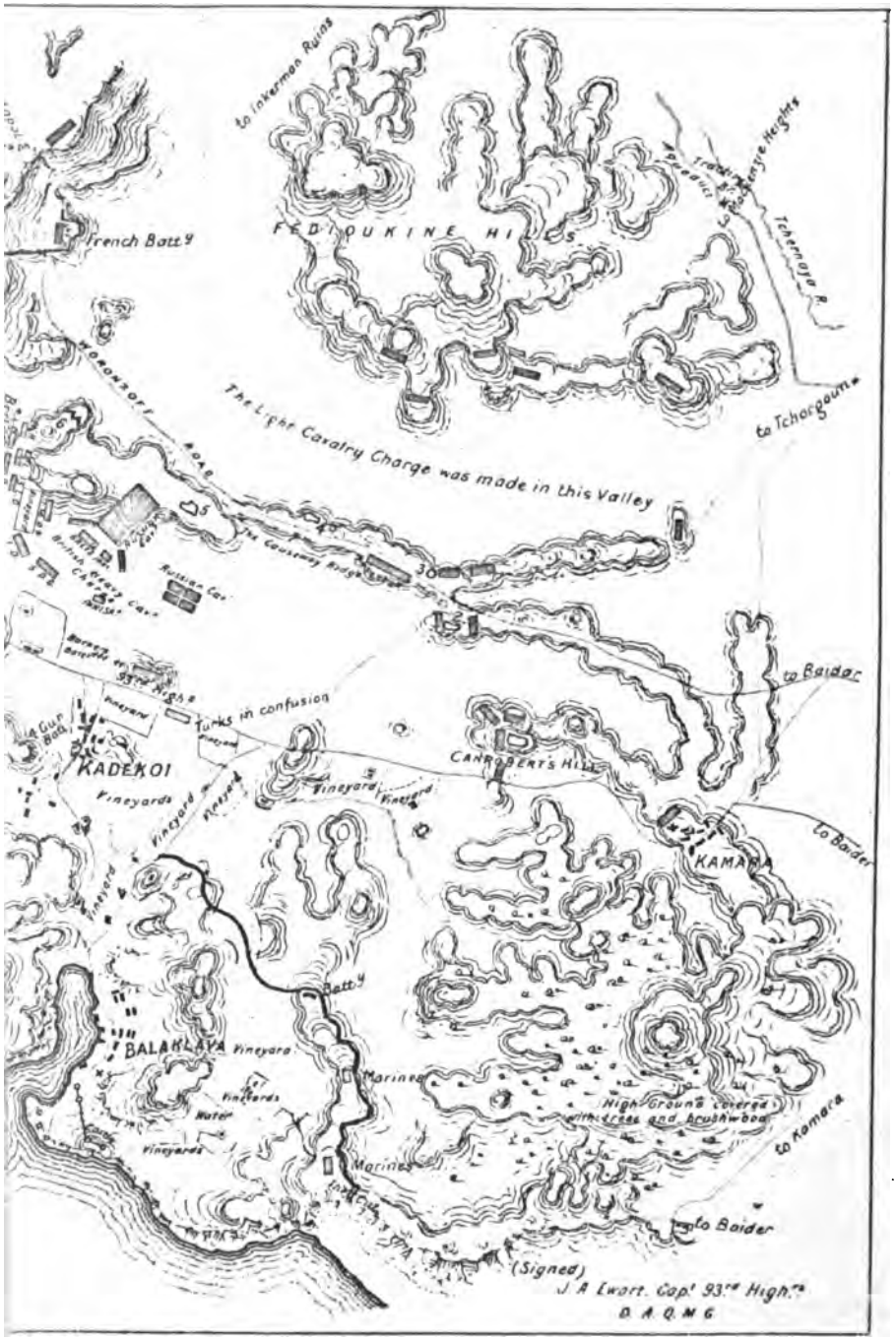
to the left of the position occupied by the 93rd, who (being presently joined by the detachment from the heights), were directed to advance covered by the light company and throwing forward their left. The enemy then opened upon the regiment with round shot and shell from the redoubts and heights from which they had driven the Turks. This fire caused some casualties in the force.

Sir Colin (who at the moment may be said to have commanded the regiment in person), ordered them to retire under cover of some rising ground immediately in their rear, where they remained for a short time lying down under a fire of artillery, till presently a large body of cavalry showed on the opposite side of the plain, about a thousand yards in their front, the order was then given to the regiment, which was still in line, to rise and to advance a short distance, to the summit of the rising ground (behind which they had lately retired), and to commence firing upon the cavalry, who were bearing down upon them at a quick and rapidly increasing gallop. The Turks on the right and left, after firing a confused volley, retired in disorder, but the well-sustained fire of the 93rd dismayed and scattered the cavalry, who before reaching their line, wheeled off to the right (*their* own left) in much confusion.

At the time the Turks ran away, and just before the 93rd commenced firing, Sir Colin rode down the front of the regiment, and said, "There is no retreat from here, men! You must die where you stand!" The men answered, "Ay, ay, Sir Colin, and needs be, we'll do that!" *

* These words were heard by Lieutenant-General Burroughs, who was then Captain of No. 6 company, and standing next the regimental colour (see page 145); also by Dr. Munro, who was a short distance in rear of the colours.


BRITISH HEAD QUARTERS
from Sebastopol
from St George's Monastery
from Karani
from Karani
Vinny's Hill
BATTLE OF BALAKLAVA
period of the Heavy Cavalry Charge
&
Repulse of the Russian Cavalry
by the 93rd Highlanders
25th Oct 1854
1 Mile
REFERENCE
Turkish Redoubts numbered thus 1. 2. etc
English Troops shewn thus
Russian
French
Turkish


to Inkerman Ruins
French Batty
FEDOUKINE HILLS
Aqueduct
Tramway to Kamara Heights
Tchernaya R.
to Tchorgoun
Woronzoff Road
The Light Cavalry Charge was made in this Valley
The Causeway Bridge
British Cavalry Camp
Russian Camp
Russian Gun
93rd Highs
Turks in confusion
to Balaclava
KADEKOI
Vineyards
CANROBERT'S HILL
KAMARA
to Balaclava
Battys
BALAKLAVA
Vineyard
Water
Marines
High ground covered with trees and brushwood
to Kamara
to Balaclava
(Signed)
J A Ewart. Capt 93rd Highrs
D A Q M G

The main body of the Russian cavalry rode across the plain towards our heavy cavalry, but were charged by that brigade in right gallant style, and being quickly put to the rout, fled in the same direction as those who had attacked the 93rd. Battle of Balaclava. 1854.

Attached to Captain Barker's battery of the Royal Artillery (who were with the 93rd), was a Pole, their interpreter; this Pole, who was a man of education and good family, but had been ruined by Russian oppression, had attracted notice by constructing, very ingeniously, a little hut for himself principally out of the body of an old Russian close carriage with the addition of clay and turf. When the Russian cavalry appeared in front of the 93rd, the Pole, armed with an old double-barrelled gun loaded with ball, took his place, almost unobserved, in the rear rank, advanced with the line, and with them commenced firing as the Russians galloped down upon the regiment. When galled by the musketry fire, they turned in confusion to their left, and passed out of range, the Pole rushed to where a dead trooper lay, put his finger into the bullet wound in his head, and, with a fiendish joy, declared that as the wound was smaller than that made by a Minié ball the victim must be his; and his revenge was partially satisfied.*

An amusing incident occurred during the engagement, to which allusion is made in Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea." The story is thus told by Lieutenant-General Burroughs. "Kokana Smith was the wife of private Smith, the soldier servant of Quarter-Master Sinclair, and was one of the few women who accompanied the regiment as washerwomen. We had left our tents standing, and had advanced to Sutherland Hill† at the first signs of an impending attack."

* This anecdote is related by Major-General C. H. Gordon, then Major.

† The regimental name for the hill on which they stood during the battle.

Battle of Balaclava 1854.

"When the Turks from the redoubts and our flanks deserted us they passed through our camp, and one got into the tent where Mrs. Smith was. She was a large, powerful, bony (with one n) woman, and whether she thought the Turk had come to steal, or to take liberties with her, or whether it was for deserting us in our extremity, I know not, but she was seen holding him by the collar of his coat and kicking him."

"Kokana is the Turkish for woman, and she (Mrs. Smith) became a marked woman in our camp, and that of the Turks, which was next to us."

The repulse of the Russian cavalry, as witnessed by Mr. Russell, the celebrated correspondent of the *Times*, is thus described by him :—

"The Russians on their left drew breath for a moment, and then in one grand line, charged in towards Balaclava. The ground flies beneath their horses' feet. Gathering speed at every stride they dash on towards that thin red streak tipped with a line of steel. The Turks fire a volley at eight hundred yards and run. As the Russians come within six hundred yards, down goes that line of steel in front, and out rings a volley of Minié musketry. The distance is too great, the Russians are not checked, but still sweep onwards through the smoke with the whole force of horse and man, here and there knocked over by the shot of our batteries above. With breathless suspense, everyone awaits the bursting of the wave upon the line of Gaelic rock, but ere they came within two hundred yards, another deadly volley flashes from the levelled rifle, and carries terror into the Russians. They wheel about, open files right and left, and fly back faster than they came. Brave Highlanders! well done, shout the spectators. But events thicken, the Highlanders and their splendid front are soon forgotten, men scarcely have a moment to think of this fact, that

the 93rd never altered their formation to receive that tide of horsemen. 'No,' said Sir Colin Campbell, 'I did not think it worth while to form them even four deep!' The ordinary British line, two deep, was quite sufficient to repel the attack of those Muscovite cavaliers." Battle of Balaclava. 1854.

After the heavy cavalry charge there was a pause in the offensive operations of the Russians.

About 10 o'clock a.m. the 1st division, under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, consisting of the brigade of Guards, 42nd and 79th Highlanders, entered the plain, soon followed by the 4th division, under Sir George Cathcart.

It was shortly after this time that the heroic, but disastrous charge of the Light Cavalry under Lord Cardigan took place, after which the 1st and 4th divisions advanced, the enemy retiring and concentrating his force on Nos. 3 and 1 redoubts, when after a few shots had been exchanged between the English and Russian artillery, both armies remained in position but inactive till nightfall, when the Guards and 4th division returned to their old position before Sebastopol, leaving the 42nd and 79th at Balaclava, which regiments, as soon as darkness concealed their movements, were placed by Sir Colin on the slope of the hill east of the harbour, between the positions occupied by the Marines and 93rd.

The 93rd struck their tents and under cover of the darkness retired into a vineyard, about four hundred yards in rear of the position they had occupied during the action, where, formed in line, they took up a position for the night.

Battle of Balaclava.

1854.

Lord Raglan's Despatch.

DESPATCHES.

"Before Sebastopol, October 28th, 1854.

"MY LORD DUKE,

"I have the honour to acquaint your Grace that the enemy attacked the position in front of Balaclava at an early hour on the morning of the 25th instant.

"The low range of heights that runs across the plain at the bottom of which the town is placed, was protected by four small redoubts, hastily constructed. Three of these had guns in them, and on a higher hill, in front of the village of Kamara, in advance of our right flank, was established a work of somewhat more importance.

"These several redoubts were garrisoned by Turkish troops, no other force being at my disposal for their occupation.

"The 93rd Highlanders was the only British regiment in the plain, with the exception of part of a battalion of detachments composed of weakly men, and a battery of artillery belonging to the third division; and on the heights behind our right were placed the marines, obligingly landed from the fleet by Vice-Admiral Dundas. All these, including the Turkish troops, were under the immediate orders of Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, whom I had taken from the first division with the 93rd.

"As soon as I was apprised of this movement of the enemy, I felt compelled to withdraw from before Sebastopol, the first and fourth divisions, commanded by Lieutenant-Generals His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Honourable Sir George Cathcart, and bring them down into the plain; and General Canrobert subsequently reinforced these troops with the first division of French infantry, and the Chasseurs d'Afrique.

"The enemy commenced their operations by attacking the work on our side of the village of Kamara, and, after very little resistance, carried it. Battle of Balaclava. 1854.

"They likewise got possession of the three others in contiguity to it, being opposed only in one, and that but for a very short space of time. Lord Raglan's Despatch.

"The farthest of the three they did not retain, but the immediate abandonment of the others enabled them to take possession of the guns in them, amounting in the whole to seven. Those in the three lesser forts were spiked by the one English artilleryman who was in each.

"The Russian cavalry at once advanced, supported by artillery, in very great strength. One portion of them assailed the front and right flank of the 93rd, and were instantly driven back by the vigorous and steady fire of that distinguished regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie.

"The other and larger mass turned towards Her Majesty's heavy cavalry, and afforded Brigadier-General Scarlett, under the guidance of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, the opportunity of inflicting upon them a most signal defeat. The ground was very unfavourable for the attack of our dragoons, but no obstacle was sufficient to check their advance, and they charged into the Russian column, who soon sought safety in flight, although far superior in numbers.

"The charge of this brigade, one of the most successful I ever witnessed, was never for a moment doubtful, and is in the highest degree creditable to Brigadier-General Scarlett and the officers and men engaged in it.

"As the enemy withdrew from the ground which they had momentarily occupied, I directed the cavalry, supported by the fourth division, under Lieutenant-

Battle of Balaclava. 1854. Lord Raglan's Despatch.

General Sir George Cathcart, to move forward and take advantage of any opportunity to regain the heights; and not having been able to accomplish this immediately, and it appearing that an attempt was making to remove the captured guns, the Earl of Lucan was desired to advance rapidly, follow the enemy in their retreat, and try to prevent them from effecting their object.

"In the meanwhile, the Russians had time to re-form on their own ground, with artillery in front and upon their flanks.

"From some misconception of the instruction to advance, the Lieutenant-General considered that he was bound to attack at all hazards, and he accordingly ordered Major-General the Earl of Cardigan to move forward with the Light Brigade.

"This order was obeyed in the most spirited and gallant manner. Lord Cardigan charged with the utmost vigour; attacked a battery which was firing upon the advancing squadrons; and, having passed beyond it, engaged the Russian cavalry in its rear; but there his troops were assailed by artillery and infantry, as well as cavalry, and necessarily retired, after having committed much havoc upon the enemy.

"They effected this movement without haste or confusion, but the loss they have sustained has, I deeply lament, been very severe in officers, men, and horses, only counterbalanced by the brilliancy of the attack, and the gallantry, order, and discipline which distinguished it; forming a striking contrast to the conduct of the enemy's cavalry, which had previously been engaged with the Heavy Brigade.

"The Chasseurs d' Afrique advanced on our left, and gallantly charged a Russian battery, which checked its fire for a time, and thus rendered the British cavalry an essential service.

"I have the honour to inclose copies of Sir Colin Campbell's and the Earl of Lucan's reports. Battle of Balaclava. 1854. Lord Raglan's Despatch.

"I beg to draw your Grace's attention to the terms in which Sir Colin Campbell speaks of Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of the 93rd, and Captain Barker, of the Royal Artillery; and also to the praise bestowed by the Earl of Lucan on Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, and Brigadier-General Scarlett, which they most fully deserve.

"The Earl of Lucan not having sent me the names of the other officers who distinguished themselves, I propose to forward them by the next opportunity.

"The enemy made no further movement in advance, and at the close of the day the brigade of Guards of the first division, and the fourth division, returned to their original encampment, as did the French troops, with the exception of one brigade of the first division, which General Canrobert was so good as to leave in support of Sir Colin Campbell.

"The remaining regiments of the Highland brigade also remained in the valley.

"The fourth division had advanced close to the heights, and Sir George Cathcart caused one of the redoubts to be re-occupied by the Turks, affording them his support, and he availed himself of the opportunity to assist with his riflemen in silencing two of the enemy's guns.

"The means of defending the extensive position which had been occupied by the Turkish troops in the morning having proved wholly inadequate, I deemed it necessary, in concurrence with General Canrobert, to withdraw from the lower range of heights, and to concentrate our force, which will be increased by a considerable body of seamen, to be landed from the ships, under the authority of Admiral Dundas, immediately in front of

Battle of Balaclava. 1854.

the narrow valley leading into Balaclava, and upon the precipitous heights on our right, thus affording a narrow line of defence.

"I have, etc.,

"RAGLAN."

Major-General Sir Colin Campbell to Brigadier-General Estcourt.

"Camp Battery, No. 4, Balaclava, October 27th, 1854.

"SIR,

Sir Colin's Despatch.

"I have the honour to inform you that on the morning of the 25th instant, about seven o'clock, the Russian force which has been, as I already reported, for some time amongst the hills on our right front, debouched into the open ground in front of the redoubts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which were occupied by Turkish infantry and artillery, and armed with seven 12-pounders (iron). The enemy's force consisted of eighteen or nineteen battalions of infantry, from thirty to forty guns, and a large body of cavalry. The attack was made against No. 1 redoubt by a cloud of skirmishers, supported by eight battalions of infantry and sixteen guns. The Turkish troops in No. 1 persisted as long as they could and then retired, and they suffered considerable loss in their retreat. This attack was followed by the successive abandonment of Nos. 2, 3, and 4 redoubts by the Turks, as well as of the other posts held by them in our front. The guns, however, in Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were spiked. The garrisons of these redoubts retired, and some of them formed on the right, and some on the left flank of the 93rd Highlanders, which was posted in front of No. 4 battery and the village of Kadidöi. When the enemy had taken possession of these redoubts, their artillery advanced with a large mass of cavalry, and their guns ranged to the 93rd Highlanders, which with a hundred

invalids under Lieutenant-Colonel Daveney in support, occupied very insufficiently, from the smallness of their numbers, the slightly rising ground in front of No. 4 battery. As I found that round shot and shell began to cause some casualties among the 93rd Highlanders and the Turkish battalions on their right and left flank, I made them retire a few paces behind the crest of the hill. During this period our batteries on the hills manned by the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marines, made most excellent practice on the enemy's cavalry, which came over the hill ground in front. One body of them, amounting to about four hundred men, turned to their left, separating themselves from those who attacked Lord Lucan's division, and charged the 93rd Highlanders, who immediately advanced to the crest of the hill and opened their fire, which forced the Russian cavalry to give way and turn to their left, after which they made an attempt to turn the right flank of the 93rd, having observed the flight of the Turks who were placed there, upon which the Grenadiers of the 93rd, under Captain Ross, were wheeled up to their right, and fired on the enemy, which manœuvre completely discomfited them.

Battle of Balaclava. 1854. Sir Colin's Despatch.

"During the rest of the day the troops under my command received no further molestation from the Russians. I beg to call Lord Raglan's attention to the gallantry and eagerness of the 93rd Highlanders, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of which probably his lordship was an eye-witness, as also the admirable conduct of Captain Barker, and the officers of the field battery under his orders, who made most excellent practice against the Russian cavalry and artillery while within range.

"I have, etc.,

(*Signed*) "COLIN CAMPBELL,

"Major-General."

Battle of Balaclava. 1854.

In describing the part taken by the 93rd in the battle of Balaclava, Kinglake says, "The Russian squadrons had come within long musketry range. The Highlanders and the men alongside them delivered their fire; and although they emptied no saddles, they wounded some horses and men.* The horsemen thus met abandoned at once their advance upon Campbell's front, and wheeled to their left as though undertaking to turn his right flank. Sir Colin turned to his aide-de-camp, and, speaking of the officer who led the Russian squadrons, said, 'Shadwell, that man understands his business.' To meet his assailant's change of direction, Campbell caused the Grenadier company of the 93rd, under Captain Ross, to bring the left shoulder forward, and show a front towards the north-east.

"Stopped at once by this ready manœuvre and the fire that it brought on their flank, the horsemen wheeled again to their left and retreated. They retreated together but not in good order, and the fire of our artillery increased their confusion.

"Thus was easily brought to an end the advance of those four hundred horsemen who had found themselves, during a moment, in the front of a Highland battalion."

The following is a copy of a general order by Lord Raglan, dated 29th of October, 1854:—

"The Commander of the Forces feels deeply indebted to Major-General Sir Colin Campbell for his able and persevering exertions in the action in front of Balaclava on the 25th instant; and he has great pleasure in

* "Communications from the Russian officers to ours." But Major-General C. H. Gordon says that he *saw two saddles emptied* besides many clinging wounded to their horses. The Russian cavalry only wheeled to their left when within one hundred and fifty yards of the 93rd.

publishing to the army the brilliant manner in which the 93rd Highlanders, under his able directions, repulsed the enemy's cavalry. The Major-General had such confidence in this distinguished regiment that he was satisfied that it should receive the charge in line, and the result proved that his confidence was not misplaced."

BALACLAVA. 1854.

The casualties in the 93rd at the battle of Balaclava only amounted to two men wounded. One of these, Private Charles McKay, lost his leg below the knee by a round shot, the other received a contusion.

The morning of the 26th of October showed the Russian force still in the same positions they had held the previous evening, and as another attack was momentarily to be apprehended, Sir Colin commenced intrenching and strengthening that occupied by the Highland brigade, Marines, and Turks in front of Balaclava, which the large force of the enemy, whose pickets were little more than a mile in his front, rendered a very precarious one.

The duties then became very harassing, constant fatigue parties from daylight to sunset on the intrenchments. And at night the whole regiment remained fully accoutred, one-half being outside in the trenches, and the remainder in their tents, each man with his firelock beside him. As false alarms were frequent, the regiment was often under arms two and even three times during the night.

About the 28th, Nos. 2 and 3 companies were sent to the heights under Captain Cornwall, and placed in reserve in rear of the 79th Highlanders.

The weather, which up to this period had been extremely fine, now broke—the rains were heavy and incessant. Few knapsacks had been as yet received, the clothing the men wore was rapidly falling to rags, and such as it was—from the heavy fatigues the

BALACLAVA. 1854.

men underwent, and from their lying out all night in the open trenches, was saturated with wet and mud, without the means of getting it either changed or dried. Indeed, the inside of the single bell tents, to each of which fourteen men were apportioned, afforded from their worn and tattered state, little or no shelter from wind or rain, and were, like the rest of the camp, ankle deep in mud.*

Battle of Inkerman.

On the morning of the 5th of November, the Russian columns were observed in motion shortly after daylight; they presently threw out a line of skirmishers, covered by whom their leading regiments advanced towards the position at Balaclava. An attack appeared imminent.

The troops got under arms and a few shots were fired from the battery No. 4, on the right rear of the 93rd, which caused the enemy to halt and retire out of range.

Heavy firing was now heard towards Sebastopol, and news presently arrived that the English right, above Inkerman, had been attacked in great force, and it was evident General Liprandi only waited the result of this attack to advance and assault Sir Colin Campbell's intrenchments. News of its failure, however, was received at Balaclava about 2 p.m., and shortly afterwards General Liprandi's *corps d'armee*, none of whom had been detached to assist in the operations at Inkerman, resumed their old position on the heights and in the redoubts.

Storm of 14th Nov.

On the 14th of November Balaclava was visited by a very severe hurricane of rain and wind of such violence as to destroy trees of a large size, unroof the houses, and level every tent in camp with the ground, causing many wrecks among the shipping outside, as well as within the harbour. This gale continued until after nightfall,

* Until the 30th of November some officers and men had only the clothes they landed in on the 14th of September.

and as no tents could withstand its violence, both officers and men passed the night exposed to its fury without any kind of shelter beyond what the lee side of the trench might afford. BALACLAVA. 1854.

Shortly after this date some of the companies received their knapsacks, and some of the officers their baggage, which, it will be remembered they had left on board the transports when they landed in the Crimea, the officers only taking with them what they were able to carry on their own persons.

From this period till the 6th of December (when in consequence of the river swelling from the rain, General Liprandi's force burnt their huts and retired across the Tchernaya), the regiment continued to give heavy fatigue parties by day, and likewise to furnish half their number by night to guard the intrenchments, which day by day became more defensible. These fatigue duties consisted of large parties in the intrenchments, as well as for loading and carrying shot and shell to the first depôt from Balaclava, which though a distance of not more than four miles, the state of the roads and of the country, rendered of a very harassing nature. The weather was also extremely bad, constant and heavy rains, with occasional frost at night. Most of the camp kettles being lost or destroyed, each man had only his small canteen in which to cook his meal of salt rations, and this food (no vegetables or lime juice being procurable), together with the constant exposure to the wet, and the want of good and sufficient shoes and clothing, began to tell seriously on the health of the troops, rendering fever, scorbutic affections, dysentery, etc., extremely prevalent and fatal.

On the 2nd of December a draft of two officers (Lieutenants Ball and Kirby), one sergeant, two corporals, and thirty-eight rank and file, joined the head-quarters,

BALACLAVA. 1854. and on the 26th Ensign McBean, with the detachment of invalids, baggage, ponies, etc., from Varna also joined.

1855. During January and February the regiment continued to furnish "fatigues" of every available man daily, to carry either shot to the first depôt, or biscuits to that in rear of the Commander-in-Chief's house, and as the enemy's Cossack videttes still held the heights in front, strong pickets and guards were continued by night. About the middle of January, the wooden huts which had commenced to arrive from England were issued to the regiment, and such time as could be spared was employed in their conveyance from Balaclava.

On the 16th of February Lieutenant Kirby died of fever.

Reconnaissance of Tchorgoum. On the 18th a draft consisting of one officer (Lieutenant Grimston) one corporal, and fifty-three rank and file joined head-quarters. Orders were received on the evening of the 19th to prepare three days' provisions, and on the morning of the 20th, at half-past one, in a heavy fall of sleet and rain, the brigade, consisting of the 42nd, 71st, 79th, and 93rd, under Sir Colin Campbell, accompanied by a battery of artillery and the remains of the light and heavy cavalry, moved out towards the enemy's position at Tchorgoum. Thus favoured by the inclemency of the weather they passed the Cossack pickets before they were perceived by them, and mounted the heights above the village and ford some three miles from the intrenchments, before the battalions of the enemy occupying the village were aware of their approach. The snow which had fallen during the night was succeeded at daybreak by an extremely hard frost and bitterly cold wind, which had prevented a considerable force of the French (who, it had been arranged were to have attacked this position at daylight, advancing along

the valley of the Tchernaya) from moving out, and although the unexpected appearance of the force under Sir Colin had caused a considerable panic, and some confusion among the enemy, the non-appearance of the French frustrated the intended attack, and the brigade returned to their positions, having been for many hours exposed to one of the severest nights of the season.*

Reconnaissance of Tchorgoum. 1855.

As they were returning, the brigade of General Vinoy was seen moving out to cover their retreat. The gallant general having felt much anxiety for their safety, when he noticed the small force (only some 2000 men) so far in advance of their position.

Sir Colin Campbell subsequently received a note from Lord Raglan, with an extract of a despatch from Lord Panmure, referring to this reconnaissance†: "I have great pleasure in sending you the extract of a despatch from Lord Panmure, having reference to the movements of the troops on the 20th of February; and it is no little satisfaction to me to see that the punctuality and precision with which the movements of the troops under your command were conducted on the morning of the 20th of February have attracted the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and been viewed by Her Majesty with the most gracious approval." The extract was: "I have likewise to notice the proposed expedition on the 20th ultimo, and it is deeply to be regretted that a plan so well conceived should have unfortunately been frustrated by the sudden and severe snowstorm which set in at the time. The soldier-like precision and punctuality with which Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell and

* An aide-de-camp had been sent to Sir Colin from Marshal Canrobert, to ask him not to start, but lost his way in the fearful storm.

† From Lieutenant-General Shadwell's "Life of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde."

Reconnaissance of Tchorgoum. 1855.

the troops under his command executed their part in the intended plan of operations, as well as the able manner in which he retired when he found that it was abortive, have merited the warmest admiration; and I have received Her Majesty's commands to express to you her approval of this gallant officer's skill and energy. The voluntary advance of General Vinoy in support of Sir Colin Campbell's retrograde movement, though not required, exhibits the spirit of cordiality which exists between the allies, and is extremely gratifying."

By the end of February the whole regiment occupied huts. This added most materially to the health and comfort of the men.

About the 9th of March, Major J. A. Ewart, who had rejoined on promotion (from Deputy-Assistant-Quarter-Master-General), proceeded to the heights and took command of Captain Cornwall's detachment.

By authority, dated Horse Guards, 19th of March, 1855, the regiment was augmented as follows:

	Companies.	Lt.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.	Staff-Sergts.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.
In Crimea	8	2	1	8	14	6	7	6	50	21	50	950
„ Malta	4	0	1	6	8	4	0	1	25	10	25	475
At Home	4	0	0	2	4	4	0	2	25	10	25	475
Total ...	16	2	2	16	26	14	7	9	100	41	100	1900

Expedition to Kertch.

On the 1st of May a sudden order was received to prepare for immediate embarkation, but no destination was mentioned, and on the morning of the 3rd the 93rd embarked; the right wing and head quarters under Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie in Her Majesty's steamer *Sphynx*, the left wing, under Major C. H. Gordon, in Her Majesty's steamer *Nemours*.

This expedition consisted of the Highland brigade (42nd, 71st, and 93rd) and two companies of the Rifle brigade, under Brigadier-General Cameron, and two batteries of artillery, the whole under Major-General Sir George Brown, accompanied by a large force of the French. 1855.

It turned out that they were ordered to rendezvous some twelve miles south of Kertch. The various French and British men-of-war began to assemble at the appointed rendezvous on the morning of the 5th, but shortly after their arrival, to the great disappointment of the troops, the expedition was countermanded, owing to orders emanating from the French Commander-in-Chief. They accordingly returned, and the 93rd arrived and disembarked at Balaclava on the 8th, and proceeded to occupy its old position.

Second Expedition to Kertch.

On the morning of the 22nd of May, however, the regiment again embarked, the right wing as before on board the *Sphynx*, and the left wing this time in Her Majesty's steamer *Stromboli*, the strength of the regiment being as follows—

Field-officers, 3; captains, 7; subalterns, 6; staff, 3; sergeants, 31; drummers, 11; corporals, 26; privates, 450.

This expedition, destined for Kertch and the Straits of Yenikale, at the entrance to the Sea of Azov, was composed of the 42nd, 71st, 79th and 93rd, a battalion of marines, two batteries of artillery, fifty sappers and miners, and fifty of the 8th Hussars, in all some 3800 men, under Major-General Sir George Browne, accompanied by about 7500 French under General D'Autemarre, and 5000 Turks under Reschid Pasha.

With a view to deceive the Russians, the expedition sailed in the first instance towards Sebastopol, and lay to off that place on the night of the 22nd. At four o'clock

Expedition to Kertch and Yenikale.

1855.

on the morning of the 23rd the expedition returned quietly past Balaclava, and steamed onwards towards Kertch.

Early on the morning of the 24th the expedition was off Cape Takli, and preparations were made for landing. Covered by the fire from the gunboats, on the Russian battery of Pavlovskaya, the allied troops commenced their disembarkation on the beach, under the cliff of Ambalaki, in a little bay between Kamish Point and the battery above named, which commanded the entrance of the Straits of Kertch. Each man landed with two days' provisions ready cooked. The brigade commenced their advance inland over a plain covered with long grass, meeting with no opposition from the enemy, a small force of whom, accompanied by two guns, were visible for some time in their front, but retired on their nearer approach. From noon till sundown heavy explosions announced that the Russians, outflanked by this landing were abandoning, their batteries commanding the Straits of Kertch and entrance to the Sea of Azov. On May 25th, the town of Kertch surrendered.* From there, after an extremely harassing and rapid march of some fourteen miles, the force arrived between two and three p.m. at Yenikale, finding no enemy in possession, the batteries abandoned and magazine blown up, as those at and in the neighbourhood of Kertch had been. On this expedition one hundred and seven guns were captured as well as prodigious quantities of grain, munitions of war, wood, stores, and military equipments. On the 26th the tents and baggage of the officers having been disembarked, the brigade encamped. They then began to repair the old lines of defence on the land side

* The troops halted and piled arms in the streets. The inhabitants were at first much alarmed, but on seeing that the British were held in strict discipline, they came out of their houses with refreshments, and were friendly and hospitable.

of the fortress, as well as to throw up a very strong line of intrenchments across the promontory on which the fort is situated, and on these works every available man was employed until the 9th of June, when the intrenchments being completed, the brigade was ordered to re-embark and to return to Balaclava, Anapa having in the meantime been blown up by the Russians. The 71st Highlanders remained at Yenikale. 1855.

On the 3rd of June a draft consisting of one officer (Lieutenant Butter), one sergeant, one corporal, and forty-nine rank and file arrived in the Crimea.

On the 13th of June Lieutenant James Wemyss died of cholera on passage to Scutari.

On the 12th of June the 93rd embarked in Her Majesty's ship *Terrible*, and landed at Balaclava on the 14th, remaining at their old station in front of that place until the 16th, when the whole of the 1st division, consisting of the Grenadier Guards, Coldstream Guards, Scots Fusilier Guards, 42nd, 72nd, 79th and 93rd Highlanders, moved to a position on the heights before Sebastopol, and encamped about a mile from the British head-quarters.

On the 15th of June Ensign Stirling, one sergeant and thirty rank and file joined the head-quarters.

The first assault on Sebastopol, 18th June.

On the 18th of June the first grand assault upon Sebastopol took place, the 2nd and light divisions being told off to storm the Redan (with a portion of the 4th division) whilst a brigade of the 3rd division was to make a diversion by attacking the cemetery in front of the left attack. The 1st division was placed in reserve in rear of the right attack, and early in the morning (of the 18th) the Guards and Highlanders, under command of Sir Colin Campbell, took up a position close to the Woronzoff road, and in rear of the twenty-one gun battery, remaining there until the afternoon, ready to act as circumstances might require; but the assault not

1855. having proved successful, the division returned to their camp, and the same evening the Guards and Highlanders furnished the whole of the duties of the right attack.

From the 18th of June to the 23rd of August the duties in the trenches of the right attack were entirely furnished by the 1st, 2nd, and light divisions alternately, and during this period the 93rd experienced a loss of six killed and fifty-seven wounded, several of the latter dying of their wounds.

On the 28th of June, Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie proceeded on sick leave, and Major J. A. Ewart assumed command.

On the 11th of July a draft of one sergeant and nineteen rank and file joined, and on the 14th of July another draft consisting of six officers (Lieutenants Clayhills, E. Welch, E. H. D. Macpherson, Nightingale, Hyslop, and Alexander), one sergeant, and forty rank and file, joined the regiment.

On the 14th of July Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie rejoined.

On the night of the 6th of August, Brevet-Major J. Anstruther MacGowan was unfortunately severely wounded and taken prisoner whilst visiting some sentries posted in front of the advanced trench, right attack. Reporting this occurrence to the Secretary of State for War, in a despatch dated August 11th, General Simpson, the Commander-in-Chief, says:—"Brevet-Major MacGowan, of the 93rd, is supposed to have fallen a prisoner into the hands of the enemy. I have caused a letter to be addressed to the Governor of the place to ascertain his fate, but up to this time I have received no answer." *

* Extract from despatch of General Simpson to Lord Panmure, dated, "before Sebastopol, August 21st, 1855. Major MacGowan, 93rd Highlanders, who was reported by me as missing, in my despatch of the 11th of August, I have since ascertained was attacked whilst

And, indeed, it was not until some months afterwards that it was ascertained he had died of his wounds on the 14th of August. 1855.

On the 16th of August, the battle of the Tchernaya (sometimes called Traktir) was fought between the French, a portion of the Sardinians, and the Russians. On this occasion the Highland brigade was held ready to move if necessary to the assistance of the allies; their services were not, however, required.

On the 17th of August, Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie again proceeded on sick leave, and Lieutenant-Colonel Leith-Hay took command.

On the 23rd of August the whole of the Highland brigade moved from the heights before Sebastopol to a position near the village of Kamara, where it encamped ready to support the Sardinians in the event of their being again attacked. As reported by General Simpson to the Secretary of State for War in his despatch, dated August 28th, from which the following is an extract—"Since the attempt of the enemy to force the passage of the Tchernaya, on the 16th instant, no movement of aggression has taken place; but all the accounts I have received tend to show a disposition on their part to renew the attack. I have considered it necessary to send the Highland division, composed of the 42nd, 72nd, 79th, and 93rd regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, to reinforce KAMARA.

posting his sentries in advance of the trenches, wounded severely, and made prisoner."

Lieutenant-General Ewart mentions, in his book, that in April, 1856, a Russian medical officer paid a visit to the 93rd, and remained for a day or two. He turned out to be the doctor who had attended Major MacGowan when he was taken prisoner, and said that after four days he had sent Major MacGowan across to the north side; he believed that he was then sent on to Simpheropol. The wound was said to be a very bad one in the groin.

1855. our extreme right, and they are now encamped on the slopes of the heights overhanging the village of Kamara."

The second assault on Sebastopol.

On the 8th of September the second grand assault upon Sebastopol took place, and early on the morning of this day the Highland brigade, consisting of the 42nd, 72nd, 79th, and 93rd marched from Kamara to their old encampment on the heights before Sebastopol, where the knapsacks and feather bonnets were deposited, and the brigade then proceeded at once to the trenches of the right attack, remaining in support during the assault, in which, however, the Highlanders took no part, being ordered to remain in the trenches, the storming parties being furnished as on the 18th of June, by the 2nd and light divisions.

The assault on the Redan having again failed, the Highland brigade was pushed on to occupy the advanced trenches of the right attack, remaining there during the night ready to repel any sortie that might be made.

Evacuation of the south side of Sebastopol by the Russians.

It was the intention to again assault the Redan upon the 9th, the four Highland regiments to form the storming party, but during the night of the 8th the Russians evacuated the south side of Sebastopol, and the brigade in consequence returned to Kamara on the evening of the 9th.

A circumstance connected with the evacuation of Sebastopol should here be mentioned.

About midnight, on the 8th, the Russian fire having previously ceased, and everything appearing unusually quiet, Lieutenant McBean, the Adjutant of the 93rd, left the advanced trench, and approaching the Redan was struck with the idea that it was deserted by the Russians, he accordingly gallantly volunteered to enter it, which he accordingly did with a party of ten volunteers

of the light company 93rd, under Lieutenant Fenwick,* and the same number of the 72nd, under an officer, finding no one in the Redan but the dead and wounded left after the assault. This party had a narrow escape, as a short time afterwards an explosion in the Redan took place. 1855.

The loss of the 93rd, on the 8th of September, was seven rank and file wounded.

Formation of a Highland division.

The 92nd Highlanders arriving from Gibraltar, a Highland division was now formed, under the command of Sir Colin Campbell, the 1st brigade consisting of the 42nd, 79th, 92nd, and 93rd under Brigadier Cameron; the 2nd brigade, of the two battalions of the 1st Royals, and the 72nd Highlanders, under Brigadier Horne.

Shortly after the fall of Sebastopol, Lieutenants Tabuteau, Edward S. Wood, Gooch, Losack, and Greig joined head-quarters, also one serjeant, two drummers, and thirty-seven rank and file. Lieutenant Goldsmith and Ensign Burgoyne joined in October, and subsequently (on the 11th of March, 1856) a draft from Malta arrived, under the command of Captain Brown, with Lieutenant Samuel E. Wood and Ensign Sergison.

In October, the Highland division was directed to clear ground for erecting huts on the side of a hill sloping down to a stream called the Vernutka, and whilst so employed, received sudden orders to proceed to Eupatoria to operate with the British and French cavalry on the Russian rear. These orders, however, were no sooner

* The names of those who volunteered are given in "The Story of a Soldier's Life." They were as follows—

Serjeant Archibald Crabtree.	Private Duncan McDonald.
Private Robert Brand.	„ Peter McKay.
„ James Clark.	„ William McKenzie.
„ Daniel Duncan.	„ Angus Smith.
„ John Fraser.	„ John White.

CRIMEA. 1855-6. received than countermanded, in consequence of the report of a serious attack being contemplated by the Russians.

For a considerable time after the arrival of the Highland regiments at Kamara, an attack from the Russian army was expected; none, however, took place, and on the 9th of November the 93rd proceeded to occupy their huts, remaining in them until their embarkation for England on the 16th of June, 1856, after the declaration of peace.

During the winter of 1855–6, the regiments were employed erecting huts, making roads, draining their camps, and latterly at brigade drills, and target practice with the Enfield rifles (of 1853) which had been issued to them on the 17th of September, 1855.

The health of the battalion was very good except for a time in December, when cholera appeared.

1856. Lieut.-Colonel Leith Hay commands. On the 25th of January, 1856, Colonel W. B. Ainslie retired on half-pay, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Leith Hay succeeded him to the senior Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

Peace with Russia having been declared in March, the allied army by degrees quitted the Crimea. The 93rd marched from Kamara to Kameich, and embarked on board Her Majesty's ship *Sidon* for England.

Average duty strength in three winter months.

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	
November, 1854	3	5	7	7	32	13	568	
December, 1854	2	7	10	5	36	15	637	
January, 1855	3	8	8	5	37	14	535	

State of the sick during the winter of 1854–55. 1854–5.

Months.	Treated.	Died.	Prevailing Diseases.
October, 1854 . .	96	4	Diarrhœa and Dysentery
November, 1854 .	139	10	Ditto
December, 1854 . .	171	18	Ditto
January, 1855 . .	183	23	Diarrhœa and Scorbutus
February, 1855 . .	185	21	Febris C.C. and Catarrh ac.
March, 1855 . .	195	12	Catarrh ac. Feb. Remitt.
Total . .	969	88	

The following regarding the burial places of the officers of the 93rd is from "The Story of a Soldier's Life":—

"Poor Banner, Ball, and Kirby of the 93rd lie side by side in a vineyard close to Kadeköi, and about one mile from Balaclava; little Wemyss died on his way down to Scutari, and was buried in the Black Sea. Macnish rests at Scutari, and Turner near Givrakla, in Bulgaria. MacGowan must have been buried at Simpheropol, and the gallant young Abercromby sleeps near the spot where he so nobly fell when ascending the heights of Alma."

Extract.—Numerical Return of Casualties from evening of 18th of June to the 21st of June, 1855, inclusive: *

93rd. 6 Rank and file wounded.

		Names.	
2964	Private	William Dugind . .	Slightly.
3290	„	Andrew Goff . .	Ditto.
3373	„	Findlay McKenzie . .	Severely.
2234	„	John McKinnon . .	Slightly.
2596	„	Duncan Munro . .	Severely.
3292	„	John Murdoch . .	Slightly.

* From the *London Gazette*.

CRIMEA. 1855.

From 22nd of June to 24th inclusive:—

93rd. 1 rank and file killed, 2 rank and file wounded.

NAMES.

3066	Private	George Green (On 23rd of June)	Killed.

WOUNDED.

3082	Private	Thomas McLusky	Severely.
3531	„	Samuel Mortimer	Ditto.

From 25th to 28th of June:—

93rd. 2 rank and file wounded.

NAMES.

3470	Private	Edward Foal	Slightly.
2697	„	Donald McFadden	Ditto.

From 29th of June to 1st of July:—

93rd. 3 rank and file wounded.

NAMES.

3231	Private	George Ross	Severely.
3255	„	Alexander Blackhall	Slightly.
2439	„	John McNab	Ditto.

From 2nd of July to 5th:—

93rd. 1 rank and file killed; 1 piper, 4 rank and file wounded.

NAMES.

3221	Private	Charles Gibson	Killed.

WOUNDED.

2423	Piper	Angus McKay	Severely.
1340	Private	John Chalmers	Ditto.
3155	„	Alexander Agnew	Ditto.
2731	„	William Hardy	Ditto.
2100	„	John McKay	Ditto.

From 6th to 8th of July:—

93rd. 3 rank and file wounded.

NAMES.

2695	Private	Alexander Dingwall	Severely.
3539	„	John Dowgall	Dangerously.
3271	„	Hugh Winters	Dangerously.

From 9th to 12th of July :—
No mention of 93rd.
From 13th to 15th of July :—
93rd. 2 rank and file wounded.

	NAMES.	
2036	Corporal John Forbes	Severely.
1778	Private John Fulton	Slightly.

From 16th to 19th of July :—
93rd. 2 rank and file wounded.

	NAMES.	
2515	Corporal James Kiddie	Severely.
3159	Private William Campbell	Slightly.

From 20th to 22nd of July :—
93rd. 2 rank and file wounded.

	NAMES.	
1776	Private James Patterson	Severely.
3175	„ James Fairlee	Slightly.

From 23rd to 26th of July :—
No mention of 93rd.
From 27th to 29th of July :—
93rd. 1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file wounded.

	NAMES.	
1809	Private John Kennedy	Killed.
	WOUNDED.	
1852	„ Robert Baxter	Slightly.
2923	„ Alexander Ross	Severely.

From 30th of July to 2nd of August :—
No mention of 93rd.
From 3rd to 5th of August :—
No mention of 93rd.
From 6th to 9th of August :—
93rd. 2 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 1 rank and file wounded; 1 officer missing.

CRIMEA.

1854-5.

NAMES.

3072 Private James Wedderspoon . . Killed.
2734 „ Donald Fraser . . Killed.

WOUNDED.

2326 Serjeant John McDonald . . Slightly.
2788 Private Alexander Barclay . Severely.

MISSING.

Brevet-Major J. A. MacGowan, supposed to have fallen into the hands of the enemy.

From 10th to 12th of August:—
No mention of 93rd.
From 13th to 16th of August:—
93rd. 6 rank and file wounded.

NAMES.

2178 Private David Ross . . . Severely.
2062 „ William Thompson . Severely.
3216 „ Hugh McLarty . . Dangerously.
3455 „ James Salmond . . Slightly.
3160 „ William Urquhart . . Dangerously.
3097 „ John Moodie . . Severely.

From 17th to 19th of August:—
93rd. 5 rank and file wounded.

NAMES.

2407 Private Edward Neil . . Slightly.
3584 „ John Leitch . . Slightly.
3299 „ Peter Cathro . . . Slightly.
3287 „ Thomas Middleton . Severely.
3265 „ Thomas Griffin . . Slightly.

From 20th to 23rd of August:—
93rd. 2 rank and file killed; 5 rank and file wounded.

NAMES.

2795 Private James Ferguson . . } Killed 22nd
2689 „ Peter Finlayson . . } of August.

WOUNDED.

3196	„	John McCulloch . .	Slightly.	1854-5.
2994	„	James Hansil . .	Severely.	
2685	„	Roderick Matheson . .	Slightly.	
3146	„	Henry Jarrett . .	Severely.	
2906	„	John Bain . . .	Severely.	

Nominal return of men of the 93rd wounded in the assault on Sebastopol, 8th of September, 1855.

1827	Corporal	John Massie . .	Severely.
1515	Private	James Cobb . .	Severely.
2333	„	John Galloway . .	Severely.
3386	„	James McGavie .	Severely.
2640	„	Donald McRae . .	Slightly.
1905	„	Andrew Walker .	Slightly.
2534	„	Robert Walker . .	Slightly.

List of soldiers of the 93rd Highlanders who received the distinguished conduct medals and gratuities for service in the Crimea * :—

No.	726	Drum-Major	Hector McPherson	£15	gratuity.
„	3075	Corporal	Archibald Ireland	10	„
„	1784	„	William Sinclair	10	„
„	1854	„	John Ritchie	10	„
„	1976	„	David Laing	10	„
„	837	Private	James Walker	5	„
„	848	„	John McHardy	5	„
„	861	„	F. McLeay	5	„
„	914	„	Alexander Fletcher	5	„
„	990	„	Alexander Ross	5	„
„	1010	„	A. Drummond	5	„
„	1119	„	Duncan McTavish	5	„
„	1545	„	Jos. Young	5	„
„	1563	„	James Gow	5	„
„	1956	„	Alexander Munro	5	„

* Instituted by Royal Warrant of the 4th of December, 1854, and was confined to the army engaged in this war. The existing distinguished conduct medal (1882, without annuity or gratuity) was instituted by the Royal Warrant of the 30th of September, 1862, having no retrospective effect.

CRIMEA. 1854-5. The under-mentioned non-commissioned officers and soldiers were selected to receive the French war medal *:—

No.	2088	Colour-Sergeant	Alexander Knox.
„	2554	Sergeant	Archibald Crabtree.
„	2073	Lance-Corporal	William McKenzie.
„	1214	Private	John Leslie.
„	3180	„	Peter McKay.
„	2036	„	John Forbes.
„	1159	„	James Davidson.

Colour-Sergeant Alexander Knox received also the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

The following interesting particulars concerning the non-commissioned officers who filled the important position of staff-sergeants in the regiment during the Crimean war, have been kindly supplied by Captain Harry Macleod for the purpose of this work †:—

"Sergeant-Major James Taylor (formerly colour-sergeant of the Grenadier company) remained with the regiment till it landed in the Crimea on the 14th of September, 1855, went back sick on board ship the next day, and home to the depôt, where he was invalided and obtained a pension. He afterwards emigrated to

* The following are the rules in connection with the French war medal, and Legion of Honour. The military medal is given to private soldiers, non-commissioned officers and to marshals of France, and carries with it pay of 100 francs a year. The medal is not given to naval or military officers; they become knights of the Legion of Honour, which gives them 250 francs a year. The same decoration given in the civil service, or to civilians, is honorary. An officer who has risen from the ranks can wear the medal and the cross; they are only withdrawn as a disgrace, but pensions cannot be drawn for both. A soldier or an officer who retires without having gained his pension, may wear his decorations, and is entitled until his death to draw either 100 francs or 250 francs, according to whether he has the medal or the cross.

† Communicated to me in a letter dated January 30th, 1882.—R. H. B.

Canada. He was succeeded as sergeant-major by Colour-Sergeant Andrew Rennie, who died of cholera in the camp before Sebastopol. Colour-Sergeant Donald Murray then became sergeant-major, and was killed at the relief of Lucknow. CRIMEA. 1855-6.

"Quarter-Master-Sergeant Adam Mackay, well educated, and a man of high character, had obtained an annuity of £18 a year before the regiment went out to the Crimea, completed twenty-one years' service in 1855, when he went home from Balaclava, and was discharged to pension. He afterwards held an important appointment at Greenock, where he died three years ago. He was a brother of Lieutenant and Adjutant Mackay of the 5th Fusiliers, who was shot by a man of the same regiment. Colour-Sergeant John Joyner,* of the Grenadier company, succeeded him, and was promoted to be quarter-master, subsequently became paymaster. Sergeant William Forbes was the next quarter-master-sergeant; he obtained a commission as ensign in 1859, and died in India.

"Paymaster-Sergeant William McRobert landed with the regiment in the Crimea, went on board ship sick; the following day, home to the depôt and discharged to pension in 1855. Since dead. He was succeeded by Sergeant Harry Macleod, who subsequently became quarter-master.

"Orderly-Room-Clerk Donald Williamson obtained the distinguished service reward of £20 a year, went home in 1855, and was discharged to pension. He emigrated to Canada. After him Sergeant John McLaren became orderly-room clerk. He died at Jhansi, Central India.

"Hospital-Sergeant A. Sutherland died after the regiment came home."

* Spelt *Joiner* for many years.

List of officers who embarked with the regiment for service in the East on the 27th of February, 1854, and of those who subsequently joined head-quarters in Turkey and the Crimea:—

Rank.	Name.	Remarks.	Rank held at close of the campaign.
Lieut.-Col.	W. B Ainslie	Invalided home. . .	Col. and C.B.
Major	R. M. Banner	Died at Balaclava, on 6th of October, '54	
„	A. S. Leith Hay		Lt.-Col. Cmg.
Captain	C. H. Gordon	Commanded depôt at Malta, latterly	Major and Bt. Lt.-Col.
„	J. A. Ewart		Major and Bt. Lt.-Col.
Bt.-Major	J. A. MacGowan	Died of wounds, a prisoner of war, 14/8/'55	
„	Colin Maxwell	Left the army in '55	
„	George Cornwall		Captain
„	*Hon.* A. M. Cathcart	To Grenadier Guards .	Lieut.-Colonel
Lieutenant	W. G. A. Middleton	Invalided	Captain
„	W. D. Macdonald		Captain
„	James Dalzell		Captain
„	F. W. Burroughs		Captain
„	W. G. D. Stewart		Captain
„	S. M. Clarke		Captain
„	E. S. F. G. Dawson	Adjutant	Captain
„	W. L. Macnish	Accidentally drowned at Scutari	
„	Wm. Turner	Died 12th August, '54	
Ensign	E. A. Stotherd		Captain
„	Robert Crowe		Captain
„	James Wemyss	Died 13th June, '55	
„	R. Abercromby	Killed at Alma	
„	C. W. McDonald		Captain
„	W. S. Ewart	To Grenadier Guards .	Captain
„	J. M. Clayhills		Captain
Paymaster	Stephen Blake		
Qr.-Master	Donald Sinclair	Retired in 1855	
Surgeon	J. R. Brush, M.D.		
Asst.-Surgeon	Wm. Sinclair		Asst.-Surg.
„	R. Menzies		
„	W. H. Pollard		
Col.-Sergeant	Wm. McBean	Promoted to be Ensign . .	Lieut. & Adjt.
„	John Gordon	Promoted to be Ensign .	Lieutenant
„	John Joiner	Promoted to be Quarter-master	Qr.-Master
Captain	C. E. Blackett	Joined with draft at Aladyn. To Coldstream Guards	Captain
Ensign	R. A. Cooper	Joined with draft at Aladyn	Lieutenant
Surgeon	Wm. Munro.	Joined on appointment	
Lieutenant	E. A. Ball	Joined with draft, 2/12/'54; died 18th June, '55	
„	F. R. Kirby	Joined with draft, 2/12/'54; died 16th Feb., '55	

Rank.	Name.	Remarks.	Rank held at close of the campaign.
Lieutenant	R. V. S. Grimston	Joined with draft, 18th Feb., '55	Lieutenants
„	Archibald Butter	Joined with draft, 3rd Jnne, '55	
Ensign	H. C. Stirling	Joined with draft, 15th June, '55	
Lieutenant	G. R. Fenwick	Transferred from 1st Royals	
„	Edward Welch	Joined with draft, 14th of July, '55	
„	E. H. D. Macpherson		
„	A. C. Nightingale		
„	M. W. Hyslop		
„	W. G. Alexander		
„	A. O. Tabuteau		
„	E. S. Wood		
„	G. C. Gooch		
„	C. W. Losack		
„	George Greig		
„	Oliver Goldsmith	Joined from Malta, 10/'55	
Ensign	R. G. H. Burgoyne	Joined from Malta, 10/'55. Invalided home	Lieut. (antedated 15/8/'55)
Captain	J. M. Brown	Joined with draft from Malta, 11th March, '56	Captain
Lieutenant	S. E. Wood		Lieutenant
Ensign	C. W. Sergison		Lieutenant
Lieut.-Col.	*Hon.* A. Hope	Joined on appointment, 1856	

Extracts from a letter from Lieutenant-General F. W. Traill Burroughs, to the editor:— CRIMEA. 1856.

"When Sir Colin rode down the front of the 'thin red line' and called out to us 'There is no retreat from here, men, you must die where you stand!' John Scott, the right hand man of my company, No. 6 (to which I had just been posted on promotion to captain), and other men, shouted in reply, 'Ay, ay, Sir Colin, and needs be we'll do that!'* John Scott is now a street porter at the corner of Frederick Street and George Street in Edinburgh.

"The Russian cavalry came to between one hundred and fifty to two hundred yards of the 93rd (in my opinion) before they sheered off. In Wolseley's 'Soldier's Pocket Book,' page 42, he calculates the rate of the cavalry charge at about three hundred and fifty yards in

* This was at the time the Turks ran away.

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a minute. So that in about another half minute they would have been upon us had they not turned off.

"I could not tell how many saddles were emptied, but for days and days after the battle the valley was strewed with dead and wounded horses over the ground the Russian cavalry had passed. And from our look-out at No. 4 battery I often watched with a telescope the Cossacks prowling over the battle ground near the redoubts captured by the Russians, and cutting off piles of horse flesh and taking them back to camp with them.

* * * * *

"On the 12th of April, 1856, I started on horseback with Colonel Leith Hay, Ewen Macpherson, Alexander, and Major Montague, R.E., for Baktschiserai. We passed through the Russian camps on the Mackenzie heights, and on the rivers Belbek and Kascha. Scenery peculiar. Plateaus in steppes. The Russians everywhere we found most civil and obliging. We arrived at Baktschiserai about 4.30 p.m. We visited the palace of the ancient khans of Crim Tartary; also visited a monastery, and the Jewish town of Dshufut Kaleh, about a mile off, and there made the acquaintance of the Jewish Rabbi, who spoke German, and showed us a parchment scroll copy of the Bible '1600 (?) years old.' We were serenaded by the town band, who preceded us everywhere, playing before us. We visited the Jewish burial ground, called by them the Valley of Jehosaphat. A Russian officer kindly accompanied us and acted as our guide.

"On the 13th Dr. Munro, Ewen Macpherson, Alexander and I engaged a German interpreter and a 'telega' and four and posted to Simpheropol, the capital of the Crimea. We left our horses at Baktschiserai in charge of my soldier servant, Patrick Dooly, who had accompanied us thus far. A 'telega' is a conveyance on four

wheels, and not on springs. The passengers sit on trusses of straw. Four horses were harnessed to it abreast. We started at 10 a.m. along a well laid out but uncompleted macadamised road. Along it ran telegraph wires to Sebastopol and to St. Petersburg. We crossed the river Alma near Almatschik, and found there a Russian camp of some fifteen thousand men, not entrenched. We passed long trains of carts loaded with provision and forage. Our Jehu drove furiously, cracking his whip and shouting what sounded very like 'Take care, take care!' driving every one out of our way and causing the Russian soldiers we passed to jump to 'attention' and come to the salute. We stopped at a roadside inn to rest our horses and partook of some tea, for which we were charged a franc a cup, by a pretty young woman in national costume, very like that of the Swiss peasantry. We arrived at Simpheropol about 1.30 p.m. It is a modern looking town. Nearly every house in it was full of sick and wounded men. We visited some of the hospitals, which Dr. Munro was anxious to inspect, and found the patients pretty comfortably cared for and nursed by sisters of charity. A large number of troops is stationed here, and amongst them some of the Russian Imperial Guard, very fine men. In the afternoon we went to the public promenade, where a band was playing, and the beau monde of Simpheropol were sunning themselves. Not having seen a lady for about two years we were much struck by again seeing ladies in the latest fashions. Many Russian officers came and spoke to us, some in French and some in German, and were most polite and kind. We were the first British officers that had arrived at Simpheropol. We were asked to a tea party and taken to a concert, and met several ladies and many Russian officers. Some officers asked us to supper after the concert, and entertained us with champagne

CRIMEA. 1856.

CRIMEA. 1856.

and English porter (which we found cost, the first twenty-two francs a bottle, and the latter eight to ten francs!). We talked over the war with them. Of the battle of the Alma they said, 'What could we expect? the allies outnumbered us and had a hundred siege guns in position, whilst we had only our field pieces.' They would not believe that our siege train had not then been landed, and that we too had only our field artillery.

"Regarding Balaclava, the officers of the cavalry that charged the 93rd said, 'Our object was to seize the battery behind you. On our advancing to do so, your regiment rose as it were by enchantment out of the ground and poured a deadly fire into us, which our horses would not face. We thought we were running into a trap laid for us, and sheered off. Few of us were killed, but nearly every man and horse was wounded.' One captain raised his hand and showed some fingers knocked off, and said a bullet had also gone through his thigh. He also said that hardly a man or horse of the squadron he belonged to had escaped unwounded. He said to me, 'If you are a sportsman you will understand that if you wound a deer or a hare and do not kill it, it will run a long way before it falls, and so will a horse; and no soldier will tumble off his horse as long as he can hold on, but will cling to it in the hope of its carrying him out of action, and so it was with us.'

* * * * *

"We left Simpheropol the next day (14th) at 10.30 a.m. and returned to Baktschiserai by the same road we had come. We paid our charioteer £5. Hope never to undergo such a jolting again. We remounted our horses at Baktschiserai, and got back to our camp at Kamara about 9 p.m., having had a most agreeable expedition.

(*Signed*) "F. BURROUGHS."

I am authorized by Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. D. Macpherson to say that he is able to corroborate what has been said by General Burroughs regarding the statement of the Russian officers as to the effect of the fire of the 93rd at Balaclava, which was made by them in his hearing.—R. H. B. CRIMEA. 1856.

ENGLAND.

ALDERSHOT. 1856.

THE 93rd landed at Portsmouth on the 15th of July, 1856, and at once proceeded to Aldershot, where it arrived the same day.

Inspected by Her Majesty.

On the following day, the regiment was inspected by Her Majesty, who walked down the line, accompanied by Prince Albert and a numerous staff, minutely noticing everything and asking many questions regarding the welfare of the corps. It afterwards marched past in quick time. Colonel Leith Hay was honoured with a command to dine with the Queen in the evening.

On the 18th, Her Majesty, attended by the Princess Royal, visited the huts of the regiment, several of which she entered; and she also tasted the rations prepared for the dinners of the men.

DOVER.

On the 23rd of July, the 93rd proceeded from Aldershot by rail to Dover, where they arrived the same evening, and were encamped on the western heights above the town, their tents having been already pitched, and bread, cheese, and beer provided for the men by their countrymen of the 79th, then quartered in the castle.

On the 29th of July, the depôt from Malta, under Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, consisting of 3 officers, 3 sergeants, 5 drummers, and 31 rank and file, joined headquarters.

On the 29th of August the depôt from Dundee, under

Captain Middleton, joined, and was amalgamated with the regiment on the 11th of September. The strength of the depôt was:— Dover. 1856.

Six captains, 12 subalterns, 24 sergeants, 11 drummers, and 380 rank and file.

The following appeared in regimental orders on the occasion:—

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"Camp, Dover, 30th of August, 1856.

"The officer commanding (Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Adrian Hope) is desirous of expressing his high sense of the services rendered to the regiment by Captain Middleton, under whose command so fine a body of men has been trained at the depôt. Major-General Cameron, who inspected the depôt this day, was pleased to express his satisfaction with their appearance.

"To have deserved the good opinion of so experienced an officer must be considered most creditable to all ranks of the depôt."

The greatest strength of the regiment at this time was 60 officers, 69 sergeants, 27 drummers, 1131 rank and file, and they manœuvred as two battalions in brigade with the 42nd and 79th Highlanders, then also at Dover, the whole under Brigadier-General Cameron.

On the 20th of September the brigade was reviewed by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, together with that under Lord West, consisting of the 41st, 44th, and 49th regiments,* on the plain above Folkestone, and His Royal Highness expressed himself in terms of high approbation at the manœuvring of the Highland brigade.

* These three regiments were also then encamped below the heights at Dover.

DOVER. 1856. On the 30th of September the regiment moved from their encampment into Dover Castle, relieving the 79th Highlanders.

By circular dated Horse Guards, 10th of November, 1856, the strength of the 93rd was reduced. Of the supernumeraries, the captains were placed temporarily on half-pay, and subsequently brought back to full pay in other regiments, while the lieutenants and ensigns were retained on the list to be absorbed as vacancies occurred. Fifty privates were also permitted to remain as supernumeraries to the strength, which was fixed as follows:—

1 Colonel (a general officer).	10 Ensigns.
1 Lieutenant-Colonel.	1 Paymaster.
2 Majors.	1 Quarter-Master.
12 Captains.	1 Surgeon.
14 Lieutenants.	2 Assistant-surgeons.

Seven staff sergeants, 1 orderly-room clerk, 48 sergeants, 1 drum major, 24 drummers, 48 corporals, 6 pipers, 952 privates.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable A. Hope becoming a supernumerary, was placed on half-pay.

A detachment subsequently occupied quarters at the barracks on the heights.

1857. On the 31st of January, 1857, orders were received to prepare for immediate embarkation for India, and all officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates on leave and furlough were ordered to rejoin forthwith.

In February the 42nd, 72nd, 79th, and 92nd Highlanders were called upon for volunteers to the 93rd, and from these corps 201 volunteers joined the regiment about the end of February and beginning of March. There were received from the 42nd, 70; from the 72nd, 25; from the 79th, 70; from the 92nd, 36; total, 201.

On the 6th of March sudden orders arrived to hold

the regiment in immediate readiness to embark for China, the probable time mentioned being a week from the date of the order. Dover. 1857.

The regiment becoming again entitled to a second lieutenant-colonel, the Honourable Adrian Hope was brought in from half-pay on the 13th of March.

On the 1st of April the regiment was inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Love, K.C.B., commanding the district, who expressed himself as being highly gratified in every way with its appearance under arms and manœuvring, as well as the completeness of their kits, and general high state of efficiency.

During the time the 93rd were stationed at Dover, several guards of honour were furnished by the regiment on occasions of royal personages departing for, and arriving from the continent.

In compliance with a request from Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, was pleased, as the 93rd had served in his division in the Crimea, to honour the regiment by presenting them with new colours; those then in use, presented by the illustrious Duke of Wellington, at Canterbury, in 1834, being quite worn out. Presentation of Colours by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

His Royal Highness having arrived at Dover on the 21st of May, dined at the Castle with the officers of the regiment on the evening of that day.

On the 22nd, the regiment proceeded from Dover Castle and the Shaft Barracks to the Western Heights, where it was drawn up in line ready to receive His Royal Highness at 10 a.m. The 42nd Royal Highlanders were present, and were in quarter-distance column on the right of the 93rd. The Duke was attended by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Love and his staff, Colonel Forster, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Colonel Tyrwhitt, and several other officers. Amongst those present were

DOVER. 1857. Sir Andrew Leith Hay (the lieutenant-colonel's father), Cluny Macpherson, Major-Generals Straubenzee, Brook, and Wood, Colonel Douglas (79th), Lieutenant-Colonel Parke (72nd), Lord and Lady Allan Churchill, Lady and Miss Cockburn, Lady Tylden, Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable A. M. Cathcart, and a number of officers from the adjacent camps. A great crowd was assembled on the heights to witness the ceremony, although the weather was most unpropitious, and it rained in torrents throughout the proceedings.

His Royal Highness having been received with the usual salute rode down the line, carefully inspecting the men, and afterwards stationed himself at the saluting point. The Majors (Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonels Gordon and Ewart) then came to the front, and after receiving the new colours from the escort that had brought them to the field, placed themselves in front of the old colours, which were in the line. The old colours were trooped and received a parting salute. The Grenadier company, under Captain W. G. A. Middleton, accompanied by Ensigns W. S. Mackenzie and G. Forbes-Robertson, advanced in quick time, the band playing "The British Grenadiers," to opposite where the majors stood. The Duke then took the new colours, and handed them successively to the ensigns who knelt to receive them. After they were duly trooped, the regiment was formed into three sides of a square and the ceremony of consecrating the colours was performed by the Episcopalian chaplain (Rev. Mr. Maynard) and the Presbyterian chaplain (Rev. Mr. Watson).

His Royal Highness then addressed the regiment in the following words from the centre of the square, Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay being in front of the colours:—

"Colonel Hay, and officers and men of the 93rd, it

now becomes my duty, as the individual who has the honour of presenting these colours, to address you. I can assure you it is with great satisfaction I have discharged the duty thus devolving on me; the reason of that satisfaction is very obvious, for I cannot forget that your gallant regiment was one of the division I had the honour of commanding during the late struggle in the Crimea. I cannot forget, nor shall I ever cease to remember with pride and satisfaction, that whatever success then attended my command, I owe to the bravery of the two brigades which I had the honour to have under me. I owe to them, and the distinction they won, that I am at this moment, through the favour of Her Gracious Majesty, at the head of the British army. That is a position that may well inspire any man with pride; and feeling what I do, it is both natural and proper that I should take special interest in those gallant corps I had the honour to command. In this, however, I would not in the least be supposed to depreciate the courage and bravery of a single soldier who served in that campaign. Dover. 1857.

"I have seen the 93rd behave in a manner that must bring credit on any corps, and I have no fear that, let their duty call them wherever it may, they will not sustain the high reputation they have acquired. It would be ungraceful and improper now in me to allude to what is past; the peace of Europe has I trust been permanently established, but I cannot refrain from saying that as regards the credit and honour recently earned by the British army, nothing could have been more creditable, noble and gallant than the conduct of this regiment. You are now about to embark for foreign service; it is impossible to say whether your services will be required or not, but should they be I am confident you will make it your special duty to guard

Dover. 1857. the colours now presented to you with the same zealous feeling of honour and nobleness of conduct as you displayed during the last campaign. It was with a feeling approaching to regret that I saw your old colours furled for the last time this day, but the honour and glory attaching to those tattered emblems have now passed over to their successors, which I give into your charge. You will, I know, do what you are pledged to do—your duty by them. Yes; you will do your duty to your Queen and country."

His Royal Highness concluded his address with a brief exhortation to soldierly discipline and good conduct, paying a high compliment to Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay.

To this Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay replied in the following words:—Permit me, your Royal Highness, in my own name and that of the regiment I have the honour to command, to return you our warmest and best thanks for the high honour you have this day conferred upon us by the presentation of these colours. Twenty-three years ago the old colours of the 93rd were presented to them by the greatest soldier of his age, his Grace the late Duke of Wellington, and we now esteem ourselves especially fortunate in receiving these colours, not only from an officer of the greatest rank—your Royal Highness, but from one under whom the regiment had the great good fortune to serve during the greater part of the Crimean campaign. I need not assure your Royal Highness with what zealous care the 93rd will watch over the safety of these emblems of their country's honour, or that under whatever privations we may be called on to endure, whatever hardships we may have to suffer, whatever dangers to meet or enemies to encounter, we shall never forget that these colours call upon us in the name of our Queen and country; and

remembering that we will honour and defend them so long as a man remains in the ranks of the Sutherland Highlanders." Dover. 1857.

After the conclusion of the Lieutenant-Colonel's speech, the regiment re-formed line, broke into open column right in front, and, after marching past in quick time, returned to their quarters.

The *Times* of the 23rd of May says:

"Here (Dover Castle) preparations for visitors had been made on a scale of lavish hospitality, for upwards of four hundred guests had been invited to the *déjeuner* which always follows a presentation of colours as a matter of course. The celebrated ball-room marquee, which was made for Lord Granville's coronation visit to Moscow, was pitched in the keep-yard. Half of this was set aside for dancing, and half for the *déjeuner* of two hundred visitors.

"The elegant manner in which the interior of the marquee was draped with coloured buntings, the trophies and flags which concealed its posts, and above all the breakfast table, covered with the choicest fruits and flowers, and heavy with épergnes, plateaus, and centre pieces, formed altogether as brilliant a spectacle as could well have been witnessed, especially at two o'clock, when it was crowded with ladies and officers in full dress. The whole of the arrangements connected with this portion of the day's proceedings, which would have done honour to either Staples or Gunter were carried out by the well-known regimental mess-man, Mr. States. It is needless to add the entertainment was of the most festive kind. In the centre of the mess-room the old and new colours were placed, together with the parent colour of the regiment, the first it ever received, framed and glazed like a picture. This

DOVER. 1857. banner had seen hard and bloody service in its day, though the inscription on the frame only said: 'The remains of the King's colour, presented to the 93rd on the formation of the regiment in 1800, and under which five hundred officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates fell at New Orleans.'"

After the presentation, the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers partook of an excellent dinner, with wine and beer, provided for them by Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay and the officers.

PORTSMOUTH. On the following day, the 23rd, Nos. 2 and 6 companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Adrian Hope, moved by rail to Portsmouth, *via* Brighton, arriving the same day, and were quartered in the Clarence barracks. On the 25th the head-quarters followed.

Captain J. M. Brown, with Lieutenants Tabuteau and Fenwick, seven sergeants, one drummer, and seventy rank and file, were left at Dover Castle to form a depôt, and shortly afterwards moved to Chatham to join the depôt battalion there.

On the 28th of May the regiment furnished a Guard of Honour, under command of Captain Middleton, with Lieutenants Butter and E. S. Wood, four sergeants, two pipers, one drummer, and seventy men of the Grenadier company, to attend upon Her Majesty at Osborne during the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. This guard rejoined head-quarters at Portsmouth on the 1st of June.

On the same day (June 1st) Nos. 3, 7, and 8 companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, embarked on board three small steamers from the dockyard, and proceeded to Plymouth, where they were transhipped to Her Majesty's ship *Bellcisle*, and sailed on the 3rd of June for China (as was supposed).

The officers who embarked in the *Belleisle* were :— PORTSMOUTH. 1857.

Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Adrian Hope.

Captain G. Cornwall
" E. S. F. G. Dawson.
" R. S. Williams.
Lieutenant J. Gordon.
" S. E. Wood.
" C. W. Losack.
" O. Goldsmith.
" G. Forbes-Robertson.
Ensign R. K. A. Dick-Cunyngham.
" W. W. Mason.
" F. R. Macnamara.
" W. F. Fullarton.
" C. D. Potts.
" D. Hay.
Assistant-Surgeon W. Sinclair.
" J. N. Bell.

On the 3rd of June, the head-quarters were inspected by Major-General Breton, commanding at Portsmouth, who expressed himself in terms of high satisfaction with the appearance of the regiment and the state of its interior economy, etc.

On the 4th of June, in compliance with special orders from Her Majesty, the head-quarters, under Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, with the Grenadiers, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and light companies, proceeded to the Clarence Victualling Yard, Gosport, where they received the Queen on her landing from the Isle of Wight. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and other members of the royal family.

After a royal salute from the 93rd, Her Majesty walked down the whole line, minutely inspecting every man. The regiment then formed quarter distance column in rear of the right, and having retired as far as the ground would admit, proceeded to march past the Queen in slow time, the companies successively opening out to wheeling distance from the front. This being concluded, a command was received to pass in quick time, when the column having closed on the Grenadiers, countermarched by sub-divisions and passed in quick time, headed by the pipers.

Her Majesty was graciously pleased to express to Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, the gratification it had

PORTSMOUTH. 1857.

afforded her to have this opportunity of reviewing the 93rd previous to their departure for China, and how much pleased she had been with their appearance.

The regiment then remained in attendance as a Guard of Honour until Her Majesty's departure by train for London, presenting arms as the carriages moved off.

This highly complimentary farewell of their much-loved Sovereign was deeply appreciated by the regiment.

On the morning of the 16th of June, 1857, at 8 a.m., the Grenadiers, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, and light companies, with part of No. 5 company, embarked from the dockyard, on board the screw steamer *Mauritius*, and sailed the following morning. Owing to insufficiency of accommodation, Captain Sprot, Ensign Mackenzie, two sergeants, one piper, and forty-seven rank and file of No. 5 company remained behind to follow in another transport.

The officers who embarked in the *Mauritius* were—

Lieut.-Colonel A. S. Leith-Hay.
Major & Bt.-Lt.-Col. C. H. Gordon.
" " " J. A. Ewart.
Captain W. G. A. Middleton.
" J. Dalzell.
" F. W. Burroughs.
" W. G. D. Stewart.
" S. M. Clarke.
" C. W. McDonald.
Lieutenant R. A. Cooper.
" E. Welch.
" R. V. S. Grimston.
" A. Butter.
" H. C. Stirling.
" E. H. D. Macpherson.
" A. C. Nightingale.
" M. W. Hyslop.
Lieutenant W. G. Alexander.
" E. S. Wood.
" R. G. H. Burgoyne.
" G. C. Gooch.
" F. McPherson.
" E. C. Haynes.
" G. Greig.
" C. W. Sergison.
Ensign E. de V. Aytoun.
" G. J. M. Taylor.
" J. E. D. Campbell.
" A. J. Tufnell.
Paymaster S. Blake.
Surgeon W. Munro.
Assistant-Surgeon R. Menzies.
Lieut. and Adjutant W. McBean
Quarter-Master J. Joiner.

Strength of the service companies of the 93rd Highlanders on embarkation for China. 1857.

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Staff.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
S.S. *Mauritius* .	3	6	20	5	40	10	650
H.M.S. *Belleisle* .	1	3	12	2	19	18	282
Part of No. 5 Company to follow .	0	1	1	0	2	1	47
On staff in China .	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	4	11	33	7	61	29	980

The embarkation of the regiment at Portsmouth was conducted with so much regularity, quietness and sobriety that it tended to maintain still further the good character acquired by it in former years. Not a man was missing, and there were no prisoners.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

VOYAGE TO AND ARRIVAL IN INDIA—ACTIONS AT KUDJWA AND BUNNEE—RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

1857.

H.M.S. *Belleisle* and the *Mauritius* meet at Simon's Bay.

On the 17th of June, 1857, at daylight, the *Mauritius* moved out to Spithead, took on board a quantity of ammunition, and at 8 a.m. steamed away on her voyage. On the 30th of June, reached St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, and remained there for coaling until the 4th of July, owing to other vessels being there for the same purpose. At about 8 p.m. on the 11th of August, the *Mauritius* anchored in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope. It was nearly dark at the time, and with the idea that the *Belleisle* might be close, the regimental call was sounded, and an immediate answer proved that such was the case. A visit to the *Mauritius* was soon made by Lieutenant-Colonel Hope and other officers from the *Belleisle*. They brought intelligence of the breaking out of the mutiny of the Bengal native army, and that orders had been received for the 93rd and other regiments to proceed with all possible despatch to Calcutta, instead of continuing the voyage to China. Having coaled the ship as quickly as possible, the men of the regiment assisting, the *Mauritius* left Simon's Bay on the 16th of August (the *Belleisle* having gone on the 12th), and early on the morning of the 29th came to an anchor in Port Louis harbour, Island of Mauritius. Having again completed coaling, the ship resumed her voyage on the 1st of

Destination of the regiment changed to Calcutta in consequence of the Indian Mutiny.

September, and on the afternoon of the 20th of September, 1857, arrived opposite Fort William, Calcutta. 1857.

It was Sunday, and as the ship steamed up the river Hooghly, the Europeans living in the country seats along its banks, received the regiment with hearty British cheers and every appearance of joy, for they felt that succour and protection was at hand for themselves, their countrymen and countrywomen.

As soon as the arrival of the *Mauritius* had been reported, the newly-appointed commander-in-chief, the veteran Sir Colin Campbell, under whom the 93rd had served and distinguished itself in the Crimea, honoured the regiment with a visit, and was received with rapturous demonstrations of enthusiasm.

On the morning of the 21st all the heavy baggage was landed and stored in Calcutta, and on the evening of the same day half the regiment was transhipped to river steamers and barges, and sent up to Chinsurah. On the next day head-quarters followed in the same way.

On the 26th of the month the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Hope arrived also.

During the voyage of the head-quarters from England, the commander of the *Mauritius*, Mr. Cruikshank, did everything in his power to make the officers and men comfortable, and to shew their appreciation of his kindness the officers presented him with a testimonial, bearing an inscription expressing their thanks.

Only one death in the whole regiment occurred during the voyage from England.

Immediately after arrival at Chinsurah, preparations were commenced to forward the regiment with as great expedition as possible, in parties of about eighty men and upwards, to Raneegunge by rail, and thence by bullock train towards the seat of active operations.

The first detachment started on the 28th of September,

1857. and by the 10th of October the whole, with intervals of about twenty-four hours between each, were hurrying along the grand trunk road towards Cawnpore, distant about six hundred miles.

Detachments proceeded as follows :—

28th September.

	Rank and File of
Captain Middleton Lieut. E. S. Wood „ Gooch „ F. McPherson	Grenadier Company

29th September.

Captain Clarke Lieut. Greig Ensign Potts Asst.-Surgn. Menzies	No. 1 Company

30th September.

Captain Stewart Lieut. Burgoyne Ensign Taylor Captain Lumsden (N.I.) interpreter	No. 2 Company

1st October.

Lieut.-Col. Hope Lieut. Butter „ Haynes „ Stirling Asst.-Surgn. Sinclair	Grenadier 1, 2, & 3 Companies

2nd October.

Captain Cornwall Lieut. Robertson Ensign Cunyngham „ Hastie	No. 3 Company

3rd October.

Captain C. McDonald Ensign Campbell „ Mason „ Hennessy (N. I. Interpreter)	No. 4 Company

4th October.

	Rank and File of
Lieut.-Col. Ewart Lieut. Cooper „ Grimston Ensign Tufnell Lieut. Smith (75th)	No. 5 Company

5th October.

Captain Burroughs Lieut. Hyslop Ensign Hay Asst.-Surgn. Bell	No. 6 Company and others

6th October.

Captain Dawson Lieut. Goldsmith Ensign Macnamara Paymaster Blake	No. 7 Company

7th October.

Captain Williams Lieut. Sergison „ Welch „ Nightingale „ Losack Ensign Fullarton	No. 8 Company

8th October.

Lieut.-Col. Gordon Lieut. Alexander „ S. E. Wood	6, 7, 8 and Light Companies

9th October.

Captain Dalzell Lieut. E. Macpherson „ Gordon Captain Cox (75th)	Light Company

On the 9th of October, Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, Dr. Munro, Lieutenant and Adjutant McBean, and Quarter-Master Joiner followed, by Horse Dâk.

At Allahabad Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay formed head-quarters with one company and a half, namely

No. 7 and a subdivision of No. 5, and proceeded by rail to Lohunda, where another company, No. 6, was waiting, protecting part of Peel's Naval Brigade with four heavy guns and a large quantity of ammunition, under Lieutenant Vaughan, of Her Majesty's ship *Shannon*. 1857.

From Lohunda this little force marched on to Futtehpore, which is a place of some importance with a fort near the town, and distant about seventy-two miles from Allahabad. Here it was increased by the light company and a detachment made up of men from different companies and by two companies of the 53rd, and a small party of the 5th Fusiliers.

At Futtehpore, Nos. 3, 8, and light companies were left under Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to garrison the place, and to hold in check a considerable rebel force, known to be in the neighbourhood; while the head-quarters, about two hundred and thirty strong, with detachments of Her Majesty's 5th and 53rd, and part of Peel's Naval Brigade alluded to, continued their march towards Cawnpore. Previously to the arrival of the head-quarters at Futtehpore, Lieutenant-Colonel Adrian Hope had been hurried on with the Grenadiers, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 companies, towards this place, having made a severe forced march of twenty-six miles *—as it was

* In reference to this march, I find in one of my own letters home, "A detachment of the 93rd, under Colonel Hope, with my company left Allahabad on the 19th, and proceeded by rail as far as Lohunda, where we rested a day, leaving there the next night at two o'clock, and marched ten miles, and pitched our camp, expecting to rest till the same hour the next day; but some fellow brought a report that the enemy were advancing on Futtehpore, so at an hour's notice we were marched at six o'clock in the evening a distance of twenty-six miles. We arrived at about eight the next morning. We stayed there all the next day, and then resumed our march towards Cawnpore. The "rouse" used to sound at one o'clock, and the march commenced at two in the morning. The distance was from ten to fifteen miles a day."—R. H. B.

1857. reported that the rebels in some force intended to try and gain possession of the fort and station, and thereby intercept our communications along the Grand Trunk Road. On his arrival, however, he found this important position safe, and advanced towards Cawnpore, leaving No. 3 company at the fort.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hope proceeded with his part of the regiment to join the column under Brigadier Hope Grant, assembling in Oude for operations against Lucknow, crossing the Ganges by the bridge of boats lately constructed under the fort at Cawnpore.

Head-quarters arrived at Cawnpore on the 31st of October.

On the 1st of November, one company, No. 3, under Captain Cornwall, formed part of a force which had a severe and successful engagement with a considerable body of the rebels at Kudjwa, near Futtehpore. The following interesting account of this affair, the first in which any portion of the regiment was engaged against the mutineers, is contributed by Sir Robert Dick-Cunyngham, who was present as an ensign.

Action of Kudjwa.

The station of Futtehpore, during the latter part of the month of October, 1857, was garrisoned by a detachment of the 93rd Highlanders (consisting of Nos. 3, 8, and light companies), under Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Gordon, which was encamped close to the fort, then containing considerable stores and two 9-pounder guns under Lieutenant Anderson, Bengal Artillery.

Futtehpore is the only place of any importance on the Grand Trunk Road between Allahabad and Cawnpore, and had been, on the 12th of July, 1857, the scene of the first of General Havelock's great series of victories over the troops of Nana Sahib.

On the night of the 31st of October, Lieutenant-

Colonel Gordon,* accompanied by Ensign Dick-Cunyngham, adjutant of his detachment, had been hastily summoned to meet Colonel Powell, C.B., commanding head-quarter wing, 53rd regiment, and Captain Peel, R.N., commanding Naval Brigade, Her Majesty's ship *Shannon*, who had just arrived with a convoy, to consult with them, as to the possibility of detaching a flying column to intercept a large body of the Dinapore and Banda mutineers, who then occupied the village of Kudjwa, twenty-four miles distant. This body of rebels and mutineers was understood to number fully three thousand, with three guns, about half being regular Sepoys, including the whole of the 50th Bengal N.I., the remainder being irregulars and matchlock-men, and who, while threatening the Grand Trunk Road between Futtehpore and Cawnpore, had the design of marching straight across country to Lucknow, to reinforce the rebels there, before the place could be attacked and its garrison relieved by the force then concentrating at Cawnpore for that purpose under Sir Colin Campbell, Commander-in-Chief. It seemed, therefore, of great importance that this strong force of rebels at Kudjwa should be attacked and dispersed as speedily as possible.

Action of Kudjwa. 1857.

At this "council of war," it was arranged that a small flying column, under Colonel Powell, 53rd, in light marching order, and without tents or baggage, should parade at 8 a.m., march on Kudjwa with all speed, attack and disperse the rebels there, and eventually

* In consequence of information received from the civil magistrate, that a considerable force of the mutineers were about to cross their line of march, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon sent an express to the column under command of Colonel Powell, 53rd, and Captain Peel, Naval Brigade, asking them to hurry their march and try and intercept this force. This Colonel Powell did, arriving at Futtehpore by forced marches, on the night of the 31st of October.

Action of Kudjwa. 1857.

rejoin the main convoy on its forward march towards Cawnpore as soon as circumstances permitted.

It was past midnight ere the "council" separated, and as the camps were about two miles apart, there was busy work for all ranks to prepare for the long march and the anticipated battle.

This flying column was composed as follows:—

Naval Brigade, under Captain Peel, R.N.		100
Royal Engineers, under Captain Clarke		60
53rd regiment, under Major Clarke		160
93rd Highlanders, under Captain Cornwall		100
Dum Dum detachment, under Lieutenant Fanning		90
		510
Two 9-pounder guns Bengal Artillery	under Lieutenant Anderson	20
	Total	530

The whole under Colonel Powell, C.B., 53rd regiment, a distinguished officer who had seen much service in Afghanistan, 1838–9, in the Kaffir war of 1846–7, and in command of the 57th regiment in the Crimea.

Captain Peel, R.N., was second in command.

There being no field artillery with the main column, the only available guns were the two 9-pounder smooth-bore guns from the fort at Futtehpore, drawn by bullocks.

The flying column marched at 4 a.m. on Sunday, 1st of November. The road from Futtehpore to Kudjwa, diverging gradually to the left from the line of the Grand Trunk Road, presented no obstacle to the march of the column, but owing to the slow pace at which the gun bullocks progressed, it was not till near 3 p.m. that the twenty-four miles were covered, and the advanced guard came within sight of Kudjwa.

Kudjwa is a place of some antiquity and importance,

with a handsome mosque and many buildings and houses of substantial character within walled enclosures. Action of Kudjwa. 1857.

The whole front of the village was covered (in a military sense) by a high bank, which almost amounted to a fortification, having on its extreme left a mosque on higher ground and highly suitable for defence, the whole with its surrounding of tanks, jheels,* standing grain and groves of trees forming a position which might easily have been made formidable against the attack of any force inadequately provided with artillery.

The advanced-guard, composed of fifty men of the 93rd, under Lieutenant Losack, Ensigns Robertson and Hastie, was now ordered to extend in skirmishing order, with the remainder of the 93rd (fifty men under Captain Cornwall and Ensign Dick-Cunyngham), in support, to clear the front and cover the advance of the column.

The village of Kudjwa, then distant some twelve hundred yards, was approached by a straight road lined on either side, but more numerously on the left side, by trees planted at regular intervals, with fields of standing grain, or "khates"† within easy gunshot. These khates, and some small mounds and banks, had on our approach been hastily occupied by the enemy's outposts, principally irregulars and matchlock-men, who kept up a galling fire as our skirmishers advanced.

About a thousand yards from the village, the supporting company of the 93rd, under Captain Cornwall and Ensign Dick-Cunyngham, was ordered to advance and extend to the left of the line of skirmishers, their places in support being taken by the Royal Engineers (sixty men, under Captain Clarke). The guns now headed the column of route in the road, followed by the 53rd, the Naval Brigade, and the Dum Dum detachment.

* Jheels, swamps.

† Khets or *Khates*, patches or fields of grain, etc.

Action of Kudjwa. 1857.

Bugles were now heard sounding in the Sepoys' camp in the village, and all along their front, and their main body was seen to be forming up in front of the village, their guns being in position on the road in front of the main street.

The uniform of the Sepoys could plainly be seen and their bayonets shining in the sun.

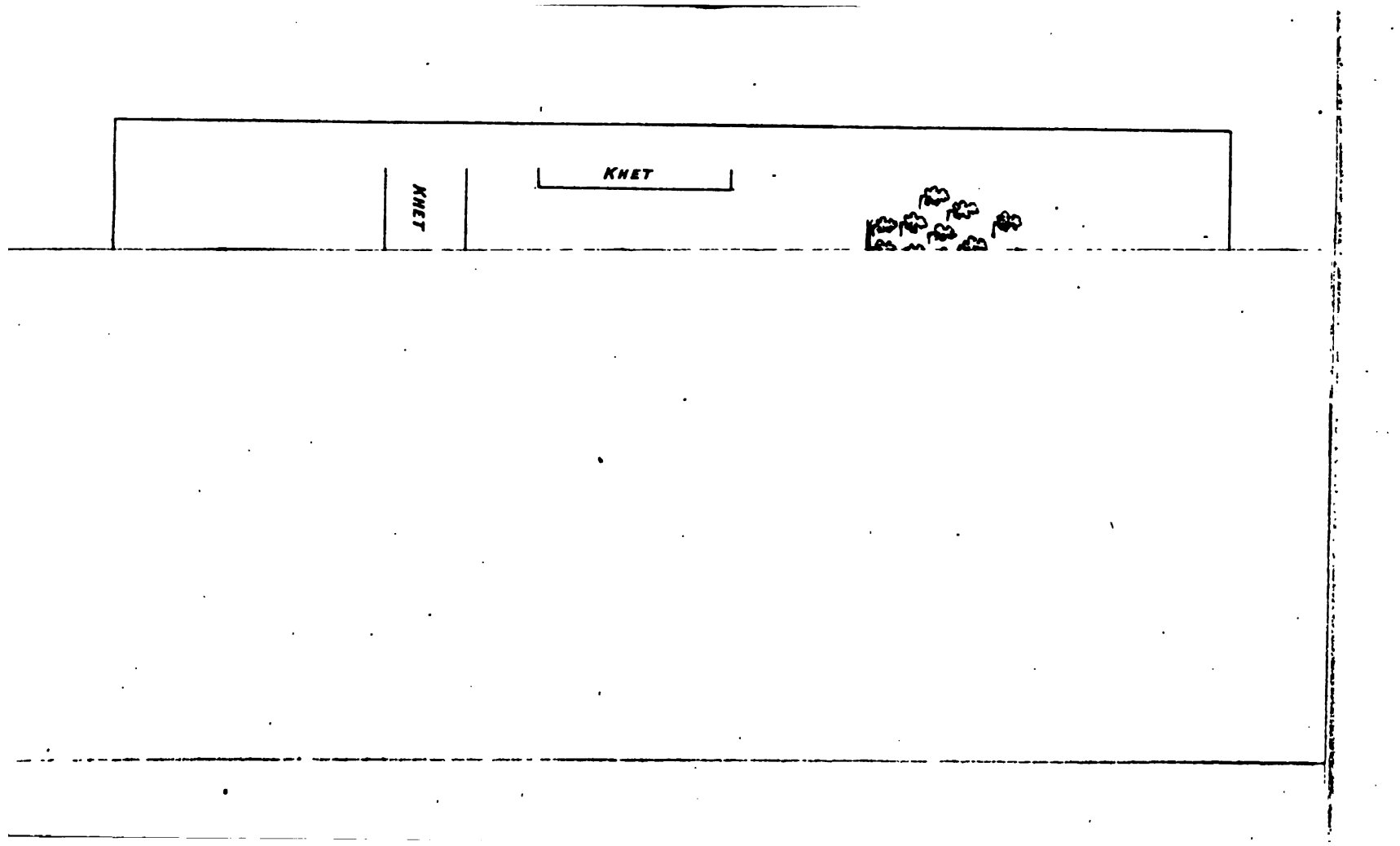
As soon as the skirmishers came within range, the enemy's guns opened fire down the road. The first round shot passed over the skirmishers, lighted near the head of the column, bounded down the road and severely wounded a sailor on hospital duty some distance in rear. Seeing that their guns had the range of the road, Colonel Powell at once moved his guns to the right, deployed the 53rd into line on the right of the road, with the Naval Brigade in their rear, the Dum Dum detachment sweeping round on the extreme right.*

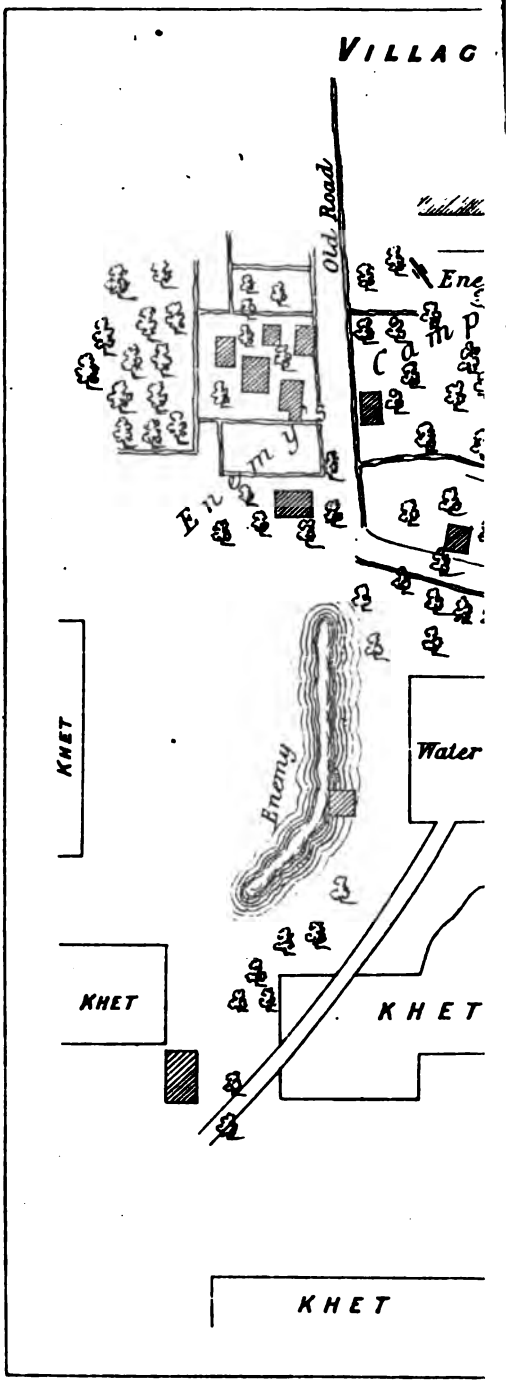
In this order they advanced through the khates and standing grain, clearing their front and driving back the enemy's advanced parties in confusion and with considerable loss.

On reaching the open ground nearer the village, the 53rd, Naval Brigade, guns, and Dum Dum detachment, gradually advanced in one line, the fire of the guns being directed towards the mosque on high ground, to turn the enemy's left flank.

Simultaneously with this movement, the 93rd and Royal Engineers advanced on the left of the road under a heavy fire from a high bank on their left front, and from numerous khates to their left and left rear, but their steady advance, and the well directed fire of their Enfields,

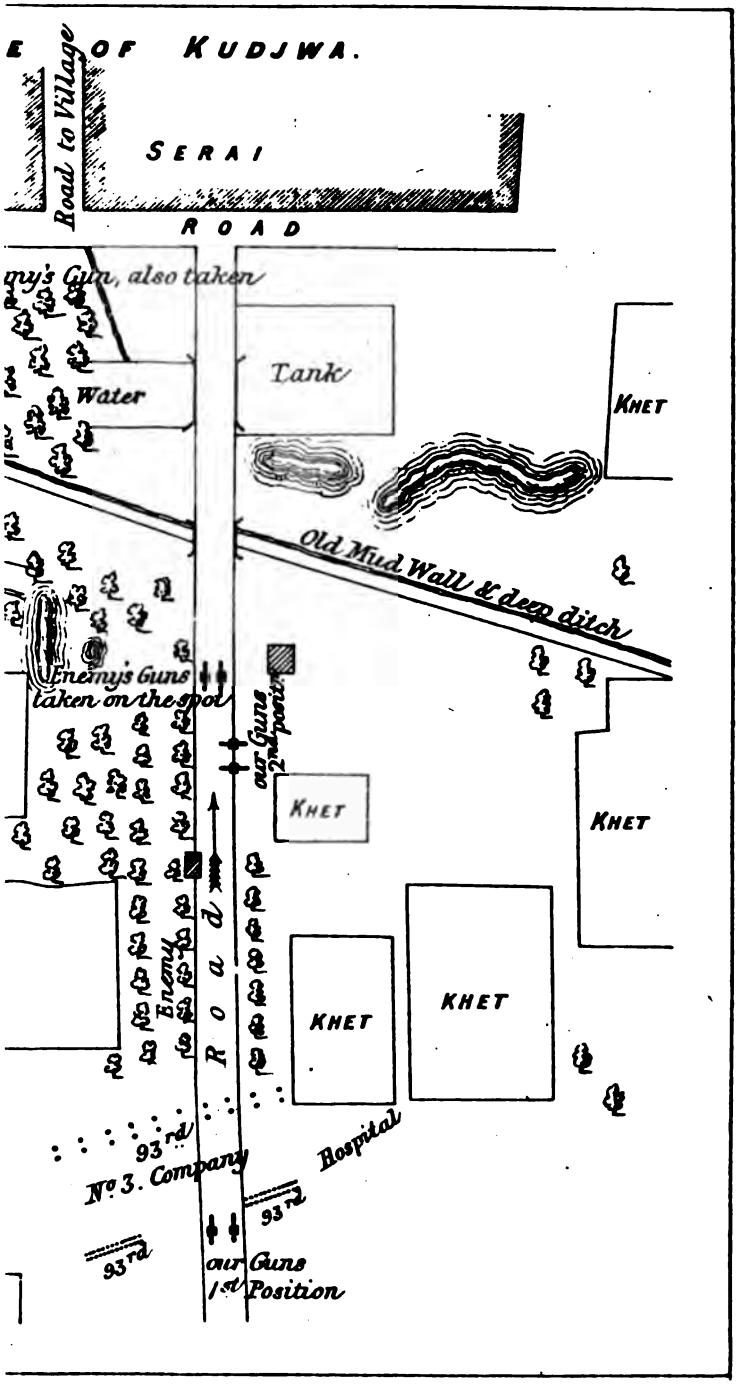
* The plan accompanying this account is from a rough sketch taken at the time by Ensign Forbes-Robertson, to show the position of the 93rd, but it will also assist the reader to understand the description of the movements of the other troops engaged.


KHET
KHET



Engagem

Ensign G..Forl



ent of November 1st, 1857.
from a Sketch by.
es - Robertson. 93rd Highlanders.

soon cleared their flank, and drove back the enemy in large numbers to the shelter of the bank and villages. Their advance was then continued in line with that of the 53rd on the right. Action of Kudjwa. 1857.

Up to this time the main body of the enemy, consisting of regular Sepoys, had preserved their formation, firing volleys with great steadiness, their guns also being well served and keeping up a rapid fire of grape and round shot. Very soon, however, as the skirmishers made their way through the trees, the Enfield bullets began to tell upon the Sepoy line, whose fire became less steady and their formation less preserved.

Here, as the nature of the ground required a less extended formation, the right of the 93rd closed in towards the 53rd, and then, after a rapid advance, and gallantly led by Colonel Powell in person, they charged the guns, captured the two 6-pounders, and drove the Sepoys at the point of the bayonet in confusion and with great loss through the village.

The guns under Lieutenant Anderson now sweeping round on the right, came into action with good effect, supported by the Dum Dum detachment, and drove back the left of the enemy's line from their position in the mosque.

After this the rout became general, the camp of the Sepoys was taken, and they were driven through the village, and far on the other side until they became a mere scattered rabble beyond the range of gun or rifle.

The casualties on our side were very heavy, amounting to almost one-fifth of the whole force.

The gallant Colonel Powell fell, shot through the head, just as the guns were taken. The 53rd had three officers severely wounded, Captain Mowbray, Lieutenant Corfield, and Lieutenant Acton, and many casualties in their ranks.

The 93rd suffered severely in their advance on the left of the road, three men being killed, Ensign Dick-

Action of Kudjwa. 1857.

Cunyngham and fifteen men wounded, some dangerously, many severely.

Here also Captain Clarke, R.E., was very severely wounded and several of his men.

Of the Naval Brigade, Lieutenant Hay, R.N., and Lieutenant Stirling, Royal Marines, were wounded, the latter severely. The casualties in their ranks were not quite so numerous in proportion.

The Bengal Artillery and Dum Dum detachment had also several casualties, the guns especially having for a time been under heavy fire.

One incident in the vicissitudes of the wounded on the left (R. E. and 93rd) is perhaps worthy of note.

These and their few attendants had been much harassed by the fire from the bank on their left front, as they lay on the ground finding some shelter from a small trench, and it was only by great watchfulness and careful firing by the few who *could* still use their rifles that instantaneous attack was averted.

While the main body of the Sepoys retreated through the village, many of their stragglers crept round the flanks, and the wounded were at one time in imminent danger from a body of men, under a leader of some note, who collected and encouraged them to the attack.

This attack, however, was averted at a most critical moment, by the steadiness of this handful of wounded men, who, maimed and bleeding as they were, and none able to stand or wield a bayonet, at the earnest command of a wounded officer who lay among them, reserved their fire until, just as the attack was about to be made a well aimed volley crashed into them, killing the leader (who was seen waving his tulwar on the top of the bank as they came on), and some others, and effectually preventing a repetition of the attack.

The critical position of the wounded was noticed by

Sir Colin Campbell in his remarks on Captain Peel's despatch describing the action. Action of Kudjwa. 1857.

On the death of Colonel Powell the command devolved on Captain Peel, R.N., who directed all subsequent movements and arrangements.

It was estimated that the rebels lost fully three hundred in killed alone, many of them falling near the guns and before the impetuous bayonet charge of the 53rd and 93rd. Their leader was wounded, but was carried off, though a round shot killed some of his escort. Medals and bronze stars were found on many of the uniforms.

The fighting was over by five p.m., and for want of cavalry it was impossible to pursue an enemy so scattered. There was also the large number of wounded to be attended to, and by this time the men were almost exhausted for want of food, having marched twenty-four miles without breakfast, and with only a ration of biscuit and rum during the fourteen hours of hard work.

The pursuit was therefore abandoned and the force marched back through the village to the scene of their advance and victory. Here the wounded were by degrees collected, and by sundown a bivouac for the night was formed near some large trees standing clear of the cultivated land.

It was midnight ere the last wound was dressed, but under the able care of Dr. Grant, 53rd, and his staff, all were attended to.

Early next day, the third gun, a small one, was brought in, having been abandoned by the enemy some distance beyond the village.

The 93rd and guns then marched back to Futtehpore in charge of the wounded; the 53rd and Naval Brigade, etc., marched to the Trunk Road and joined their own column in its advance from Futtehpore, and continued their march to Cawnpore as previously arranged.

Action of Kudjwa. 1857.

The detachment, 93rd, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, left Futtehpore on the 7th of November, and proceeded to Cawnpore to rejoin regimental head-quarters, then forming part of the force assembling under Sir Colin Campbell for the relief of Lucknow.

The wounded from Futtehpore were sent to Allahabad, arriving there on the 12th of November, the officers being lodged in the fort.

An episode in this action is thus described by Major Forbes-Robertson, also at the time an ensign.

"The commanding officer being killed, no one seemed to know who was in command, and everyone fought for himself, driving the enemy before them, who took their final stand behind a large mound on our left front, in front of which there was a small mound where Ensigns Forbes-Robertson and Hastie, 93rd, Ensign Truell and another officer of the 53rd, with the colours of their regiment,* and about six privates of the 93rd, found themselves, about 5 p.m., confronting a considerable force of the enemy, with only about a hundred yards between them. The ammunition of the men having been expended the officers began to look about them for more, and to their surprise found they were alone, that the whole of the force had been collected, and were being formed up about five hundred yards on the other side of the road, and out of range of fire.

"After a short consultation a speedy retreat was made under a heavy fire, the whole of the party succeeding in joining their comrades without loss.

"Captain Peel, R.N., having assumed the command and formed up the force as above stated, then led it against the enemy and charged round the left flank of their position behind the large mound, completely routing them.

* 53rd.

Action of Kudjwa. 1857.

"Their camp, which was strewed with the baggage, uniforms, etc., of their murdered English officers, and three guns with ammunition wagons fell into our hands, but not without a heavy loss."

Major Forbes-Robertson adds that on the day after the action, the force marched half way to Futtehpore, and there buried the dead, and that this engagement was called by Lord Clyde, "The Soldier's Battle."

The *London Gazette* of January 5th, 1858, contains Captain Peel's despatch relating to the action of Kudjwa, from which the following is an extract:—

"The total number of the enemy was reported to be about four thousand men, two thousand of whom were Sepoys, who fought in their uniform. Their loss was estimated at above three hundred killed."

Captain Peel gives the loss in killed and wounded on our side as ninety-five.

Return of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 93rd,* killed and wounded at Kudjwa on the 1st of November, 1857. From the *London Gazette* of January 16th, 1858.

KILLED.

3102	Private	George Feckney.	
3586	„	Adam McBain.	
123	„	Lewis Swidley.	

WOUNDED.

2157	Sergeant	Andrew Fiddes	Slightly.
3351	Corporal	John Beattie	Severely.
3020	„	Archibald McKinon	Dangerously.
11	Lance-Corpl.	John Henderson	Severely.
3070	Private	Charles Ellingworth	Slightly.
2883	„	William Hay	Slightly.
1419	„	David Melville	Severely.
3790	„	Donald Tolin	Slightly.
102	„	Samuel Johnston	Severely.
3248	„	Robert Murdoch	Slightly.

* No. 3 Company.

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WOUNDED—(*continued*).

3689	Private	William Cowie	Dangerously.
3243	„	Richard Lendesay	Severely.
3283	„	Samuel Hunter	Ditto.
3449	„	John Brooks	Slightly.
3664	„	Michael Shelver	Ditto.

Skirmishes at Bunterah and Bunnee.

On the 2nd of November, the detachment of the regiment which had crossed the Ganges at Cawnpore, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, and now formed part of Brigadier-General Hope Grant's force, was engaged, the Grenadiers and No. 1, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, in an attack on the fortified village of Bunterah, situated a short distance to the right of the main road, and distant about ten miles from Lucknow. The enemy were driven out of this with loss and the village was captured, Nos. 2 and 4 companies, with Lieutenant-Colonel Hope, being at about the same time occupied in another skirmish in the neighbourhood, in which they captured a gun, at Bunnee.

During this day's operations about seventeen men of various corps were killed or wounded, and Captain Mackenzie, of the 78th Highlanders, was shot through the leg. The loss of the 93rd was one man killed, and three wounded.

On the 2nd of November head-quarters crossed the Ganges, and proceeded to join the column under Hope Grant (encamped between Bunnee Bridge and the Alumbagh, about eight miles from the latter place), which they reached on the 7th.

On the 10th, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon with two companies (No. 8 and light) joined head-quarters, and on the 13th Captain Cornwall with the company that had been engaged at Kudjwa also joined.

The whole regiment was therefore again together, with the exception of the subdivision of No. 5 under Captain Sprot which had not arrived in India.

1857.

On the afternoon of the 11th of November, the whole force, which had been formed into brigades, was reviewed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the plains near Alumbagh.

Review by the Commander-in-Chief at Alumbagh.

The 93rd was posted to the fourth brigade, the other regiments of which were the 53rd (Shropshire) and the 4th Punjab Rifles. The brigade was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable Adrian Hope, who was appointed a Brigadier of the 2nd Class. Lieutenant Archibald Butter, of the 93rd, became his orderly officer. Captain J. Hamilton Cox, 75th regiment, was the brigade major.

The little army, numbering about 4200 men, was drawn up in quarter distance column, facing Lucknow. The 4th brigade was on the extreme left, and the 93rd stood in its centre. After passing in front of the other regiments and detachments, Sir Colin approached the 93rd and thus addressed it:—

"Ninety-third!

"We are about to advance to relieve our countrymen and countrywomen besieged in the Residency of Lucknow by the rebel army. It will be a duty of danger and difficulty, but I rely upon you!"

This short and animated address was received with such a burst of enthusiasm, that the gallant old chieftain must have felt assured of the loyalty and devotion of the regiment, and confident that wherever he would lead, the 93rd would follow, and if need be die with him to the last man.

The 93rd was the first regiment on that occasion that gave a display of confidence in the leader, but as the gallant general returned along the line, the example was taken up by others, and cheer upon cheer from every corps followed him as he rode back to the camp.

The following letter, written by Her Majesty the Queen (extracted from Volume VI. of Theodore Martin's

1857. "Life of the Prince Consort") regarding the events which occurred in India in 1857, is of special interest to this regiment, which played so conspicuous a part in those events, and whose close connection with Sir Colin Campbell is a matter of history.

Letter from the Queen to Lord Canning, dated 9th of November, 1857.

"Lord Canning will easily believe how entirely the Queen shares his feelings of sorrow and indignation at the unchristian spirit, shown, alas! also to a great extent here by the public, towards Indians in general, and towards Sepoys without discrimination! It is, however, not likely to last, and comes from the horror produced by the unspeakable atrocities perpetrated against the innocent women and children, which make one's blood run cold and one's heart bleed! For the perpetrators of these awful horrors no punishment can be severe enough, and sad as it is, stern justice must be dealt out to all the guilty! But to the nation at large, to the peaceable inhabitants, to the many kind and friendly natives who have assisted us, sheltered the fugitives, and been faithful and true, there should be shown the greatest kindness. They should know that there is no hatred to a brown skin, none, but the greatest wish on their Queen's part to see them happy, contented, and flourishing.

"We are delighted to hear such good accounts of Sir Colin Campbell, to whom we ask Lord Canning to remember us most kindly. We can well imagine his delight at seeing his gallant and splendid 93rd, whom we saw at Gosport in June just before they left."

That Her Majesty was fully justified in picturing to herself Sir Colin's "delight at seeing his gallant and splendid 93rd" is made evident by the events already narrated, which actually occurred on the plains of India,

on the 11th of November, 1857, two days after the Queen's letter was written. 1857.

On the 13th of November a force under Brigadier Hope was sent to take possession of the Fort of Jellalabad, some three miles to the right of Alumbagh; it was found to be evacuated, and after rendering it useless to the enemy the troops returned. On the afternoon of the 13th all the tents and disposable baggage, with the few sick and wounded, were sent into the Alumbagh fortress, and the 75th regiment, which had been much weakened and reduced during the siege of Delhi, was detailed to protect the place, while detachments of others, 5th, 64th, 78th, 84th, 90th, and of the 2nd Madras Fusiliers, were withdrawn from the fort to join the relieving army.

On the evening of this day the effective strength of the 93rd was 934 men for the relief.

Owing to casualties amongst the field officers of the 53rd, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Gordon, 93rd, was appointed to command that regiment during the operations for the relief of Lucknow, from the 13th of November. Relief of Lucknow.

On the 14th of November the army was under arms at 6 a.m., and its disposition was as follows :—

ADVANCE.

4 Field Guns.
1 Squadron 9th Lancers.
2 Squadrons Irregular Cavalry.
200 Infantry of the 3rd Infantry Brigade.
100 Pioneers.

MAIN COLUMN.

1st Cavalry Brigade.
3rd Infantry Brigade (Brigadier Greathed).
4th Infantry Brigade (Brigadier Hon. A. Hope).
5th Infantry Brigade (Brigadier Russell).
Naval Brigade with heavy guns (24-pounders).
Engineer Park.
Heavy Field Batteries with detachments of Artillery.

Relief of Lucknow.

1857.

REAR GUARD.

(Under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, 93rd.)

1 Troop Horse Artillery.
1 Squadron 9th Lancers.
2 Squadrons Punjab Cavalry.
200 European Infantry of 4th Brigade
(These were from 93rd Highlanders).
200 of the 5th Brigade.

Instead of approaching by the direct Cawnpore road to Lucknow, the Commander-in-Chief determined to make a flank march to the right, get possession of the Dilkoosha and Martinière, two large buildings on the southern side of the city, which the enemy occupied as outposts, push on from thence to attack the large fortified buildings, Secundrabagh, Shah Nujjif, etc., lying between these and the Residency, and thus clear a path for the beleaguered garrison to retire by.

At 9 o'clock a.m. this flank march began, and it was evident that the enemy were taken by surprise, for no opposition was met with until the advance of the army approached Dilkoosha. Small parties of the rebels were then seen hastily endeavouring to throw up covering on the different roads leading to the city across which the army moved at right angles, and scouts perched on trees were observed watching our progress.

As the head of the column neared the Dilkoosha a heavy musketry fire was opened on it from the left, but the light guns of the advance quickly overpowered it. A considerable body of the enemy then advanced through the wood inside the park of the Dilkoosha, but were soon driven back, out of the park and over the crest of the hill sloping down to the Martinière below, and as the head of our column in rapid pursuit crowned the ridge, a heavy fire of artillery and musketry opened from the Martinière enclosures and broken ground around it, which, however, after a short struggle, was

overpowered by the fire of our field guns and heavy batteries. The skirmishers then rushed down the hill, supported by the 4th Infantry Brigade, and drove the enemy beyond the line of the canal. Relief of Lucknow. 1857.

During the early part of the day the two companies of the 93rd on the rear guard were detached—one, the grenadiers, under Captain Middleton, close to the Cawnpore road to command it while the ammunition, baggage, etc., was filing past, and the other, No. 1, under Captain Clarke, was pushed on to the left, to seize and keep possession of a village, so as to prevent the enemy annoying the column from thence.

While the leading brigade in skirmishing order was gradually pushing the enemy beyond the Dilkoosha, the 4th brigade followed in support, at first in open column. While advancing in this order the 93rd suffered slightly from the artillery fire, one man being killed and seven wounded.

Immediately after the enemy had been driven down the hill towards the Martinière, and while our artillery was silencing that of the enemy, the 93rd was formed in quarter distance column, under cover of some old mud walls to the right rear of the Dilkoosha. Here the men piled arms, and were allowed to rest or fall out until the order was given for the brigade to advance on the Martinière itself.

The 4th Punjab Rifles moved first in skirmishing order, and the 93rd in support of them. At the same time the Naval Brigade on the left kept up a heavy fire on the enemy, which, coupled with the advance of the infantry, completely expelled them from the wood in rear of the Martinière, and drove them to their supports beyond the canal.

The 4th Punjab Rifles then passed through the Martinière grounds, emerged on the right, crossed the

Relief of Lucknow. 1857.

canal close to the Goomtee, and occupied part of a village on the other side (the enemy still retaining possession of the other extremity of it, however), and at the same time the 93rd, with the Madras Fusiliers and 53rd, occupied the wood and enclosures between the Martinière and canal.

Immediately on taking up this position, three companies of the regiment, under Captain Cornwall, were sent to an open space on the left of the Martinière compound, close to the Cawnpore road (which runs from the Dilkoosha past the Martinière, across the canal to Bank's bungalow), for the purpose of protecting the Naval Brigade guns; while the head-quarters, under Colonel Leith Hay, reduced to three companies, remained within the enclosure, part extended in skirmishing order along a mud bank, and part a short way in rear as a support.

Towards evening, the enemy appeared in considerable numbers on the other side of the canal and opened a sharp artillery and musketry fire on our whole position; upon which two heavy guns were brought into the enclosure held by the 93rd, and, having been placed in position, opened fire to the front, while the Naval Brigade to the left also opened fire on Bank's bungalow, then occupied by the enemy's artillery.

This state of things continued until nearly 7 p.m., when the Commander-in-Chief rode up, and, calling out the light company and part of No. 8, desired them to endeavour to seize Bank's bungalow.

These filed out and took up their position extended in skirmishing order in rear of the Naval Brigade guns, prepared for a rush. On the discharge of the guns, the skirmishers led by Colonel Leith Hay advanced at a run, but on arriving at the edge of the canal, the water was found to be too deep to allow the men to

ford it, and as night was closing in the light company was ordered to remain extended in skirmishing order behind the bank of the canal, and Colonel Leith Hay, with the few men of No. 8, returned to the Martinière compound. Captain Cornwall, with the three companies which had been detached in the afternoon, also returned. The Grenadiers and No. 1, however, remained holding detached positions to the left of the army. Relief of Lucknow. 1857.

During the day the rear guard, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart (of which two hundred of the 93rd formed a part), was engaged with the enemy, but drove them back without losing a single cart.

The casualties of the regiment throughout the day's operations amounted to one man killed and eleven men wounded.

The army passed the night of the 14th in the open air, and lay down on the ground to rest in the positions gained during the day. The wounded of the regiment were carried to the Martinière, where they were visited late at night by Sir Colin Campbell, who kindly ordered that the men should be furnished with whatever they wanted, from his own supplies.

On the morning of the 15th of November, No. 8 was sent out to take the place of the light company, ordered further to the left to protect a battery of artillery in position near the Cawnpore road, and during the whole day the head-quarters, increased by the addition of the two hundred that had formed part of the rear guard on the previous day, remained, some extended along the bank in rear of the Martinière compound opposite the canal, and the rest in column behind, exposed to a constant musketry fire.

The casualties in the 93rd on the 15th amounted to only one man killed and two wounded, which latter, with the wounded of the previous day, were carried to the field

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hospital formed at the Dilkoosha, thus removing every impediment to any sudden movement that might become necessary.

Late in the evening all the detached parties were called in, and the regiment, on being relieved by part of Greathed's brigade, retired to a position close under the Martinière and bivouacked for the night.

The force was under arms at 6 a.m. on the 16th, and formed in rear of the dry bed of the canal *en masse*, at quarter distance column, and about 9 o'clock advanced close along the western bank of the Goomtee for about two miles, when the head of the column encountered the enemy in a wood close to a large village on the southern outskirts of the city, and drove them in on their supports. Through this village the troops had to pass, but the enemy not expecting our appearance in this quarter, were not in great numbers, and consequently, fortunately for us, the opposition met with was not great. Had they been in sufficient force, we must have suffered severely in the narrow paths and lanes around and in the village.

The 93rd on this day was the leading regiment of the main column, and it was some time before it could be got up, in consequence of the press in the narrow lanes, to support the skirmishers of the 53rd, who were struggling with the enemy amongst the enclosures. The enemy having been driven back in this quarter, the 93rd emerged from the tortuous lanes of the village into an open space directly opposite to the Secundrabagh, a high walled enclosure about 150 yards square and loopholed all round. Here the regiment deployed into line, exposed while doing so to a biting musketry fire from the loopholed building, and to avoid this Colonel Leith Hay was ordered to move the regiment under cover of a low mud wall about eighty yards from the southern face of

the Secundrabagh, while some guns were being placed in position in an open space between the Secundrabagh and another building opposite on the west side, for the purpose of breaching the south-western angle of the former.

As the last company of the regiment (the light under Captain Dalzell) was moving into its place in line, the Commander-in-Chief called upon it to drag up a heavy gun to assist in breaching the wall. Willingly and gallantly was the difficult and dangerous duty performed, and the huge gun wheeled into position under a most withering fire.

Whilst the breach was being made, Colonel Leith Hay with a portion of the regiment took possession of a large Serai or enclosure opposite the Secundrabagh, driving the enemy out before them, and in the mean time the breach having been considered practicable, the assault was given by the Punjab Rifles and seven companies of the 93rd, supported by part of the 53rd and the battalion of detachments.

It was a glorious and exciting rush, for on went side by side the Sikh and the Highlander. Our men strained every nerve in the race, the officers leading gallantly. The colours so lately confided to the 93rd by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge were carried by Ensigns Robertson and Taylor.

The greater part of the regiment dashed at the breach, and amongst the first were Captain Burroughs, Lieutenant Cooper, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart.

At the same time Captains Cornwall and Stewart, with their companies (Nos. 2 and 3), were advancing towards the barracks.

The opening in the wall of the Secundrabagh was so small that only one man could enter at a time; but a few having gained an entrance, kept the enemy at bay

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until a considerable number of our men and of the Sikhs had pushed in, when in a body they emerged into the open square of the building, where commenced the sternest and most bloody struggle of the whole campaign.

Shortly after the breach had been entered, and while our men were fighting hand to hand against unequal numbers inside the Secundrabagh, the greater portion of the stormers and their supports, owing to the smallness of the hole they would have had to pass through, turned off to seek another entrance, and eventually forced their way in through the main gate, the 53rd effecting an entrance by a window. Still with desperate courage the defence went on, and the Sepoys obstinately defended themselves with musket and tulwar against the bayonet and fire of the Highlanders, the 53rd, and the Punjab Rifles; but there was no escape for them! Our soldiers, roused to the highest pitch of excitement, and burning to avenge the slaughter of Cawnpore, fought furiously on, gave no quarter, and did not stay their hands while one single enemy stood to oppose them. No, not until at the close of the day the building formed one mighty charnel house, for upwards of two thousand dead Sepoys, dressed in their old uniforms, lay piled in heaps upon each other, and on most were apparent either the small but deadly bayonet wound, or the deep gash of the Sikh tulwar. We did not, however, pass scatheless through this fiery contest.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, the senior officer who entered by the breach, had at once advanced by the path he saw to the right as he got in. Lieutenant Cooper, of the 93rd, and Captain J. T. Lumsden,* of the 30th

* It is right that I should say, I have read the account given of this affair by Colonel Malleson in his "History of the Indian Mutiny," in which he says, "*No other officer accompanied them*" (Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart and Lieutenant Cooper); in this, however, he is evidently misinformed, for I have the *best* authority, that of Lieutenant-General Ewart, for stating that Captain Lumsden was also with him. And in

Bengal Native Infantry, attached to the regiment as interpreter, accompanied him, with some soldiers. They came upon a large body of the enemy on turning to the left at the end of the path. Captain Lumsden, who was himself a Scotchman, a native of Aberdeenshire, was killed as he was cheering on his countrymen, waving his sword above his head, and calling out, "Come on, men, for the honour of Scotland!" Lieutenant Cooper also displayed the greatest gallantry in fearlessly attacking superior numbers, and received a severe wound on his forehead in a personal encounter with a native officer whom he killed. Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart at the same time was engaged in a desperate fight with several of the enemy, and after a sharp passage of arms with one who appeared to be a leader, whom he had attacked with his sword, he was compelled to use his revolver, shooting this man and five others here. Shortly afterwards, seeing a colour in one of the rooms, he determined to take possession of it, and was attacked by two native officers defending it, receiving from them two sword-cut wounds, one on the right arm, the other on his hand. He eventually killed his antagonists and captured the colour. Eight of the rebels in the Secundrabagh thus fell by his hand.

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Captain Burroughs, who on entering the breach had taken the path leading to the left accompanied by some of the men, was soon in the midst of a number of the mutineers, and received a slight wound from a sword which cut open his ear and cheek, his life, however, being saved by his feather bonnet.* Captain

a letter to me, dated 22nd June, 1882, he adds, "If any man deserved the Victoria Cross that day it was poor Lumsden, who was, as you know, attached to the 93rd as interpreter. I never saw any man in all my service behave more gallantly, and had he not been killed I should have tried to get it for him."—R. H. B.

* It is deserving of special notice that the lives of at least two

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Dalzell was killed within the building by a shot from a window above. Lieutenant Edward Welch was very seriously wounded by a musket shot; Ensign Macnamara, slightly by a sword cut on the head. The sergeant-major, Donald Murray, had been one of the first to fall; he was shot dead as he advanced in his proper place in the regiment.

While the struggle was going on at the Secundrabagh a brilliant feat was performed by Captain W. G. Drummond Stewart, who was with the companies (Nos. 2 and 3) which had moved away to keep down the flank fire of the enemy while the breaching was going on. A party of men of the 93rd, with a few of the 53rd, were led by him against two of the enemy's guns which were raking the road; these they captured in the most gallant style, and immediately afterwards a lodgment was effected in the barracks, an immense building in the shape of a cross with a tower in the centre, which stood in a sort of large square with out-houses round the greater part. This secured our position on the left, and to connect this important post with the Secundrabagh, the 53rd and a company of the 93rd were extended in skirmishing order between them.

All this was effected by three o'clock, p.m.

The regimental hospital had been established by Dr. Munro early in the day beneath the walls of the Secundrabagh, and throughout the struggle, and in the midst of the hottest fire, he, as well as the assistant-surgeons, Sinclair, Menzies, and Bell, were to be seen exposing themselves fearlessly in attendance on the wounded.

officers were saved by means of their bonnets in the hand to hand fight within the Secundrabagh, thus proving that the feather bonnet is as useful in battle as it is at all times splendid in appearance. It is, I believe, intended to abolish this head dress.—R. H. B.

Almost immediately after these positions had been carried, the 4th brigade was withdrawn by Brigadier Hope, with the exception of the two companies of the 93rd occupying the barracks, and formed up under cover of some ruined buildings to the left front, about two hundred yards in advance of the Secundrabagh, where the Commander-in-Chief had temporarily established his head-quarters. Thence, after a short rest, the brigade was sent to clear a village on the right of the road leading to the Residency, and between the Secundrabagh and Shah Nujjif, which, having been easily effected, the brigade remained under cover in the village, until preparations were made to attack the Shah Nujjif, as it was found impossible to maintain our position without carrying that point also, for it commanded those already taken and was strongly garrisoned. To effect this, Captain Peel, R.N., took up an oblique position across the road leading to the Residency, his left resting on the ruined huts before mentioned, and opened a fire from all his guns on the Shah Nujjif, but after a bombardment of upwards of three hours it was found to be impossible to subdue the enemy's musketry fire by artillery. Sir Colin Campbell then collected the 93rd around him and thus addressed the regiment:— Relief of Lucknow. 1857.

"I had no intention of employing you again to-day, but the Shah Nujjif must be taken. The artillery cannot drive the enemy out, so you must with the bayonet!"

Giving the regiment some plain directions as to how they were to proceed, he said he would accompany them himself.

At this moment the Naval Brigade redoubled their fire, and Middleton's troop of horse artillery galloped to the front, unlimbered, and poured a continuous stream of grape shot into the brushwood and enclosures round the building, and under cover of this iron storm the

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93rd, under Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, all excited to the highest degree, rolled on in one vast wave; the grey haired chief, Sir Colin, with drawn sword riding at its head, surrounded by his staff and accompanied by Brigadier Adrian Hope.

As they approached the nearest angle of the building the men began to drop under the enemy's fire, poured forth from behind the loopholed walls; still not a man wavered, and on went the regiment without a check, until they stood at the foot of the wall which towered many feet above them uninjured by our shot.

There was no breach, there were no scaling ladders, and unable to advance, yet not inclined to retire, they commenced a musketry battle with the garrison, of course at great disadvantage, for the Sepoys poured in their deadly volleys securely from behind their cover while our men stood exposed without shelter or protection of any kind, and many fell. By this time nearly all the mounted officers were either wounded or dismounted. Brigadier Hope, his aide-de-camp (Lieutenant Butter) and his brigade-major had their horses shot under them. Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay's horse was disabled by a musket shot, and two of the Commander-in-Chief's staff were seriously wounded.* As there was no visible means of gaining an entrance on this side, a party of the regiment pushed round the angle to the front gate, but found it so well covered and protected by a strong work of masonry as to be perfectly unassailable. One more desperate effort was therefore made by artillery and two of Peel's guns, brought up under cover of the fire of the 93rd and dragged by men of the regiment, Brigadier Hope, Colonel Hay, and Sir David Baird (Sir Colin's A.-D.-C.) assisting and setting an

* Major, now Major-General, Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B., had his arm shattered and afterwards amputated.

example—such was the determination of every one, not only to do his duty, but to drive the enemy from their stronghold; and although they showered their bullets like hail, the guns were boldly placed in position, and hurled their shot in rapid succession at only a few yards distance; still no impression could be made. Relief of Lucknow. 1857.

Success seemed impossible. The rocket frames were brought up and threw their missiles close over the wall into the building; under cover of this the guns were withdrawn, and the wounded ordered to be collected. In this last duty great coolness and courage were displayed by Lieutenant Edward Septimus Wood, of the Grenadier company, and Ensign Macnamara, who at great risk and under a galling fire from the enemy, assisted in bringing in several of the regiment, who were badly wounded and lying exposed.

Evening was closing in fast, and the assault must necessarily soon cease, but one last effort was made by Brigadier Hope, who, collecting some fifty men of the 93rd, crept cautiously through the brushwood, guided by Sergeant J. Paton of the regiment to a part of the wall in which the sergeant had discovered a spot so injured that he thought an entrance might be effected by it. They reached this unperceived and found a narrow rent, up which a single man was pushed with some difficulty. He reported that no enemy was visible near the spot, and immediately Brigadier Hope, accompanied by Colonel Hay and several of the men scrambled up, and stood upon the inside of the wall. The Sappers were immediately sent for, and enlarged the opening, more of the 93rd followed, and Brigadier Hope with his party gaining the main gate, threw it open, when in rushed the regiment just in time to see the enemy retreating.

This important point at last in our possession

Relief of Lucknow 1857.

terminated the desperate struggle of the day, and not only secured for us all the other positions previously taken but ensured the relief of the Residency. Two officers, Lieutenants Samuel Edward Wood and Oliver Goldsmith, were here severely wounded, and a number of the men were killed and wounded.

The firing now ceased, and silence reigned over the position; the wounded were brought under the walls of the Secundrabagh, where their injuries were dressed, and where in security and comparative comfort they passed the night, and the little army, wearied by its mighty efforts, lay down upon the hard won ground to rest.

The casualties throughout the day amounted to two officers and twenty-three men killed, seven officers and sixty-one men wounded. The officers killed were Captain Dalzell, commanding the light company, and Captain Lumsden, attached to the regiment. The wounded were:—

Lieut.-Colonel	J. A. Ewart, severely .	Sword cuts.
Captain	F. W. Burroughs, slightly	Sword cut.
Lieutenant	Cooper, severely . .	Sword cut.
„	E. Welch, very severely	Gun shot.
„	Sam. E. Wood, severely .	Gun shot.
„	Goldsmith, severely .	Gun shot.
Ensign	F. R. Macnamara, slightly	Sword cut.

Early on the morning of the 17th of November, as soon as there was daylight sufficient to enable us to distinguish objects, the regimental colour of the 93rd was hoisted on the highest pinnacle of the Shah Nujjif, to inform the garrison of the Residency of our success. They saw and replied to our signal. This act was performed by Lieutenant and Adjutant McBean, assisted by Sergeant Hutchinson, and it was by no means unattended with danger, for the enemy, on perceiving their intention, immediately opened fire, but fortunately

without injuring either. The whole force then got under arms in silence, prepared to continue the attack, and at the same time the gongs of the city and the bugles and drums of the enemy were heard calling their troops to their different positions, for the purpose of attack as was at first supposed. They did not attempt this, however, but opened a fire of round shot on the Serai near the Secundrabagh, whither the surgeon, Dr. Munro, had carried the wounded for greater protection and safety. Shortly afterwards our guns opened on the European mess house and hospital, two buildings in advance of the barracks, which were afterwards carried by the 53rd and 90th, who, excited by success, pursued the enemy to the gates of the Motee Mahal, entered through a breach made by the Sappers, drove the enemy out, and established themselves in it. Relief of Lucknow. 1857.

The regiment was not employed on this day further than in holding the positions taken the previous day (barracks and Shah Nujjif), and the head-quarters were taken under shelter to the village from which they had issued the evening before to attack the Shah Nujjif.

The communication with the Residency was now opened, and Generals Outram and Havelock came out to meet the Commander-in-Chief, by whom a message was immediately sent to the different corps informing them of the circumstance. The news was joyously received by the regiment, and loud, spirit-stirring cheers burst forth and rang through the air from position to position. On the evening of this day all the wounded were sent back to the Dilkoosha, so that the dooleys might be available for the removal of the women, children, and sick and wounded from the Residency.

On the evening of the 18th, No 1 company, under Captain Clarke, was sent for by Brigadier Hope and ordered to occupy the Motee Mahal. The regiment was

Relief of Lucknow. 1857.

now completely broken up, holding the different positions won, and keeping up from these positions a musketry fire on the enemy whenever opportunity occurred.

The distribution was as follows:—Head-quarters under Colonel Leith Hay, consisting of 120 men of different companies, remained during the day in the village between the Secundrabagh and the Shah Nujjif, and at night moved across towards the Serai in rear of the European barracks, to protect the road leading from the large buildings occupied by the enemy to the left of our position, and also to protect the open space on the right of the barracks. Four companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, held the barracks. The company under Captain Clarke held the Motee Mahal, and guarded on one side the road leading from the Residency. On the other side of the road the Harnkhána and engine house were held by part of the troops from the Residency, who had carried these positions on the evening of the 17th, thus securing the exit of the garrison. One company and part of the light company, under Captain Dawson, held the Shah Nujjif, and kept in check one of the enemy's batteries placed close down on the eastern bank of the Goomtee, and which enfiladed the road from the Residency.

All these different parties were constantly on the alert, and exposed night and day to the enemy's artillery and musketry fire.

On this day there was only one man of the regiment wounded.

On the night of the 19th, the removal from the Residency of the sick and wounded, women and children, baggage, treasure, etc., commenced, and continued during the 20th and 21st; and to assist and cover these operations from the observation of the enemy, Captain Peel kept up a heavy fire on the Kaiser Bagh, and

continued to pour in shot and shell until midnight of the 22nd, when everything being ready (and all the guns in the Residency that could not be removed, destroyed) the garrison began to retire through the outposts, and then the latter also commenced to retire. In the words of the account in "Blackwood's Magazine," * "the pickets fell back through the supports, the supports glided away between the intervals of the reserves," and when all had passed, the reserve itself quietly withdrew into the lane through which on the 16th we had approached the Secundrabagh.

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The brigade to which the 93rd belonged had the honour of covering the retreat,† as it had led the advance of the main body on the 16th. The head-quarters of the 93rd, consisting of the parties from the Motee Mahal and the Shah Nujjif, and the 120 men that had been before with Colonel Hay, retired by the lane and village; while the party from the barracks, under Colonel Ewart, retired by a different route; and early on the morning of the 23rd of November the whole regiment was together again in the grounds round the Martinière, and retired and bivouacked behind the Dilkoosha during the afternoon of that day.

On the 19th one man was wounded, on the 20th one man was killed, on the 22nd one wounded, and on the 23rd four men were wounded.

Thus was accomplished one of the most difficult and daring achievements ever attempted, for such it must be acknowledged it was, when we consider that with a force scarcely exceeding four thousand, Sir Colin Campbell, opposed by upwards of forty thousand regularly trained soldiers supplied with all the munitions

* Of October, 1858.

† The 53rd, under command of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Gordon, formed the rear guard.

Relief of Lucknow. 1857.

of war, far exceeding ours, and holding one of the strongest positions imaginable, penetrated into their midst, carried one fortified position after another, and finally brought away in safety every living man, woman and child shut up in the Residency, together with their baggage, treasure, etc.

At the Dilkoosha the regiment resumed charge of its own wounded, which had been sent to the rear on the evening of the 17th, and on the following day, when the army fell back on the Alumbagh, they were all removed from the field to the regimental hospital.

Two very unfortunate events occurred on the morning of the 23rd. A corporal and three men were terribly burnt by the accidental explosion of a quantity of gunpowder which had been left on the ground, and all died a day or two afterwards. The accident is said to have been caused through a spark falling from a soldier's pipe. And Colour-Sergeant David Knox, of No. 2 company, was lost. He had formerly been in the 78th Highlanders, which regiment, having come out of the Residency, was close by. He had been mustered in the morning, and naturally enough went to see his old comrades. He continued absent so long that inquiries were made for him, when it was ascertained that he had remained some time with the 78th and left them just before dawn, saying he must return to the 93rd. From that moment nothing was ever heard of him. He may have missed his way and fallen into the hands of the enemy, but it is supposed to be more probable that in the uncertain light he fell into one of the many deep wells which abound at Lucknow.

The enemy within the city was certainly not aware of our intention to retire, or even of the fact of our having done so, for they continued during the night to fire into the positions that had been occupied by our

pickets. This was verified by one of the sergeants of the 93rd, Alexander McPherson, who was accidentally left behind at the barracks when that post was quitted at 2 a.m. After the roll had been called he (being worn out with hard work) sat down, and unnoticed fell asleep. He stated that on waking he was surprised to find himself alone, and to hear a constant dropping fire from the enemy, while no reply was made from our side. He guessed the direction he ought to take, and effected his retreat in safety that morning.

Relief of Lucknow 1857

OFFICERS OF THE 93RD HIGHLANDERS PRESENT AT THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Brigadier Hope.
Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay.
Major (Brevet-Lieut.-Col.) C. H. Gordon (in command of 53rd).
" J. A. Ewart.
Captain G. Cornwall.
" Middleton.
" Dalzell.
" Burroughs.
" Stewart.
" Clarke.
" Dawson.
" C. W. McDonald.
" Williams.
Lieutenant Cooper.
" Welch.
" Grimston.
" Butter (staff).
" Stirling.
" E. H. D. Macpherson.
" J. Gordon.
" Nightingale.
" Hyslop.
" Alexander.
" E. S. Wood.
Lieutenant S. E. Wood.
" Losack.
" Burgoyne.
" Gooch.
" F. Macpherson.
" Haynes.
" Greig.
" Goldsmith.
" Sergison.
Ensign Forbes-Robertson.
" Taylor.
" J. Deans Campbell.
" Hastie.
" Macnamara.
" Fullarton.
" Potts.
" Dunlop Hay.
Lieut. and Adjutant McBean.
Paymaster Blake.
Quarter-master Joiner.
Surgeon W. Munro.
Assistant-Surgeon Sinclair.
" Menzies.
" N. Bell.
Interpreter, Captain Lumsden.

Relief of Lucknow. 1857.

Extract from nominal list of non-commissioned officers and men killed, wounded, and missing in the force under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the operations before Lucknow, from the 12th to the 22nd of November, 1857:—

93RD HIGHLANDERS. KILLED.

Sgt.-Major	Donald Murray.	Private	John Roy.
Corporal	John McLean.	,,	Finlay McKenzie.
Private	Charles Hussey.	,,	Thomas Naylor.
,,	Robert Neil.	,,	Robert Foot.
,,	David Reid.	,,	William Hunter.
,,	James Sweeny.	,,	George McArthur.
,,	Alexander Youngson.	,,	John Murray.
,,	John Allan.	,,	Peter Murray.
,,	Andrew Allan.	,,	Joseph Thomson.
,,	Edward Halfpenny.	,,	Alexander Smith.
,,	Matthew McDonald.	,,	Thomas Hope.
,,	Thomas McGregor.	,,	Neil McLeod.
,,	William McIntosh.	,,	Benjamin Robertson.
,,	Thomas McCulloch.	,,	Hugh McLeod.

WOUNDED.

Col.-Sgt.	James McPherson.	Private	James Williamson.
Sergeant	James Munro.	,,	James Gilfillan.
,,	Robert Swanson.	,,	Hugh Curranduff.
,,	Eleazer Sage.	,,	Robert Davidson.
,,	George Cuthill (since dead).	,,	Peter Dunn.
		,,	Robert Anderson.
,,	James Morrison.	,,	James Campbell.
,,	James Bannerman.	,,	David Crighton.
Corporal	Andrew Cooper.	,,	Andrew Gibson.
,,	James Hume.	,,	Lawrence Gibson.
,,	John Wedderspoon.	,,	George Gilchrist.
,,	Alexander Fraser.	,,	James Hanny.
,,	James Carroll.	,,	John Dunlay.
Piper	Edward McDonald	,,	James Chisholm.
Drummer	James Grant (since dead).	,,	John Clarke.
		,,	Duncan Fleming.
Private	James Houston (since dead).	,,	David McKay.
		,,	James Sanderson.
,,	William McKenzie.	,,	William Kirkland.
,,	James Wyllie.	,,	William Smith.

WOUNDED.—(*continued.*)

				Relief of Lucknow.
Private	Samuel Cutler.	Private	Alexander Drysdale (since dead).	1857.
„	James Macane.	„	Christopher Porter.	
„	James McGowie.	„	Robert Douglas.	
„	James Reid.	„	Thomas Morrison.	
„	Adam Birnie.	„	William Milwick.	
„	William Stewart.	„	Charles Horn.	
„	John Duff.	„	John Kerr.	
„	Robert Herdman.	„	James Ritchie.	
„	James McDermott.	„	Francis Muir.	
„	Peter Duncan.	„	Alexander Riddle.	
„	Thomas McKay.	„	William Reid.	
„	Angus McDonald.	„	James Purdie.	
„	John Clarke.	„	John Leslie.	
„	John Fisher (since dead).	„	James McKenzie.	
„	John McBirnie.	„	William McIntosh.	
„	William Petrie.			
„	Alexander Fraser.			
„	John Taylor.		MISSING.	
„	John Simpson (since dead).	Col.-Sgt.	Alexander Knox.	
		Private	William Mitchell.	

PERSONAL NARRATIVES OF THE STORMING OF SECUNDRABAGH.

Note.—Having (as already stated) read the account given by Colonel Malleson in his "History of the Indian Mutiny," of the storming of the Secundra Bagh, I asked General Burroughs and Colonel Cooper to give me each his own statement of the affair. They both very kindly acceded to my request.

It will be seen that on entering the breach in the angle of the wall, Captain Burroughs took the path to the left, Lieutenant Cooper that to the right—thus they did not meet. On the way to the breach after the order to assault had been given, men were being knocked over, and altogether it is easy to imagine how each should believe he was the first through it.

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Lieut.-General Burroughs's narrative of the Secundra Bagh.

Lieutenant-General F. W. T. Burroughs's narrative of the storming of the Secundra Bagh :—

"My company, No. 6, with Lieutenant Gordon Alexander and Ensign Dunlop Hay, was on outlying piquet on the 15th of November, 1857, before Lucknow. Two guns of horse artillery, commanded by Lieutenant George Balfour Traill, were also under my orders. We were recalled to camp during the night of the 15th.

"On the morning of the 16th, before dawn, the troops destined for the relief of the pent-up garrison of Lucknow were paraded in silence under the trees where we had bivouacked that night. After marching for some little time along the bank of the river Goomtee, we found ourselves (the 93rd Highlanders) in the tortuous streets of a native village and under fire of the enemy.

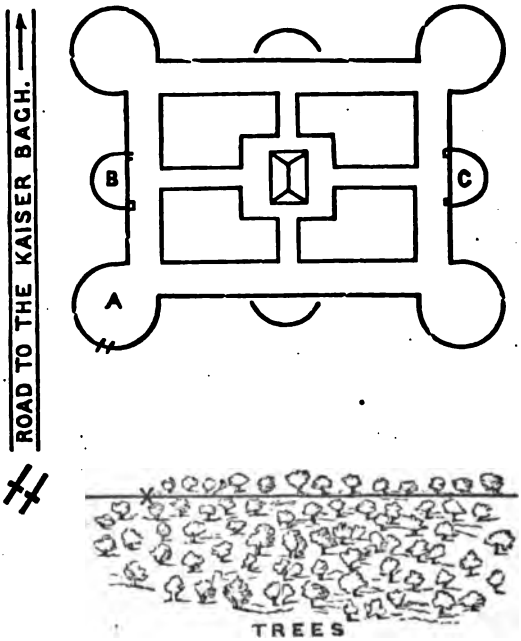
"On debouching with difficulty from the village, in which there was a regular block of all arms, we found ourselves on the high road leading to the Kaiser Bagh, with the Sekundra Bagh, a fortified enclosure, on our right front. On our immediate right was a copse of trees, fenced in by a low mud wall and ditch. Into this copse the 93rd was ordered to advance, and then to lie down under shelter of the trees and of the wall. Guns were brought up to the corner of the road, and a fire was commenced on a bastion of the Sekundra Bagh. At the same time the 93rd was ordered to open a fire of musketry against the loopholes from which the enemy were firing at us.

"In due course a small breach was made in the bastion A.

"The guns ceased firing, and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, who had been standing near the guns, advanced along the front of the mud wall behind which we were lying, and shouted to the 93rd to advance.

"I had been standing in a gap of this wall (marked with a ×) just in front of the breach, and had been firing at the loopholes with rifles loaded and handed to me by my men. On hearing Colonel Ewart's command to

Relief of Lucknow. 1857. Lieut.-General Burroughs's narrative of the Secundra Bagh.



advance I shouted to my company, "Forward, No. 6!" and I made straight across the open ground for the breach, followed by my men. I arrived first at the breach, which was but a very small hole, and I had to clear some masonry out before I could get through it. I was the first to scramble through it, and fell on my hands and knees into the interior of the building. In doing so my feather bonnet tumbled off my head and rolled into the room in which I found myself. The room was full of Sepoys running hither and thither. Some fired at me, but I was not touched, and whether they took my feather bonnet for a bomb-shell or what, I know

Relief of Lucknow. 1857. Lieut.-General Burroughs's narrative of the Secundra Bagh.

not, but they all providentially ran away. Had they not done so my days would have been at an end, for I could not have successfully resisted so many. As soon as three or four men had wriggled through the breach I advanced with them in pursuit of the Sepoys. We had advanced about half-way along a pathway in a garden towards the gateway B, when a number of the enemy made a rush out of the gate-house. Having but three men with me—Corporal Robert Fraser, Lance-corporal John Dunlay, and Private William Nairn—and one of these, Dunlay, having been struck in the leg by a musket ball, we retired (back to A), and commenced firing, which checked the men coming at us. As soon as a few more men had got through the breach I again advanced with them to the gate-house B, which we found occupied by the enemy, and with whom we immediately entered into a hand-to-hand fight. In this scuffle, and whilst some of my party were endeavouring to open the gates, I received a tulwar (sword) cut on the head from one of the enemy as I was cutting at another. My feather bonnet saved my head and my life. It was dented in like a bishop's mitre. I was slightly stunned, but I am thankful to say I escaped with but a slight wound, cutting open my right ear and cheek. Private Higgins, I believe, shot the man who cut me down. As I fell, my party had succeeded in unfastening the gates, which were burst in from the outside, and in poured officers and men of the 93rd, 53rd, etc. Captain Clarke, of the 93rd, very kindly gave me a drink from his flask, as I felt faint, and I soon revived.

"Sir Colin Campbell entered the Secundra Bagh on horseback by the gateway, and seeing my breast covered with blood he stopped and spoke to me, and asked if I was much hurt, and hearing I was not he passed on.

"Having met me in the gateway, Sir Colin imagined

Relief of Lucknow. 1857. Lieut.-General Burroughs's narrative of the Secundra Bagh.

that I was one of the party that had entered that way, and nothing would persuade him to the contrary. And when my name was sent in to him for the Victoria Cross for being the first through the breach, he scouted the idea. Brigadier Hope, who espoused my cause and tried to explain the matter to Sir Colin, told me that Sir Colin had got it fixed into his mind that I had been one of the gateway party, and that he simply dare not argue the matter with him.

"Besides No. 3487 Corporal Robert Fraser, Lance-Corporal John Dunlay, and 2400 Private William Nairn, who were the first through the breach after me, the undermentioned were with me in the hand-to-hand encounter in the gateway, viz. No. 2806 Corporal John Macdonald, 3355 Private Matthew Campbell, 3554 Private Robert Anderson, and Private Edward Conly, all of my company, and also Private Higgins of No. 5 company. There may have been others whose names I do not remember.

"Lance-corporal J. Dunlay was awarded the Victoria Cross for this event, in the *London Gazette* of the 24th of December, 1858, in the following terms:—

"'For being the first man now surviving of the regiment (93rd Sutherland Highlanders) who on the 16th of November, 1857, entered one of the breaches of the Secundrabagh at Lucknow with Captain Burroughs, whom he most gallantly supported against superior numbers of the enemy.

"'Elected by the private soldiers of the regiment.'

"In the same gazette (24th of December, 1858) the following officers and men also received the Victoria Cross for being amongst the first to enter the Secundrabagh *by the gateway*, viz. Lieutenant Kirke Ffrench, 53rd, Private C. Irwin, 53rd, Private J. Smith, 1st Madras Fusiliers, whilst Lance-Corporal Dunlay alone of my

Relief of Lucknow. 1857.

party, on whom the brunt of the opening of the gates had fallen, was in any way noticed.

* * * * *

Lieut.-General Burroughs's narrative of the Secundra Bagh.

"My recommendation for it was in the following terms:—

"'Name of an officer recommended to receive the honourable distinction of the Victoria Cross.

Name, age, and service.	Place and date for which the claim is made.	Description of the act of distinguished bravery performed.
Captain Frederick William Burroughs. Age: 27¼ years. Service: 9 11/12 „	Secundrabagh, Lucknow, 16th of November, 1857.	For individual gallantry in the Secundrabagh, being the first who entered one of the breaches, and engaged in personal combat with greatly superior numbers of the enemy, in which he was wounded by a sword-cut.

(*Signed*) "'A. S. Leith Hay, Lieut.-Col.,
"'Commanding 93rd Highlanders.'

"Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Ewart and Captain R. Cooper were also recommended for the Victoria Cross for their gallantry in connection with the capture of the Secundra Bagh. They both greatly distinguished themselves there."

* * * * *

From Lieutenant-General J. A. Ewart, C.B., to Lieutenant-General Traill-Burroughs, C.B.

"Tatenhill, 28th September, 1882.

"Dear Burroughs,

"After reading your statement, I feel now tolerably certain that you must have been the first person to enter the breach at the storming of the Secundrabagh on November the 16th, 1857.

"Directly I saw Colonel Malleson's book, I at once wrote to acquaint him that I saw you in the building when I jumped in through the hole, and that you were therefore in the Secundrabagh before I was. Relief of Lucknow. 1857.

"Sincerely yours,

(*Signed*) "J. A. EWART."

Lieutenant-Colonel R. A. Cooper's narrative.

"I was lieutenant of that part of No. 5 company, 93rd Highlanders, which embarked with the head-quarters of the regiment on board the steam-ship *Mauritius*. Captain Sprot and Ensign Mackenzie, the other two officers, with the remainder of the men being left behind. They did not join for some weeks after our retreat from Lucknow. Lieut.-Colonel Cooper's narrative of the Secundra Bagh.

"On the morning of the 16th of November, 1857, the left wing of the 93rd took up a position in a clump of trees, with a low dry mud bank in front, which afforded the men some slight shelter. About from one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards stood the Secunder Bagh,* a large square loopholed building with turreted rooms at the corners. The artillery came up in a splendid manner and commenced to bombard. In about half an hour the bugle sounded the 'Advance;' I ran as hard as I could to the hole made by the artillery fire, cheering and waving my feather bonnet; one of the 4th Punjab Rifles, and one of the 93rd were in front of me, both were knocked over as I jumped through the hole. I landed all right and rushed through the sort of room, took the path to the right; Colonel Ewart was close behind me, and a few of the 93rd and Punjabees came with us. At the end of the path I turned to the left and came to a door leading into a courtyard where there were hundreds of rebels. I worked away at these,

* *Secunder*, or *Secundra*, Bagh; sometimes also spelt *Secundrabagh*.

Relief of Lucknow. 1857. Lieut.-Colonel Cooper's narrative of the Secundra Bagh.

till a very tall rebel, followed by others, came at me with a shield in his left hand and a tulwar in his right; he dropped his shield for a moment, we both cut at each other at the same instant (my sword was six inches longer than regulation). I caught him fair on his head, he cut through my feather bonnet and deep into my head and forehead as he fell dead. The next day I found out that he was a native officer of the Loodiana regiment, that had mutinied at Benares. I remained till we were ordered out of the building: my head was bound up by Dr. Bell, who gave me some water. I felt very faint and fell down: when I recovered consciousness I found myself in a palanquin. In the evening Dr. Munro made a capital mend of my head, and with his assistance I read the Burial Service over poor Dalzell that night.

"I believe I was the first through the breach of the Secunder Bagh, and was one of the three officers selected by the officers of the regiment assembled and voting for the Victoria Cross, for being the first to enter the breach, the other two being Captain W. D. Stewart (for capturing two guns) and Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart. No other officer was voted for.

"The following are copies of letters from Captain (now Colonel) Clarke and Lieutenant Oliver Goldsmith.

"'Preston Barracks, 30th April, 1861.

"'MY DEAR COOPER,

"'I perfectly well remember the occasion on which the officers of your old regiment, the 93rd Highlanders, were called upon to elect from amongst themselves one whom they considered entitled to receive the Victoria Cross for distinguished conduct and bravery under fire in the field. On that occasion I, for one, gave my vote in your favour, conscientiously considering that you had

justly earned the distinction so much coveted by the English army, when at the assault of the Secunderbagh by the 93rd, you were, to my belief, the first man into the place; Stewart was the more fortunate man on the occasion I have above mentioned: he got the largest number of votes, but at the same time, you and Colonel Ewart, though not so fortunate in strength of numbers, both deserved to receive the V.C. I know this was the opinion of others besides myself, but as time has considerably elapsed since then, I am not able to remember the fellows who thought as I did. Hoping your case may appear in a favourable light before the authorities,

Relief of Lucknow. 1857. Lieut.-Colonel Cooper's narrative of the Secundra Bagh.

"'Believe me,

"'Yours very sincerely,

(*Signed*) "'S. M. CLARKE.'

"'Cork Barracks, 29th Feb. 1860.

"'MY DEAR COOPER,

"'I certainly believe you to have been the first in the breach at the Secunderbagh, Lucknow. I did not see Burroughs. I hope you will be successful in obtaining the Victoria Cross. You can make whatever use you like of this.

"'Yours very sincerely,

(*Signed*) "'OLIVER GOLDSMITH,

"'Lieutenant 2-24th regiment.'

"When the 'History of the Indian Mutiny,' by Colonel Malleson, was reviewed in the *Times* of the 2nd of September, 1879, I called Colonel Clarke's attention to it. He wrote the following letter to that journal (sending me a copy). The editor never published it.

"'*Relief of Lucknow, Secunderbagh*, 1857.

Copy.] "'Melrose, 9th Sept. 1879.

"'SIR,

"'I beg to be allowed to note in reference to the

Relief of Lucknow.

1857. Lieut.-Colonel Cooper's narrative of the Secundra Bagh.

statement contained in your review of Colonel Malleson's 'History of the Indian Mutiny,' vol. ii., in the *Times*, 2nd inst., as to the opinion, who was first in at the breach of the Secunderbagh, that in my belief it was Captain Richard Cooper, 93rd Highlanders, who was the first man to enter the building at the hole, and in that belief I gave my vote in favour of him, when the name of an officer was called for, for the Victoria Cross, after the relief of Lucknow.

"'I have the honour to be, sir,

"'Your obedient servant,

(*Signed*) "'S. M. CLARKE,

"'Commanding 59th and 60th, R.D., Hamilton,
late Captain 93rd Highlanders.'"

DESPATCHES RELATING TO THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

The Commander-in-Chief to the Governor-General.

"Head-quarters, Shah Nujjif, Lucknow,
"November 18th, 1857.

"MY LORD,

Despatches.

"I have the honour to apprise your lordship, that I left Cawnpore on November 9th, and joined the troops under command of Brigadier-General Hope Grant, C.B., the same day, at camp Buntara, about six miles from the Alumbagh.

"There being a few detachments on the road, I deemed it expedient to wait till the 12th, before commencing my advance.

"On that day I marched early for the Alumbagh, with the troops named in the margin.*

* Naval Brigade, eight heavy guns; Bengal Horse Artillery, ten guns; Bengal Horse field battery, six guns; heavy field battery, Royal Artillery; detachments Bengal and Punjab Sappers and Miners; Her Majesty's 9th Lancers; detachments 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjab Cavalry and Hodson's Horse; Her Majesty's 8th, 53rd, 75th, and 93rd Regiments of Infantry; 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry; probable total, 700 cavalry, 2700 infantry.

"The advance guard was attacked by two guns and a body of about two thousand infantry. After a smart skirmish the guns were taken; Lieutenant Gough, commanding Hodson's Irregular Horse, having distinguished himself very much in a brilliant charge by which this object was effected.

"The camp was pitched on that evening at the Alumbagh. This place I found to be annoyed to a certain extent by guns placed in different positions in the neighbourhood.

"I caused the post to be cleared of lumber and cattle and placed my tents in it.

"I made my arrangements for marching without baggage when I should reach the park of Dilkoosha, and the men were directed to have three days' food in their haversacks. I changed the garrison at the Alumbagh, taking fresh men from it, and leaving Her Majesty's 75th regiment there, which had been so much harassed by its late exertions.

"On the 14th I expected a further reinforcement of six or seven hundred men, composed as per margin,* who joined my rear guard after my march had commenced in the morning of that day.

"As I approached the park of Dilkoosha, the leading troops were met by a long line of musketry fire.

"The advanced guard was quickly reinforced by a field battery and more infantry, composed of companies of Her Majesty's 5th, 64th, and 78th Foot, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, supported by the 8th Foot. After a running fight of about two hours, in which our loss was

* Detachments joined on and up to the 14th:—Two guns Madras Horse Artillery, reserve Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Military Train, head-quarters Her Majesty's 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, detachment of Her Majesty's 82nd Infantry.

Relief of Lucknow. 1857. Despatches.

very inconsiderable, the enemy was driven down the hill to the Martinière, across the garden and park of the Martinière, and far beyond the canal.

"His loss was trifling owing to the suddenness of the retreat.

"The Dilkoosha and Martinière were both occupied, Brigadier Hope's brigade being then brought up and arranged in position in the wood of the Martinière at the end opposite the canal, being flanked to the left by Bourchier's field battery and two of Captain Peel's heavy guns.

"Shortly after these arrangements had been made, the enemy drew out a good many people and attacked our position in front.

"He was quickly driven off, some of our troops crossing the canal in pursuit.

"On this occasion the 53rd, 93rd, and a body of the 4th Punjab Sikhs distinguished themselves.

"Two very promising young officers lost their lives, Lieutenant Mayne, Bengal Horse Artillery, Quarter-Master-General's Department, and Captain Wheatcroft, Carabineers, doing duty with Her Majesty's 9th Lancers.

"All the troops behaved very well.

"With the exception of my tents, all my heavy baggage, including provisions for fourteen days for my own force and that in Lucknow, accompanied me on my march across country to Dilkoosha, covered by a strong rear guard under Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders. This officer distinguished himself very much in this difficult command; his artillery, under Captain Blunt, Bengal Horse Artillery, assisted by the Royal Artillery, under Colonel Crawford, R.A., having been in action for the greater part of the day.

"The rear guard did not close up to the column until

late next day, the enemy having hung on it until dark on the 14th. Relief of Lucknow.

1857. Despatches.

"Every description of baggage having been left at Dilkoosha, which was occupied by Her Majesty's 8th regiment, I advanced direct on the Secundrabagh early on the 16th.

"This place is a high-walled enclosure of strong masonry, of one hundred and twenty yards square, and was carefully loopholed all round. It was held very strongly by the enemy. Opposite to it was a village at a distance of one hundred yards, which was also loopholed and filled with men.

"On the left of the column advancing up the lane to the left of the Secundrabagh, fire was opened on us. The infantry of the advance guard was quickly thrown in skirmishing order to line a bank to the right.

"The guns were pushed rapidly onwards, viz. Captain Blunt's troop Bengal Horse Artillery and Captain Travers' Royal Artillery, heavy field battery.

"The troop passed at a gallop through a cross-fire from the village and Secundrabagh, and opened fire within easy musketry range in a most daring manner.

"As soon as they could be pushed up a stiff bank, two 18-pounder guns, under Captain Travers, were also brought to bear on the building.

"Whilst this was being effected the leading brigade of infantry, under Brigadier the Hon. A. Hope, coming rapidly into action, caused the loopholed village to be abandoned, the whole fire of the brigade being then directed on the Secundrabagh.

"After a time a large body of the enemy, who were holding ground to the left of our advance, were driven by parties of the 53rd and 93rd, two of Captain Blunt's guns aiding the movement.

"The Highlanders pursued their advantage and

Relief of Lucknow. 1857. Despatches.

seized the barracks, and immediately converted it into a military post, the 53rd stretching in a long line of skirmishers in the open plain and driving the enemy before them.

"The attack on the Secundrabagh had now been proceeding for about an hour and a half, when it was determined to take the place by storm through a small opening which had been made. This was done in a most brilliant manner by the remainder of the Highlanders and the 53rd and the 4th Punjab Infantry, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston.

"There never was a bolder feat of arms, and the loss inflicted on the enemy after the entrance of the Secundrabagh was effected was immense; more than two thousand of the enemy were afterwards carried out.

"The officers who led these regiments were Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders; Captain Walton, Her Majesty's 53rd Foot; Lieutenant Paul, 4th Punjab Infantry (since dead); and Major Barnston, Her Majesty's 90th Foot.

"Captain Peel's royal naval siege train then went to the front and advanced towards the Shah Nujjif, together with the field battery and some mortars, the village to the left having been cleared by Brigadier Hope and Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.

"The Shah Nujjif is a domed mosque with a garden, of which the most had been made by the enemy. The wall of the inclosure of the mosque was loopholed with great care. The entrance to it had been covered by a regular work in masonry, and the top of the building was crowned with a parapet. From this, and from the defences in the garden, an unceasing fire of musketry was kept up from the commencement of the attack.

"This position was defended with great resolution against a heavy cannonade of three hours. It was then stormed in the boldest manner by the 93rd Highlanders under Brigadier Hope, supported by a battalion of detachments under Major Barnston, who was, I regret to say, severely wounded; Captain Peel leading up his heavy guns with extraordinary gallantry, within a few yards of the building, to batter the massive stone walls. The withering fire of the Highlanders effectually covered the Naval Brigade from great loss; but it was an action almost unexampled in war. Captain Peel behaved very much as if he had been laying the *Shannon* alongside an enemy's frigate. Relief of Lucknow. 1857. Despatches.

"This brought the day's operations to a close.

"On the next day, communications were opened to the left rear of the barracks to the canal, after overcoming considerable difficulty. Captain Peel kept up a steady cannonade on the building called the mess-house. This building, of considerable size, was defended by a ditch about twelve feet broad and scarped with masonry, and beyond that a loopholed mud wall. I determined to use the guns as much as possible in taking it.

"About 3 p.m., when it was considered that men might be sent to storm it without much risk, it was taken by a company of the 90th Foot, under Captain Wolseley, and a picket of Her Majesty's 53rd, under Captain Hopkins, supported by Major Barnston's battalion of detachments, under Captain Guise, Her Majesty's 90th Foot, and some of the Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant Powlett. The mess-house was carried immediately with a rush.

"The troops then pressed forward with great vigour, and lined the wall separating the mess-house from the Moti Mahal, which consists of a wide enclosure and many buildings. The enemy here made a last stand, which

Relief of Lucknow. 1857. Despatches.

was overcome after an hour, openings having been broken in the wall, through which the troops poured, with a body of Sappers, and accomplished our communications with the Residency.

"I had the inexpressible satisfaction, shortly afterwards, of greeting Sir J. Outram and Sir H. Havelock, who came out to meet me before the action was at an end.

"The relief of the besieged garrison had been accomplished.

"The troops, including all ranks of officers and men, had worked strenuously and persevered boldly in following up the advantages gained in the various attacks. Every man in the force had exerted himself to the utmost, and now met his reward.

"It should not be forgotten that these exertions did not date merely from the day that I joined the camp; the various bodies of which the relieving force was composed having made the longest forced marches, from various directions, to enable the Government of India to save the garrison of Lucknow—some from Agra, some from Allahabad; all had alike undergone the same fatigues in pressing forward for the attainment of this great object. Of their conduct in the field of battle the facts narrated in this despatch are sufficient evidence, which I will not weaken by any eulogy of mine.

"I desire now to direct the attention of your lordship to the merits of the officers who have served under my orders on this occasion.

"I cannot convey to your lordship in adequate terms my deep sense of the obligations I am under to Major-General Mansfield, Chief of the Staff, for the very cordial assistance he has afforded me and the service during these operations, and how admirably the very many and important duties belonging to his situation have been performed, for which his high talents and

experience of service in this country so peculiarly fit him.

"I have also to express my very particular acknowledgments to Brigadier-General Hope Grant, C.B., who was in immediate command of the division by which this service was effected. His activity in carrying out the details has been admirable, and his vigilance in superintending the outpost duties has been unsurpassed.

"My thanks are peculiarly due to Brigadier the Honourable Adrian Hope, who commanded the advance of the force; as also to Captain Peel, C.B., R.N., who has distinguished himself in a most marked manner.

"I desire to bring to the favourable notice of your lordship the officers commanding brigades and regiments and those who have been in the performance of staff duties, or who have been marked out by brigadiers.

"Brigadier Crawford, R.A., commanding the artillery; Brigadier Little, commanding the cavalry; Brigadier Greathed, commanding 3rd Infantry Brigade; Brigadier Russell, commanding 5th Infantry Brigade (severely wounded).

"Lieutenant Lennox, Royal Engineers, Acting Chief Engineer.

"Lieutenant Vaughan, R.N., and Captain Maxwell, Bengal Artillery, attached to the Naval Brigade.

"Major Turner, commanding Bengal Artillery (to this officer my most particular acknowledgments are due—he has few equals as an artillery officer).

"Captain Travers, commanding Royal Artillery.

"Captains Remmington and Blunt, commanding troops of Bengal Horse Artillery.

"Captains Middleton, Royal Artillery, and Bourchier, Bengal Artillery, commanding horse field battery, and Longden, Royal Artillery, commanding the mortar battery.

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"It is impossible to draw a distinction between any of these officers. They all distinguished themselves under very arduous circumstances, and it was highly agreeable to me to be present on this first occasion when the Bengal and Royal Artillery were brought into action together under my own eyes. I wish also to mention Lieutenant Walker, Bengal Artillery, in command of a demi-field battery; Lieutenants Ford and Brown, who successively took up the command of the heavy field battery of Royal Artillery, under Captain Hardy, on the death of that lamented officer; and Lieutenant Bridge, who commanded two guns of the Madras Horse Artillery with great ability.

"I have further to bring to your lordship's notice Lieutenant Scott, Madras Engineers, who commanded the Sappers and Miners.

"I would also bring to favourable notice the following officers in command of corps or detachments:—

"Major Ouvry, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers; Major Robertson, Military Train; Captain Hinde, Her Majesty's 8th Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, 23rd Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, 93rd Highlanders, in temporary command Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, Her Majesty's 82nd Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Hamilton, 78th Highlanders, commanding first battalion of detachments; Major Barnston, Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, commanding 2nd battalion of detachments (dangerously wounded); and Captain Guise, Her Majesty's 90th Regiment, who succeeded Major Barnston in his command.

"Lieutenants Watson, Probyn, Younghusband, and Gough, respectively commanding detachments of the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjab Cavalry and Hodson's Horse; Captain Green, commanding 2nd Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Willoughby, who succeeded to the command

Relief of Lucknow. 1857. Despatches.

of the 4th Punjab Infantry on his three seniors in the corps being severely wounded; Lieutenant Ryves, who commanded 4th Punjab Infantry from the evening of the 16th; Major Milman, 5th Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel McIntyre, 78th Highlanders, in command of detachments employed in the advance on Dilkoosha and the Martinière; Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, 93rd Highlanders, who commanded at the barracks; Captains Dawson, 93rd Highlanders, Rolleston, Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, and Hopkins, 53rd Regiment; and Lieutenants Fisher and Powlett, 2nd Punjab Infantry, who commanded separate detachments or posts, and whose services have for the most part been noted in the body of the despatch.

"It remains for me to express my high sense of the services performed by the Assistant-Adjutant-General of the army, Captain Norman, who on this, as on every other occasion, highly distinguished himself.

"I have further to express my warm thanks to all the officers serving on the general and personal staff of myself and General Mansfield, as named below; but especially to Colonel Berkeley, Her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, who attended the Chief of the Staff in the field, and who displayed remarkable activity and intelligence; to Major Alison, Military Secretary (who unfortunately lost his arm); to Captain Sir D. Baird, Bart., my first Aide-de-Camp, and to Lieutenant H. Johnstone, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General to the Chief of the Staff.

"The remaining officers of the staff were Lieutenant G. Algood, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Captains Maycock and Carey, Officiating-Deputy-Assistants-Quartermaster-General; Captain Rudman, Acting-Assistant-Adjutant-General Her Majesty's forces; Captain Hatch, Deputy-Judge-Advocate-General; Captains Alison and Forster, my Aides-de-Camp; Captain Met-

Relief of Lucknow.

1857. Despatches.

calfe, Interpreter; and Lieutenant Murray, Aide-de-Camp to the Chief of the Staff.

"Mr. Kavanagh, of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, who came out from Lucknow in disguise to afford me information, at the imminent risk of his life, has won my most especial thanks, and I recommend him most cordially to the notice of your lordship.

"Lord Seymour was present throughout these operations, and displayed a daring gallantry at a most critical moment.

"I concur most fully in the commendations that have been bestowed by General Grant and officers commanding brigades on their respective staffs, as named below; but I would especially draw attention to the services of Captain Cox, Her Majesty's 75th Regiment, Brigade-Major of 4th Brigade; Lieutenant Roberts, Bengal Artillery, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General; Captain W. Hamilton, Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General; Captain the Hon. A. H. Anson, Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, Aide-de-Camp; and Lieutenant Salmond, 7th Light Cavalry, Acting Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Grant.

Captain H. Hammond, Bengal Artillery, Brigade-Major of Artillery (severely wounded); Captain H. le G. Bruce, Bengal Artillery, who succeeded Captain Hammond; Brevet-Major W. Barry and Lieutenant A. Bunny, Staff Officers of Royal and Bengal Artillery respectively; Lieutenant G. E. Watson, Bengal Engineers, Brigade-Major of Engineers; Captain H. A. Sarel, 17th Lancers, Brigade-Major of Cavalry; and Captains Bannatyne, Her Majesty's 8th Foot, and Lightfoot, 84th Foot, Brigade-Majors of the 3rd and 5th Brigades; also Lieutenant P. Stewart, Bengal Engineers, Superintendent of the Electric Telegraph, who accompanied the force, and made himself particularly useful throughout.

"Captain A. D. Dickens, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, and Lieutenant W. Tod Brown, Deputy-Commissary of Ordnance, have both distinguished themselves exceedingly in carrying on the intricate duties of their departments, with very scanty establishments to meet the great demands upon them.

Brigadier-General Grant has made favourable mention of Surgeon J. C. Brown, M.D., Bengal Horse Artillery, whose great exertions have been deserving of all praise. He has since become Superintending Surgeon of the force.

"The number of officers mentioned in this despatch may appear large, but the force employed was composed of many detachments, and the particular service was calculated to draw forth the individual qualities of the officers engaged."

Evacuation of Lucknow.

"Head-quarters, Camp, Alumbagh,
"November 25th, 1857.

"My Lord,

"In continuation of my report of the 18th, I have the honour to apprise your lordship, that the left rear of my position was finally secured on the night of the 17th inst., by the building called Bank's House having been seized by a party of the 2nd Punjab Infantry (Sikhs) specially employed for that purpose.

"Brigadier Russell and Lieutenant-Colonel Hale distinguished themselves much in completing the chain of posts on the 17th and 18th in that direction; the enemy having been very vigilant on that point, and kept up an unceasing fire on all the buildings occupied by Brigadier Russell, and on the barrack occupied by three hundred of the Highlanders under Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart.

"Brigadier Russell having been, unfortunately,

Relief of Lucknow. 1857. Despatches.

severely wounded on the afternoon of the 18th inst., I placed the lamented Colonel Biddulph in command of his line of posts. He was killed almost immediately afterwards, when making his dispositions for the attack of the hospital.

"Captain Bourchier, of Bengal Artillery, distinguished himself by the intelligent and able support he afforded Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, Her Majesty's 82nd Foot, on that officer succeeding Colonel Biddulph.

"These very difficult and tedious operations, conducted as they were under a most galling fire in cramped suburbs, reflect much credit on all the officers and men concerned, and secured the position.

"The same afternoon the enemy made a smart attack on the pickets covering the centre of the line.

"I supported them with a company of Her Majesty's 23rd, and another of Her Majesty's 53rd Foot, not having any more infantry at my disposal.

"Captain Remmington's troop, horse artillery, was brought up, and dashed right into the jungle with the leading skirmishers, and opened fire with extraordinary rapidity and precision.

"Captain Remmington distinguished himself very much.

"I superintended this affair myself, and I have particular pleasure in drawing your lordship's attention to the conduct of this troop on this occasion, as an instance of the never-failing readiness and quickness of the horse artillery of the Bengal service.

"During the next three days, I continued to hold the whole of the country from the Dilkoosha to the gates of the Residency, the left flank having been secured in the manner above mentioned, with a view to extricating the garrison without exposing it to the chance of even a stray musket shot.

"From the first, all the arrangements have been conducted towards this end. The whole of the force under my immediate command being one outlying picket, every man remained on duty, and was constantly subject to annoyance from the enemy's fire; but such was the vigilance and intelligence of the force, and so heartily did all ranks co-operate to support me, that I was enabled to conduct this affair to a happy issue exactly in the manner originally proposed. Relief of Lucknow. 1857. Despatches.

"Upon the 20th, fire was opened on the Kaiserbagh, which gradually increased in importance, till it assumed the character of regular breaching and bombardment.

"The Kaiserbagh was breached in three places by Captain Peel, R.N., and I have been told that the enemy suffered much loss within its precincts. Having thus led the enemy to believe that immediate assault was contemplated, orders were issued for the retreat of the garrison through the lines of our pickets, at midnight on the 22nd.

"The ladies and families, the wounded, the treasure, the guns it was thought worth while to keep, the ordnance stores, the grain still possessed by the commissariat of the garrison, and the state prisoners had all been previously removed.

"Sir James Outram had received orders to burst the guns which it was thought undesirable to take away; and he was finally directed silently to evacuate the Residency of Lucknow at the hour indicated.

"The dispositions to cover their retreat and to resist the enemy, should he pursue, were ably carried out by Brigadier the Honourable A. Hope; but I am happy to say the enemy was completely deceived, and he did not attempt to follow. On the contrary, he began firing on our old positions, many hours after we had left

Relief of Lucknow.

1857. Despatches.

them. The movement of retreat was admirably executed, and was a perfect lesson in such combinations.

"Each exterior line came gradually retiring through its supports, till at length nothing remained but the last line of infantry and guns, with which I was myself to crush the enemy if he had dared to follow up the pickets.

"The only line of retreat lay through a long and tortuous lane, and all these precautions were absolutely necessary to ensure the safety of the force.

"The extreme posts on the left, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, Her Majesty's 82nd; Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, Her Majesty's 23rd Foot; and Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, Her Majesty's 93rd Highlanders, made their way by a road which had been explored for them, after I considered that the time had arrived, with due regard to the security of the whole, that their posts should be evacuated.

"It was my endeavour that nothing should be left to chance, and the conduct of the officers in exactly carrying out their instructions was beyond all praise.

"During all these operations, from the 16th inst., the remnant of Brigadier Greathed's brigade closed in the rear, and now again formed the rear guard as we retired to Dilkoosha.

"Dilkoosha was reached at 4 a.m. on the 23rd inst., by the whole force.

"I must not forget to mention the exertions of the cavalry during all the operations which have been described.

The exertions of Brigadier Little and of Major Ouvry, respectively of the cavalry brigade and the 9th Lancers, were unceasing in keeping up our long line of communications, and preserving our extreme rear beyond the Dilkoosha, which was constantly threatened.

"On the 22nd the enemy attacked at Dilkoosha, but was speedily driven off under Brigadier Little's orders. Relief of Lucknow. 1857. Despatches.

"The officers commanding the irregular cavalry, Lieutenants Watson, Younghusband, Probyn, and Gough, as well as all the officers of the 9th Lancers, were never out of the saddle during all the time, and well maintained the character they had won throughout the war.

"I moved with General Grant's division to the Alumbagh on the afternoon of the 24th, leaving Sir J. Outram's division in position at Dilkoosha, to prevent molestation of the immense convoy of the women and wounded, which it was necessary to transport with us. Sir J. Outram closed up this day, without annoyance from the enemy.

(*Signed*) "C. CAMPBELL, General,
"Commander-in-Chief."

"Head-quarters, La Martinière, Lucknow,
"November 23rd, 1857.

"The Commander-in-Chief has reason to be thankful to the force he conducted for the relief of the garrison of Lucknow. General order.

"2. Hastily assembled, fatigued by forced marches, but animated by a common feeling of determination to accomplish the duty before them, all ranks of this force have compensated for their small number in the execution of a most difficult duty, by unceasing exertions.

"3. From the morning of the 16th till last night, the whole force has been one outlying picket, never out of fire, and covering an immense extent of ground, to permit the garrison to retire scatheless and in safety, covered by the whole of the relieving force.

"4. That ground was won by fighting as hard as it ever fell to the lot of the Commander-in-Chief to witness,

Relief of Lucknow. 1857. General order.

it being necessary to bring up the same men over and over again to fresh attacks; and it is with the greatest gratification that His Excellency declares he never saw men behave better.

"5. The storming of the Secundrabagh and the Shah Nujjif has never been surpassed in daring, and the success of it was most brilliant and complete.

"6. The movement of retreat of last night, by which the final rescue of the garrison was effected, was a model of discipline and exactness. The consequence was that the enemy was completely deceived, and the force retired by a narrow, tortuous lane, the only line of retreat open, in the face of fifty thousand enemies, without molestation.

"7. The Commander-in-Chief offers his sincere thanks to Major-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B., for the happy manner in which he planned and carried out his arrangements for the evacuation of the Residency of Lucknow.

"By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"W. MAYHEW, Major,
"Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army."

CAWNPORE—BATTLE ON THE 6TH DECEMBER —PURSUIT TO SERAI GHAT AND CAPTURE OF GUNS THERE—PASSAGE OF THE KALA NUDDEE, AND OCCUPATION OF FUTTEH-GURH.

CAWNPORE. 1857.

On the 24th of November, about noon, the army with its huge convoy continued its retrograde movement, and at about 5 p.m. arrived at the Alumbagh, and bivouacked on the open space it had occupied previous to the advance on Lucknow. Here it remained for three days, to remove the baggage and sick from the Alumbagh, and to enable the Commander-in-Chief to make the necessary preparations for leaving Sir James Outram's force in charge of that position, with the double purpose of maintaining a hold on Lucknow, and keeping open the road to Cawnpore.

On the 27th the army resumed its march, crossed Bunnee bridge, and bivouacked some distance beyond it. Here the sound of heavy firing was heard from the direction of Cawnpore, by which it became evident the position there was attacked.

On the following morning the march was continued, and after much difficulty, and some little confusion, the main column got clear of the convoy of sick and wounded, women and children, etc. The day was oppressively warm, and though several times masses of cloud collected and threatened rain, as often they dispersed, leaving the

CAWNPORE. 1857.

air apparently more stifling than before. At every step the deep sounds of the firing at Cawnpore became more distinct, and at last positive intelligence was received by Sir Colin Campbell that the Gwalior contingent were pressing hard upon our troops there under Major-General Windham. The force from Lucknow, fatigued as they were by their late arduous duties, by the march, and by the burning heat of the day, braced themselves for renewed exertions, and hurried on, determined to avert if possible, or at any rate to meet, whatever calamity might be impending.

Leaving the convoy to follow at its leisure in charge of the rear-guard, the main column pressed forward, stimulated by the sound of the firing which at every mile became louder and more continuous.

Footsore and hungry, they arrived within a short distance of the bridge of boats by about 10 p.m. Scorched by the sun, almost smothered in dust, the troops had toiled on, till faint and weary from hunger and fatigue many fell out exhausted, but followed at their leisure, and not a man was missing by 12 o'clock that night.

The wounded of the regiment were all brought in, the bearers staggering under their burdens—the poor men cramped within dooleys, their wounds stiff and sore, suffered terribly from the prolonged motion and from the dust and heat.* As soon as possible their wounds were dressed and nourishment prepared for them.

The troops had no sooner piled arms, than orders were issued for them to be ready to move at 2 o'clock a.m., which order, however, was rescinded and another given to remain in bivouac until daylight; and never was an order more welcome—indeed a few hours of rest and sleep were absolutely necessary to renew the

* Two of the wounded died on the march.

strength and revive the spirits of all. Quiet and deep were their slumbers; no anxiety disturbed the weary soldiers, for each man knowing what had already been achieved, felt confident in his own resolution and in the skill and determination of his leader. CAWNPORE. 1857.

At daylight on the 29th of November the enemy commenced a heavy fire on the intrenched camp and bridge of boats; but their surprise must have been great to see the opposite bank of the river dotted with tents, and the victorious little army, flushed with success, returned from Lucknow, preparing to cross and wrest from their grasp what the night before had appeared certain victory.

Colonel Malleson, in his "History of the Indian Mutiny," says, referring to this morning's operations:— "Peel's heavy guns had reached the ground, from their march of thirty miles, only an hour before sunrise. The astute leader of the rebel army had noticed with the early light of the morning the mass of soldiers filling the plain on the Oudh bank of the river, and that sight had told him that unless he could break the bridge his chances of ultimate victory would melt away. But there was yet time to break the bridge. He had therefore brought down his heaviest guns to the positions on the bank of the river whence he had the previous day driven the 64th, and had opened upon it a heavy, but fortunately an ill-directed fire. Sir Colin Campbell had foreseen that the rebels would try this last chance. Allowing, then, the men of the Naval Brigade but one hour for rest and food, he despatched them at sunrise to a point above the bridge of boats whence they could play on the enemy's guns. The artillery fire from the intrenchment was directed to the same point. For some time the artillery combat appeared not unequal, but gradually the guns of the British asserted their supe-

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riority. Then commenced the passage of the cavalry, the horse artillery, and of Adrian Hope's brigade."

No sooner had our leading file stepped upon the first boat than the enemy redoubled their exertions to prevent the passage. Though the round shot plunged sullenly into the river on every side, the bridge remained firm and uninjured, and though on our gaining the opposite bank, they opened on the column with musketry at very close range our only casualty was one officer, Ensign Hay, slightly wounded by a musket ball on the leg. Through this whirlwind of shot, shell, and bullets, the regiment moved up towards the intrenched camp, passed round its front, crossed the canal and turning to the right, emerged on the open plain close to the artillery barracks, and took up a position between this and the old Sepoy lines, in front of the city of Cawnpore, and near that far-famed spot where General Wheeler had defended himself so long and nobly against the whole power of the Nana Sahib. By this movement the Grand Trunk Road in our rear was secured, and our communications with Allahabad re-opened.

As soon as the bonnets of the regiment appeared in the plain the enemy opened fire on it from two guns; but the men were merely ordered to lie down, and the shot flew harmlessly over them.

In the evening the women and children, sick and wounded, commenced to cross the bridge; they had been left on the opposite side with a strong guard until the troops should have effected a passage, and taken up positions to ensure their safety. The wounded of the regiment also were brought over, and put into a large bungalow in rear of the regiment (where they remained till the evening of the 5th of December). The camp was pitched in the place already mentioned between the artillery barracks and Sepoy lines.

On the morning of the 1st of December, as the 93rd were preparing for muster, the enemy opened fire on the camp with shrapnel,* by which Captain Cornwall, Sergeant McIntyre and five privates were wounded, all severely, and the firing continuing, the regiment was taken under cover of the old lines in its front, and remained there throughout the day, returning (except those on picket) at night to their tents. On this day Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart also was severely wounded by a cannon shot which shattered his left arm. CAWNPORE. 1857.

On the morning of the 2nd, early, the regiment returned to its position under cover, and continued to do so daily until the 6th.

Every day the enemy continued to fire incessantly upon our position, and having gained apparently some information as to the locality of our magazine, and the Commander-in-Chief's tent, dropped their shot and shell close to both; also into the 93rd camp, and their shell frequently burst so close to the hospital that great fear was entertained lest the building, the roof of which was thatched, might take fire. They also at intervals raked the road leading from the city to the artillery barracks, where the field hospital had been established, and where the women and children of the Residency garrison were encamped.

On the evening of the 3rd of December, all preparations having been completed, the convoy with the women and children, the sick and wounded of the Residency, and a few of the disabled men of the army started for Allahabad.

On the 4th, the enemy floated a number of fire boats, which were carried by the current towards the bridge of

* Lieutenant Stirling and I occupied the same tent, and we were getting ready for parade when the cannonade commenced. As we turned out he remarked, "Well, Burgoyne, we were going to be *mustered*, we did not bargain *to be peppered!*" A shot afterwards came through the walls of our tent.—R. H. B.

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boats, for the purpose of setting it on fire. The attempt was detected in sufficient time to enable us to avert the intended mischief.

On the 4th and 5th our preparations were continued, and on the evening of the latter day the remaining wounded were sent into buildings under cover of the intrenched camp. Thus everything was nearly ready to enable us to attack the rebel army in their position in and around the city.

On the afternoon of the 5th the enemy attacked our left pickets with a fire of artillery, and appeared to threaten to turn our left flank with infantry. Here there was a picket of the 93rd under Captain Williams, with Lieutenants Losack and Burgoyne, and this with three guns of Remmington's battery, Bengal Artillery, and a troop of the 9th Lancers, the whole under Captain Fawcett of the 9th, advanced to meet the attack. The enemy eventually retired.

Battle of Cawnpore.

On the morning of the 6th of December the 93rd paraded behind the old Sepoy lines, and remained there until the tents were struck and baggage sent off the ground towards the nullahs in rear of the fort. The regiment then moved to the left, where the whole disposable force of the army was soon formed up *en masse* in rear of the old cavalry lines, which concealed them from the enemy's view—and here Captain Williams's picket, which had remained on duty during the previous night, rejoined.

During this time a heavy fire from the intrenched camp on the extreme right of our position was kept up, to mask our movements from the enemy, and to induce them to believe that an attack from that quarter was intended.

The 4th brigade had been augmented while at Cawnpore by the 42nd Royal Highlanders just arrived.

After a time, and when the cannonading had slackened, the attack designed by Sir Colin Campbell commenced. Battle of Cawnpore. 1857.

Brigadier Greathed kept the line of the canal extending from the fort.

Brigadier Walpole crossed the canal on Greathed's left so as to secure all the passes leading from the city, and drive back any columns of the enemy that might attempt to debouch on the plain.

While these operations were being carried out, Hope's brigade, consisting of the 53rd, 93rd, 42nd and 4th Punjab Rifles, supported by Brigadier Inglis, moved away to the left, towards the open plain opposite to where the enemy's right rested. The cavalry making a wide sweep to turn the enemy's right flank and unite their attack with that of Hope.

The enemy becoming aware of our presence opened fire, when the 53rd and Sikhs were immediately thrown to the front in skirmishing order and pressed eagerly forward, while the 93rd and 42nd in successive lines followed rapidly up.

Though taken by surprise at first, the enemy quickly brought a number of field guns to bear upon our line, firing over the skirmishers, and threw their round shot and shrapnel rapidly and with great precision as the Highlanders moved onward in majestic lines—for a time headed by Sir Colin himself, who rode in front of the 93rd.

On approaching the broken ground near the bridge over the canal, it was found necessary to alter our formation, by advancing the two centre subdivisions and bringing the others right and left shoulders forward, forming a double column of subdivisions. The enemy disputed the passage of the bridge by a heavy fire of grape, which, however, to our surprise, caused little loss though it flew in showers on every side.

Battle of Cawnpore. 1857.

As the 93rd cleared the bridge the enemy retired, and at the same time Peel's heavy guns came up, and as they passed along the left of the regiment a number of our men assisted in pulling them to the front, and helped to place them ready for action. They opened and caused the enemy to retire still further, and the 93rd again formed into line, and with the 42nd, continued to advance, still under a heavy fire, for the enemy's artillery disputed every step of ground. But gradually, steadily, and surely we pressed on, urging the enemy back, until at last the standing camp of the Gwalior contingent opened to our view, when the Commander-in-Chief ordered Nos. 7 and 8 companies to advance at a run and take possession.

The camp was empty, but no preparations had been made to carry off anything; the tents were all standing, and the waggons were unpacked, the bullocks feeding beside them. Their hospital tents alone were tenanted by the sick and wounded, who as we passed held up their hands and begged for mercy; our men turned from them in disgust, unable to pity, but unwilling to strike a wounded foe.

The cavalry and horse artillery appearing on their flank, while Hope's brigade pressed on in front, the right of the rebel army, consisting of the Gwalior contingent, isolated from the rest of their forces shut up in the town, was driven back, shattered and dispersed, and the whole of their field stores, magazines, and great part of their material fell into our hands.

The 23rd and a wing of the 38th regiments were placed in charge of the captured camp, while Sir Colin with the cavalry and horse artillery, followed by the 42nd, 53rd, and two companies of the 93rd, pursued the enemy along the Calpee road.

After passing through the camp, the 93rd formed

line to the right and advanced under General Mansfield to attack the Subadar's tank, the Rifle Brigade skirmishing in our front. For a very short time the line was halted, and so accurate was the practice of the enemy, that this little delay caused us some loss; Lieutenant Stirling was struck down, his thigh shattered by a round shot,* and as he fell he bravely encouraged the men to go on and never mind him. The man in his front, a young lance-corporal, lost his left arm by the same shot. Almost at the same moment General Mansfield, who was with the regiment, was struck by a bullet from a shrapnel which burst immediately over the line, killing one man and wounding four others. Battle of Cawnpore. 1857.

The advance was resumed, the regiment moving in support of Longden's field battery and Middleton's troop of horse artillery. Still the enemy, though driven back, and with the communication between their right centre and left broken, continued in this part of the field to dispute every foot of ground.

As they approached the Subadar's tank, the 93rd were received with several rounds of grape shot, which, however, failed to take effect, and after reaching that position a dropping fire of round shot was kept up by the enemy on the regiment until about sunset, when the rebels in the city and beyond it, retired by the Bithoor road, between our left and the Ganges.

That night the greater part of the regiment bivouacked in a large grove of trees,† which had been

* This proved a mortal wound. His brother-in-law, Major Stirling, of the 64th (the husband of Lieutenant Stirling's sister), was killed at Cawnpore on the 28th of November.

† The light company and No. 2 occupied a large house near the Subadar's tank which had been taken by Lieutenant Nightingale and a few men. A large quantity of liquor was found here, including champagne, brandy, etc., which circumstance was duly reported by Lieutenant Nightingale to Brigadier Hope, who ordered him to destroy

Battle of Cawnpore. 1857.

held in the morning by the enemy, who unwittingly had prepared a meal for their conquerors, for beside the many little fires which were still burning, were found ready baked cakes, and brazen vessels full of boiled rice.

We had won a glorious victory. With comparatively little loss on our side, an army computed at twenty-five thousand men, with forty guns, comprising a large proportion of the best disciplined and best equipped soldiers of the rebels, was defeated with considerable slaughter, and the loss of their camp, stores, and the greater part of their guns and ammunition.*

OFFICERS OF 93RD PRESENT AT THE BATTLE OF CAWNPORE.

Brigadier Hope.
Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay.
Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Gordon.
Captain Middleton.
" Burroughs.
" Stewart.
" Clarke.
" Dawson.
" C. McDonald.
" Williams.
Lieutenant Cooper.
" McBean (Adjt.).
" Grimston.
" Butter (Staff).
" Stirling.
" E. Macpherson.
" J. Gordon.
" Nightingale.
" Hyslop.
" Alexander.
" E. S. Wood.
Lieutenant Losack.
" Burgoyne.
" Gooch.
" F. McPherson.
" Haynes.
" Greig.
" Sergison.
Ensign Forbes-Robertson.
" Taylor.
" Deans Campbell.
" Hastie.
" Macnamara.
" Fullarton.
" Potts.
" D. Hay.
Quarter-Master Joiner.
Surgeon Munro.
Assistant-Surgeon Sinclair.
" Menzies.
" Bell.

it. The house was well furnished, and altogether the quarters proved most luxurious. There was a large supply of rose-water which was utilized for bathing purposes and was most refreshing after the hard work of the past few days. There were also numbers of pigeons, which were caught and made an acceptable addition to the evening meal.

* See appendix B.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S DESPATCH, RELATING TO BATTLE OF CAWNPORE.*

CAWNPORE. 1857. Despatch.

To the Right Honourable Viscount Canning, Governor-General.

"Head-quarters, Camp, Cawnpore,
"December 10th, 1857.

"MY LORD,

"I have the honour to report to your lordship, that late on the night of the 3rd inst., the convoy, which had given me so much anxiety, including the families and half the wounded, was finally despatched, and on the 4th and 5th the last arrangements were made for consigning the remainder of the wounded to places of safety, while a portion of the troops was withdrawn from the intrenchments to join the camp.

"On the afternoon of the 5th, about 3 p.m., the enemy attacked our left pickets with artillery, and showed infantry round our left flank.

"A desultory fire was also begun on our pickets in the General Gung, which is an old bazaar of very considerable extent along the canal, in front of the line occupied by the camp.

"These advanced positions had been held, since our arrival, by Brigadier Greathed's brigade with great firmness, the brigadier having displayed his usual judgment in their arrangement and support. On two or three occasions he had been supported by Captain Peel's heavy guns, and Captain Bourchier's field battery, when the artillery of the enemy had annoyed him and the general front of the camp.

"After two hours' cannonading, the enemy retired on the afternoon in question.

* This despatch is contained in the *London Gazette* of January 29th, 1858.

CAWNPORE. 1857. Despatch.

"Arrangements were then made for a general attack on him the next day.

"His left occupied the whole cantonment, from which General Windham's post had been principally assailed. His centre was in the city of Cawnpore, and lined the houses and bazaars overhanging the canal, which separated it from Brigadier Greathed's position; the principal streets were afterwards discovered to be barricaded.

"His right stretched some way beyond the angle formed by the Grand Trunk Road and the canal, two miles in rear of which the camp of the Gwalior contingent was pitched, and so covered the Calpee road. This was the line of retreat of that body.

"In short, the canal, along which were placed his centre and right, was the main feature of his position, and could only be passed in the latter direction by two bridges.

"It appeared to me, if his right were vigorously attacked that it would be driven from its position without assistance coming from other parts of his line, the wall of the town which gave cover to our attacking columns on our right being an effective obstacle to the movement of any portion of his troops from his left to right.

"Thus the possibility became apparent of attacking his division in detail.

"From intelligence received before and after the action, there seems to be little doubt that in consequence of the arrival of four regiments from Oude, and the gathering of various mutinous corps which had suffered in previous actions, as well as the assemblage of all the Nana's followers, the strength of the enemy now amounted to about twenty-five thousand men, with all the guns belonging to the contingent, some thirty-six in number, together with a few guns belonging to the Nana.

CAWNPORE. 1857. Despatch.

"Orders were given to General Windham, on the morning of the 6th, to open a heavy bombardment at 9 a.m. from the intrenchment in the old cantonment, and so induce the belief in the enemy that the attack was coming from the general's position.

"The camp was struck early, and all the baggage driven to the river side under a guard, to avoid the slightest risk of accident.

"Brigadier Greathed, reinforced by the 64th regiment, was detailed to hold the same ground opposite the centre of the enemy, which he had been occupying for some days as above mentioned, and at 11 a.m. the rest of the force, as per margin, was drawn up in contiguous columns in rear of some old cavalry lines and effectually masked from the observation of the enemy.

Brigadier Greathed's Brigade.
H.M.'s 8th Foot.
H.M.'s 64th Foot.
2nd Punjab Infantry.

Artillery Brigade.
Two troops Horse Artillery.
Three light field batteries.
Guns of the Naval Brigade.
Heavy field battery Royal Artillery.

Cavalry Brigade.
H.M.'s 9th Lancers.
Detachments 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjab Cavalry, and Hodson's Horse.

4th Infantry Brigade.
H.M.'s 53rd regiment.
H.M.'s 42nd and 93rd Highlanders.
4th Punjab Rifles.

5th Infantry Brigade.
H.M.'s 23rd Fusiliers.
H.M.'s 32nd regiment.
H.M.'s 82nd regiment.

6th Infantry Brigade.
2nd and 3rd battalions Rifle Brigade.
Detachment H.M.'s 38th Foot.

"The cannonade from the intrenchment having become slack at this time, the moment had arrived for the attack to commence.

"The cavalry and horse artillery having been sent to make a *détour* on the left and cross the canal by a bridge a mile and a half further up, and threaten the enemy's rear.

"The infantry deployed in parallel lines fronting the canal.

"Brigadier Hope's brigade was in advance in one line,

CAWNPORE. 1857. Despatch.

Brigadier Inglis's brigade being in rear of Brigadier Hope.

Engineer Brigade.
Royal Engineers and detachments Bengal, and Punjab, Sappers and Miners attached to the various brigades of infantry.

"At the same time Brigadier Walpole, assisted by Captain Smith's field battery Royal Artillery, was directed to pass the bridge immediately to the left of Brigadier Greathed's position, and to drive the enemy from the brick-kilns, keeping the wall of the city for his guide.

"The whole attack then proceeded, the enemy quickly responding from his proper right to the fire of our heavy and field artillery.

"Good use was made of these guns by Captain Peel, C.B., R.N., and the artillery officers under Major-General Dupuis, C.B., R.A., Brigadier Crawford, R.A., and Major Turner, R.A.

"The Sikhs of the 4th Punjab Infantry, thrown into skirmishing order, supported by Her Majesty's 53rd Foot, attacked the enemy in some old mounds and brick-kilns to our left with great vigour.

"The advance then continued with rapidity along the whole line, and I had the satisfaction of observing in the distance that Brigadier Walpole was making equal progress on the right.

"The canal bridge was quickly passed, Captain Peel leading over it with a heavy gun, accompanied by a soldier of the 53rd named Hannaford.

"The troops which had gathered together, resuming their line of formation with great rapidity on either side as soon as it was crossed, and continuing to drive the enemy at all points, his camp being reached and taken at one p.m., and his rout being complete along the Calpee road.

"I must here draw attention to the manner in which the heavy 24-pounder guns were impelled and managed by Captain Peel and his gallant sailors.

"Through the extraordinary energy and good will with which the latter have worked, their guns have been constantly in advance throughout our late operations, from the relief of Lucknow till now, as if they were light field-pieces, and the service rendered by them in clearing our front has been incalculable. On this occasion there was the sight beheld of 24-pounder guns advancing with the first line of skirmishers. CAWNPORE. 1857. Despatch.

"Without losing any time, the pursuit with cavalry, infantry, and light artillery, was pressed with the greatest eagerness to the fourteenth milestone on the Calpee road, and I have reason to believe that every gun and cart of ammunition which had been in that part of the enemy's position which had been attacked, now fell into our possession.

"I had the satisfaction of accompanying the troops engaged in the pursuit, and of being able to bear witness to their strenuous endeavours to make the most of the success which had been achieved.

"When I passed the camp and went forward on the Calpee road, Major-General Mansfield was desired by me to make arrangements for the attack of the position called the Subadar's tank, which extended round the left rear of the enemy's position in the old cantonments. As this operation was a separate one, I beg to enclose, for your lordship's consideration, the major-general's own narrative.

"The troops having returned from the pursuit at midnight on the 6th, and their baggage having reached them on the afternoon of the next day, Brigadier-General Grant was detached in pursuit on the 8th with the cavalry, some light artillery, and a brigade of infantry, with orders to destroy public buildings belonging to Nana Sahib at Bithoor, and to press on to Serai Ghât, twenty-five miles from hence, if he had good tidings of the

CAWNPORE. 1857. Despatch.

retreating enemy. This duty was admirably performed by the brigadier-general, and he caught the enemy when he was about to cross the river with his remaining guns.

"The brigadier-general attacked him with great vigour, and by the excellent disposition he made of his force, succeeded in taking every gun the enemy possessed without losing a single man. I have the pleasure to enclose the brigadier-general's report for your lordship's perusal.*

"I have, etc.,

"C. CAMPBELL, General,

"Commander-in-Chief."

The day after the battle of Cawnpore was passed by the regiment in rest.

Pursuit of the rebels to Serai Ghât.

On the 8th of December Brigadier Hope's brigade, with cavalry and light artillery, started at about one o'clock in the afternoon in pursuit of the centre and left wing of the enemy, who had retreated by the Bithoor road. The force was under command of Brigadier-General Hope Grant. After a march of twenty-five miles, lasting until daylight the following morning, during which we halted only twice for refreshment and rest, the rebels were overtaken at Serai Ghât, three miles beyond Sheorajpoor, just as they were about to embark their guns in boats to cross the Ganges into Oude. A heavy cannonade was opened upon our cavalry and artillery, and an attempt was made to capture our guns, which had difficulty in moving owing to the nature of the ground. In a very short time the enemy fled, abandoning their guns, fifteen in number, which together

* I have not considered it necessary to copy Brigadier-General Mansfield's report, which, however, refers to Colonel Leith Hay as a commanding officer whose conduct is "reported very highly on by the brigadier."—R. H. B.

with their splendid bullocks were captured. All this was accomplished without a single casualty on our side. 1857.

Thus was defeated the whole of the army which had but a few days before exultingly laid siege to the intrenched camp at Cawnpore, with every apparent prospect of success.

The *London Gazette* of January 29th, 1858, contains Brigadier-General Hope Grant's despatch relating to this affair; in it the following passage occurs:—"Brigadier the Honourable A. Hope talks in the highest strains of Lieutenant A. Butter, 93rd Highlanders, his acting Aide-de-Camp."

The force encamped close to the river, and after resting a day or two, proceeded to Bithoor, the residence of the Nana, for the purpose of destroying his palace, etc. A quantity of treasure was recovered by the troops from a deep well, where it had been placed for concealment. While the regiment was at Bithoor a very unfortunate occurrence took place; Lieutenants Nightingale and Greig having gone out shooting, the former gave his gun to a native who was with them to carry. The man by some means, or for some reason, cocked the gun, and in handing it back held it out with the muzzle pointed at Lieutenant Nightingale's head, at the same time touching the trigger. Lieutenant Nightingale had only time to put up his hand to save his head, when the gun was discharged, destroying his hand. But for this there can be no doubt he would have lost his life. Lieutenant Greig believing the act to have been intentional, was about to shoot the native, but was prevented by Nightingale. Whether the affair was the result of accident or design was never satisfactorily decided. BITHOOR.

The Commander-in-Chief having taken up a position at Goosaigunj, a few miles in advance of Bithoor, with a force from Cawnpore, Brigadier-General Hope Grant's

The Kála Nuddee. 1858.

column was ordered to join him there on the 31st of December, preparatory to an advance on Futtehgurh.

On the morning of the 1st of January, 1858, Hope's brigade, together with cavalry and artillery, and some engineers, and accompanied by two 24-pounders and an 8-inch howitzer, under Lieutenant Vaughan of the Naval Brigade, advanced to the Kála Nuddee to secure the suspension bridge which spanned that river, and which the enemy were endeavouring to destroy. They fled from the bridge on our approach, and immediately the engineers, sappers, and some of Peel's sailors were set to work to restore the parts damaged; the main supports and chains, however, had not been injured.

By daylight on the morning of the 2nd the repairs were completed, and shortly afterwards the Commander-in-Chief made his appearance to inspect the work.

On the opposite side of the river the ground rose gradually for some distance, and about a quarter of a mile from the bridge, immediately facing it, stood a village, through the middle of which ran the Futtehgurh road. Just as the Commander-in-Chief approached the bridge, the enemy in considerable numbers, both infantry and cavalry, appeared on the crest of the hill, established themselves in the village and opened a heavy fire on our pickets, as well as on the Commander-in-Chief's party. Their guns also opened fire playing vigorously upon our side of the stream, and one especially, hidden behind a large house at the corner of the road in apparent security, threw its shot amongst us.

The 53rd were immediately pushed across to reinforce the pickets and cover the bridge, and the head-quarters of the 93rd was held in reserve behind the bridge, while three companies of the regiment, a demi battery of artillery and twenty sowars, under Brevet-Lieutenant-

Colonel C. H. Gordon were detached to protect a ford about three miles off on the right flank. The Kála Nudden. 1858.

A battery of artillery and some of Peel's guns opened fire on the village, and continued to play upon it till the arrival of the main column, which had been called up as soon as the enemy appeared. During this time the fire from the enemy's guns increased, and the one behind the house close to the road continued to throw its shot right over the bridge, into our position, in spite of the sailors' efforts to silence it, until Lieutenant Vaughan, R.N., observing accurately the spot from which it fired, laid one of his guns himself with such precision that the third shot dismounted the gun and destroyed the carriage, after which he aimed at the tumbril, the shot passing near it; the next blew it up, and killed all the men who had been serving the gun. Late in the afternoon, after having crossed, we found the dead bodies lying around it. The first two shots fired by Lieutenant Vaughan had struck the house.

The head of the main column now arrived; the 64th and 8th were sent across the bridge, and the headquarters of the 93rd ordered to fall back, pack their baggage, and be prepared to relieve the 53rd; but that gallant corps, between whom and the 93rd there existed the greatest friendship, as well as the emulation of gallant soldiers, could not brook the idea of being relieved in the advance, and several of their number having been wounded during the day, they were determined also to have their revenge. On seeing the 93rd coming down towards the bridge to relieve them, they could no longer be restrained, but with a pealing cheer rose from their cover and dashed into the village, just as the enemy, smarting from our artillery fire, were beginning to retire in good order.

On went the 53rd, their buglers sounding the advance,

The Kála Nuddee. 1858.

and their officers carried away with the stream, perfectly unable, even had they been willing, to restrain the advance of their men. The 93rd followed quick and eager behind; Hope Grant with the cavalry moved away to the left and came crashing on the enemy's flank. Thus pushed in rear by the 53rd, which followed close up, and cut through by the cavalry, the rebel army—hitherto retiring in perfect order covered by their light guns, broke and fled in haste in every direction. Gun after gun, standard after standard, fell into our possession until coming night put an end to the pursuit.

That advance of the 53rd was a daring act of disobedience, but had its origin in a gallant spirit, and the 93rd, free from all jealousy, could sympathize with the feelings which prompted it.

Another day had closed in victory, and the Commander-in-Chief, on appearing in camp, was received with cheers by all, but with marked honour by the Highlanders, who lined the road on both sides, and waved their bonnets to him, and to the Lancers as they passed. The scene as described by an eye-witness, in *Blackwood's Magazine*,* has been quoted in the "Life of Lord Clyde" as well as in the "History of the Indian Mutiny," and the account is so appropriate to the records of this regiment, that hardly an apology is needed for repeating it here. It is in describing the return of the cavalry from the pursuit that the writer says:—"Their return to camp from this was a stirring sight of war. In front came the 9th Lancers, with three captured standards at their head; the wild-looking Sikh horsemen rode in the rear. As they passed the Commander-in-Chief he took off his hat to them, with some words of praise and thanks. The Lancers shook their lances in the air and cheered; the Sikhs took up the cry, waving their sabres above

* October, 1858.

their heads. The men carrying the standards gave them to the wind; the Highland brigade, who were encamping close by, ran down and cheered both the victorious cavalry and the veteran Chief, waving their bonnets in the air. It was a fair sight, and reminded one of the old days of chivalry. When Sir Colin rode back through the camp of the Highlanders, the enthusiasm of the men exceeded description." The Kála Nuddee. 1858.

Our camp was about twelve miles from Futtehgurh, and early the next morning we marched for that place. The fort there and the city of Furruckabad were found to be deserted, and so great was the terror, and so rapid the flight of the enemy across the Ganges into Rohilcund, that they did not take time to destroy the immense store of material in the fort, which consequently all fell into our hands. Nor did they even remember to cut the bridge of boats in their rear.

A few days after arrival at Futtehgurh, the brigade (including the 93rd), together with artillery and cavalry, was sent to Mhow, a disturbed district about forty miles off. The enemy retired as we advanced. The force remained only long enough to protect the civil power, while engaged in the apprehension and execution of a number of rebels, and also to aid the engineers in the destruction of one or two strongholds, after which it returned to Futtehgurh, and the 93rd were in camp there until the 1st of February. FUTTEHGURH.

On the 26th of January the brigade marched at 11 p.m. towards Shumsabad, where they engaged and defeated a body of the enemy on the following morning. The 93rd were not employed on this occasion, but remained at Futtehgurh in charge of the camp which was left standing. The supplement to the *London Gazette* of March 31st, 1858, contains Brigadier Hope's despatch relating to the affair. In it he says, "Captain Cox,

1858. 75th, Brigade-Major, and Lieutenant Butter, 93rd, were most active and useful to me."

Letter from the Queen.

Letter from the Queen to Sir Colin Campbell.

"January 19th, 1858.

"The Queen must give utterance herself to the feelings of pride and satisfaction with which she has learnt of the glorious victories which Sir Colin Campbell and the gallant and heroic troops which he has under his command have obtained over the mutineers.

"The manner in which Sir Colin has conducted all these operations, and his rescue of that devoted band of heroes and heroines at Lucknow (which brought comfort and relief to so many, many anxious hearts), is beyond all praise.

"The Queen has had many proofs already of Sir Colin's devotion to his Sovereign and his country, and he has now greatly added to that debt of gratitude which both owe him. But Sir Colin must bear one reproof from his Queen, and that is, that he exposes himself too much: his life is most precious, and she entreats that he will neither put himself where his noble spirit would urge him to be, foremost in danger, nor fatigue himself so as to injure his health.

"In this anxious wish the Prince most earnestly joins, as well as in all the Queen's previous expressions.

"That so many gallant and brave and distinguished men, beginning with one whose name will ever be remembered with pride—viz. General Havelock—should have died and fallen, is a great grief to the Queen.

"To all European as well as native troops, who have fought so nobly and so gallantly, and amongst whom the Queen is rejoiced to see the 93rd, the Queen wishes Sir Colin to convey the expressions of her great admiration and gratitude.

"The Queen cannot conclude without sending Sir Colin the congratulations and good wishes of our dear daughter the Princess Royal, who is in a fortnight to leave her native land. 1858.

"And now, with the fervent wish that the God of battles may ever attend and protect Sir Colin and his noble army, the Queen concludes."

The Duke of Cambridge notifies to Sir Colin Campbell his appointment to the Colonelcy of the 93rd.

In forwarding Her Majesty's letter,* the Duke of Cambridge added a short note:—

"One line in addition to my letter addressed to you this morning, to say that, in consequence of the Colonelcy of the 93rd Highlanders having become vacant by the death of General Parkinson, I have recommended the Queen to remove you to the command of that distinguished and gallant corps, with which you have been so much associated, not alone at the present moment in India, but also during the whole of the campaign in the Crimea. I thought such an arrangement would be agreeable to yourself, and I know that it is the highest compliment that Her Majesty could pay to the 93rd Highlanders to see their dear old chief at their head"

On the 1st of February the camp broke up, the Commander-in-Chief with an escort of cavalry and artillery returned by forced marches to Cawnpore, and the rest of the force followed more leisurely, leaving a garrison to occupy Futtehgurh.

Hope Grant in command of artillery, cavalry, and

* This letter, extracted from the fourth volume of Sir Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," appears in General Shadwell's "Life of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde," and there also I find Sir Colin's reply, which includes the following paragraph:—"He will not fail to execute the most gracious commands of Her Majesty, and will convey to the army, and more particularly to the 93rd regiment, the remembrance of the Queen."

1858. Hope's brigade, proceeded by regular marches to Cawnpore, and there to our great regret the 53rd was removed from the brigade. This was a source of sorrow and disappointment to the 93rd, as well as to that gallant corps, for having been so closely associated in such dangers as they had recently passed through, especially at the relief of Lucknow, a reciprocal feeling of esteem had sprung up between them. This was strongly manifested when the 93rd left Cawnpore and passed into Oude on the 10th of February. The band of the 53rd played them to the bridge of boats by which they crossed the Ganges, and their officers and men lined the road in honour of their old comrades.

The 53rd quit the brigade at Cawnpore.

SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

1858.

FROM the middle to the end of February, the army destined to attack the city of Lucknow was gathering from all quarters, and was distributed along the road from Cawnpore to protect the siege train and convoys of stores *en route*, and by the end of the month, the largest and best equipped British army ever seen in India, led by the Commander-in-Chief in person, was collected on the plains near Alumbagh, prepared for the attack.*

A redistribution of the army by brigades and divisions took place, new brigadiers and generals being appointed in many cases. The 93rd had the happiness of remaining under Brigadier Hope, whose command was now composed of the 42nd, 93rd, and 4th Punjab Rifles, and retained its designation, as the 4th Brigade. It now formed part of Sir Edward Lugard's division.

Advance on Lucknow.

On the 2nd of March, Sir Colin moved upon Lucknow with artillery, cavalry, and Lugard's division. We passed along the Lucknow road in rear of General Outram's position, then to the right, behind the fort of Jellalabad, and some distance beyond that turned to the left and advanced on the Dilkoosha. The enemy's pickets were soon driven in, with the loss of one of their guns, by the

* General Shadwell, in his "Life of Lord Clyde," says:—"The effective force at Sir Colin's disposal for the undertaking in hand may be calculated at 18,708 men; but in addition to these he could reckon on Franks's column, and eventually on the Nepaulese force under Jung Bahadoor, making in all something like 31,000 men, with 164 guns.

Lucknow. 1858. cavalry and artillery. Our troops then took possession of the Dilkoosha palace, and of the Mahomed Bagh.

The force bivouacked for the night, all with their arms beside them, ready to fall in at a moment's notice, to meet any attack that might be made on them. The next morning the 42nd and 93rd moved about a quarter of a mile to the right, and encamped in and around a village facing the Martinière, and near the river Goomtee. Here we remained only two days, for the enemy became aware of our position, and kept dropping round shot into our camp. We were moved further back, and in this position the regimental camp remained until the 11th of March.

From the 3rd of March the regiment was employed every other day as one large outlying picket in the Mahomed Bagh, facing a strong position held by the enemy outside the city.

A continual fire of round shot was kept up on this post by the enemy, and on one occasion while it was held by the 93rd, they made a demonstration in force, and appeared determined to attack, but were driven back by our artillery, and by the fire of the 93rd from behind the garden wall.

During this time a floating bridge was being thrown across the Goomtee, about a mile in rear of the camp of the 42nd and 93rd, and the working parties were covered by some of Peel's guns. The enemy endeavoured to prevent this work, and kept up a constant fire on the men employed at it, from a gun placed at the eastern angle of the Martinière. As soon as our bridge was completed, one large 24-pounder gun and several howitzers were pulled over, and placed so as to command the open country on the other side, and to keep the Martinière guns quiet. To protect our own guns, earthworks were thrown up, which also gave shelter to the supporting parties.

On the morning of the 6th of March, a force under Major-General Outram crossed the river by this bridge, met and drove back a body of the enemy who came to attack them, and proceeded with the task assigned to them —of turning and rendering useless the works on the left bank of the Goomtee—which they accomplished by the 9th. Lucknow. 1858.

On the morning of the 9th the different regiments of the division to which the 93rd belonged, under command of Major-General Lugard, began to assemble round the Dilkoosha in readiness to storm the Martinière, screening themselves behind the buildings and outhouses, and in the surrounding woods; horse artillery being there also. Thus the troops remained for some hours, during which the enemy perceiving the massing of so many on one point, kept up from their batteries on our left, and from the Martinière, a constant fire of round shot, which did little harm beyond killing some of the artillery horses. Our batteries in the meanwhile kept up a heavy fire on the building. Attack on the Martinière.

All being ready, somewhere about 2 p.m. the assaulting columns with their supports, accompanied by horse artillery, emerged from their cover, and advanced rapidly. The Punjabees and 42nd made a rush to take the enemy in flank, and the 93rd extended in skirmishing order, supported by the 90th Light Infantry, advanced at a run directly on the front of the position, accompanied by a troop of horse artillery which manœuvred beautifully, and kept in front until the assaulting regiments passed into the broken ground immediately before the Martinière. The enemy made but slight resistance, and that only from a distance. Their batteries continued to play on our advancing column, their skirmishers exchanged shots with ours, but their main body retired with precipitation out of the Martinière, across the canal, and behind their

LUCKNOW. 1858. earthworks, which extended from Banks's bungalow to the river. The 42nd entered the Martinière first by the right wing, and the 93rd almost at the same time, by the front of the building. Thus was carried this important position, the loss on our side being trifling, except that it included Captain Peel who had been severely wounded before the assault took place. The 93rd had none killed.

The enemy retiring from the Martinière were followed by our brigade and driven further back. The 93rd established themselves in an extensive garden, where they bivouacked for the night under cover of its mud walls.

On the following day (the 10th), a howitzer and heavy guns of the Naval Brigade were brought into the enclosure, openings made in the wall, and the guns placed in position, and at the same time, to our left, close to Banks's bungalow, another battery of heavy guns was placed, both batteries for the purpose of making breaches in the Begum's palace (or *Begum Kotee*), a large pile of buildings and enclosures immediately in front of and covering the Kaiser Bagh. The Begum's palace was known to be strongly garrisoned. A mud wall, loopholed, ran along the front of it, which faced the enclosures occupied by the 93rd and Banks's bungalow; the gateways were concealed and protected by strong earthworks, and the buildings were surmounted by loopholed parapets. Added to these defences was a broad deep ditch along the whole front of the position, the existence of which, however, was not known to us until the assault was given.

During the whole of the 10th, the two batteries played on the palace, the one in the garden with the 93rd on the side of the main entrance, and the other from Banks's bungalow so as to breach the wall nearest that point.*

* Meanwhile Major-General Outram kept up a cross fire on the enemy in the Kaiser Bagh from the opposite side of the Goomtee.

The enemy kept up so sharp and constant a fire as to prove that the garrison was numerous, while from the tops of the large adjoining buildings their musketry and "jingall" * practice was incessant. Lucknow. 1858.

The 93rd remained in the garden that night, and the time was passed in much the same way as before until about 8 p.m. on the 11th, when it was announced that the honour of assaulting the position was allotted to them by the Commander-in-Chief. The regiment on being relieved by the 90th light infantry was told off by Brigadier Hope into two divisions; the right wing, under Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay, consisting of the Grenadiers, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 companies, was to assault and enter by the front breach; the left wing, under Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Nos. 5, 6, 8, and light companies, attacking the breach on the flank of the position made by the battery at Banks's bungalow. Storming of the Begum's Palace.

At four o'clock p.m., the large guns became silent, and at the same time the enemy's musketry fire slackened. At this moment the 93rd emerged from the enclosures, moved up the road, and without a shot fired at it, got under cover of some ruined buildings. Colonel Hay's division being almost in front of the gate, and Colonel Gordon's to the flank.

At a signal given by Brigadier Hope,† both storming parties left their cover, and dashed with a cheer, right at their respective breaches. The enemy quickly manning the walls and loopholes, poured a perfect storm of musketry at the advancing columns. Not a man fell, for they fired too high, and not a man wavered, but under a storm of bullets hissing over and around them, the gallant stormers reached the breaches, being only

* Jingalls, wall pieces.

† Before the assault was given, Brigadier Hope had addressed a few encouraging words to the regiment.

LUCKNOW. 1858. checked, and but for a moment on their way, by the broad ditch. An instant's surprise at the unexpected obstacle—when a few of the Grenadiers headed by Captain Middleton leapt into the ditch, and were immediately followed by the whole. Colonel Hay, Captain Middleton, and a few men having gained the other side of the ditch, helped others up, and one by one they entered the narrow breach. At the same time the other storming party (the left wing of the regiment) with equal rapidity and daring, had gained the breach on the right, and the leading files, headed by Captain Clarke of the light company, effected an entrance.

Every obstacle that could be opposed to the stormers had been prepared by the enemy—every room, door, gallery, or gateway, was so obstructed and barricaded that only a single man could pass at a time. Almost every window, or opening that could afford the slightest shelter, was occupied by an enemy, and in threading their way through the narrow passages and doorways, our men were exposed to unseen foes. However, one barrier after another was passed, and the men of the 93rd in little parties, headed by officers, emerged into the first square of the building, where the enemy in large numbers stood ready for the struggle.

No thought of unequal numbers for a moment withheld our men, who, seeing their enemy in front, rushed to encounter them, and for two hours the rifle and the bayonet were unceasingly employed by them and by the Punjabees * who had followed in support. From room to room, from court to court, the rebels were driven. At one moment a party of Sepoys would rush out to fight hand to hand, while others would conceal themselves in every available shelter. Numbers were bayoneted or shot while skulking in small dark rooms.

* 4th Punjab Rifles.

Many of the officers had personal encounters with the enemy.

The left wing after gaining an entrance drove a body of the rebels with great slaughter through the buildings, and followed them towards the Kaiserbagh, then took up positions along the road to keep in check the enemy's supports, and to destroy such of the garrison as might attempt to escape near them. Captain Clarke was the first man with this wing to enter the breach.

Captain Stewart (No. 2 company) led a number of men in pursuit beyond the palace and came under a heavy fire from a loopholed building at the end of a street, where the fighting was severe, and a party of the 42nd was sent to his support.

As dusk came on, the masses of the enemy had disappeared—the position was won!

The casualties in the 93rd amounted to two officers and thirteen men killed, and two officers and forty-five men wounded. The officers killed were Captain Charles William McDonald and Lieutenant Sergison; wounded, Lieutenant Grimston and Ensign Hastie.

Captain McDonald had, previous to the assault, been wounded severely by a splinter of a shell which struck him on his sword arm, but he refused to retire to the hospital; on entering the breach at the head of his company, he was shot through the thigh, and in this disabled state was being carried to the surgeon, when a bullet passed through his neck and killed him.

Lieutenant Sergison was shot dead while endeavouring to break open a door, behind which several of the enemy were concealed.

Lieutenant Grimston, on entering one of the small outbuildings with some men, was attacked by one of the enemy who made a cut at his head with a tulwar—he put up his claymore to guard himself and received the

LUCKNOW. 1858. blow on the hilt which was cut through, as well as its leather lining, inflicting a bad wound in the thumb. Lieutenant Grimston then struck his opponent with all his might, killing him on the spot, and took possession of his sword.

Lieutenant and Adjutant McBean distinguished himself by killing with his own hand eleven of the enemy, whom he encountered in the main breach.

John Macleod, the pipe major, was amongst the first to force his way through at the front breach, and no sooner was he in than he began to encourage the men by playing his bagpipes—and continued doing so throughout the fighting, in places perfectly exposed, doubtless to the astonishment of the Sepoys.

The 93rd engaged numbered about eight hundred men, one company (No. 7), under Captain Dawson, having been left in charge of the regimental camp, these at the time of the assault were present as a Guard of Honour at the Durbar, on the occasion of Jung Bahadoor's visit to Sir Colin Campbell.

The losses of the enemy must have been enormous, for on the following day eight hundred and sixty of their dead were buried, all found within the different enclosures. Many must have escaped wounded. It was afterwards ascertained that the garrison consisted partly of eight Sepoy regiments, their numbers amounting to about five thousand men.

All the medical officers were present throughout the attack—Assistant-Surgeons Sinclair and Bell with the right wing, and Menzies with the left, accompanied the stormers, while Dr. Munro remained outside to receive the wounded, who were all collected afterwards, and taken to the regimental camp, which had been moved to the rear of the Dilkoosha during the day.*

* During all the operations from the taking of the Martinière, the

On the afternoon of the 13th of March, the regiment was relieved and returned to camp. LUCKNOW. 1858.

The officers and soldiers who had been killed were buried near the Dilkoosha.

During the interval between the 13th and 20th, the Kaiser Bagh, Imambara, and other positions, were taken from the enemy; the regiment, however, had no share in these operations, but remained in camp until the 20th, when they returned to the front, preparatory to an attack which was to be made the following day on the rebels remaining in the city.

On the 21st the 93rd, supported by the 4th Punjab Rifles, after some severe skirmishing and street fighting, expelled the rebels from several large mosques and enclosures situated at the north end of the city. Eleven of the 93rd were wounded, and a number of the enemy were killed. Two officers of the Punjab Rifles and several of their men were wounded.

On the 27th of March, No. 6 company, under Captain Burroughs, being on guard at the Burra Durree gateway in the *Choke* of Lucknow, it was reported at about one p.m. that some Sepoys held possession of a house near the post, and were firing at all passers by. Captain Burroughs started with a party to dislodge them, and while engaged in making arrangements to effect that purpose, and on the top of the flat roofed house occupied by the enemy, he saw a puff of smoke, indicating an explosion, and ran down the stairs; the staircase was

hospital was with the regimental camp in the vicinity of the Dilkoosha. In spite of the great care and attention of Dr. Munro, who had the tents pitched under trees, the ground around them saturated with water and beaten down hard, the walls of the tents raised and spread out, while natives were kept fanning the wounded, their discomforts from heat and dust were considerable. But amidst all their sufferings there was a surprising display of cheerfulness, and an amount of gratitude which could not be otherwise than most encouraging to the medical officers.

LUCKNOW. 1858. blown from under him, and a brick struck him on the right leg, breaking it; in his fall the leg was broken a second time, and the wall of the building fell on him. He was extricated from the debris and carried to the camp at Dilkoosha, where he was placed under chloroform, and the wounded limb was set. It appears that unknown to each other a party of the 97th regiment was engaged in the same object as the 93rd, and decided on dislodging the enemy by means of gunpowder.

This day terminated the fighting at Lucknow, which was now completely in our possession.

In a few days the regiment returned to Dilkoosha, and remained in camp there until the 7th of April.

No regiment was more frequently employed in these operations against Lucknow than the 93rd, and none suffered more during the siege of the city.

Extract.—Nominal return of casualties at Lucknow, from the 2nd to 21st of March, 1858, dated Lucknow, March 28th, 1858.

93RD HIGHLANDERS.

(Officers' names are given in this return.)

1563	Sergeant	James Gow	Killed.
2306	„	John Dysart	Severely wounded.
1907	„	John McMillan	Dangerously wounded.
3018	„	John Wedderspoone	Ditto.
2670	Corporal	John Steel	Killed.
1570	„	John Hind	Dangerously wounded.
2029	„	Solomon White	Slightly „
3205	Private	J. Griffin	Ditto.
3228	„	C. McGee	Ditto.
3792	„	W. Mitchell	Severely wounded.
2638	„	A. Finlayson	Slightly „
3483	„	A. Gough	Ditto.
3832	„	J. McCulloch	Ditto.
2634	„	M. Russell	Ditto.
3737	„	J. Ross	Ditto.
4013	„	J. Anderson	Ditto.
4101	„	D. Reid	Ditto.

3842	Private	J. Nichol	Slightly wounded.	Lucknow.
3215	„	William Cobbin	Killed.	1858.
3762	„	George Innes	„	
3130	„	James McKay	„	
1205	„	James Kinnear	„	
2689	„	John McEwan	„	
3256	„	John McGregor	„	
2323	„	James Martin	„	
169	„	Daniel Parke	„	
2954	„	Henry Readdie	„	
3233	„	John French.	„	
3221	„	Charles Bailey	Slightly wounded.	
2655	„	George Bryce	Severely „	
3514	„	Peter Caithness	Ditto.	
3619	„	William Bink	Ditto.	
40	„	Arthur Campbell	Ditto.	
3398	„	John Connor	Ditto.	
1312	„	William Collie	Ditto.	
3329	„	James Connygham	Dangerously wounded.	
3438	„	James Cosgrove	Ditto.	
2937	„	John Fraser	Severely wounded.	
3428	„	William Gibson	Slightly „	
20	„	William Gibbs	Severely „	
2900	„	John Graham	Ditto.	
3124	„	Andrew Houston.	Ditto.	
3347	„	William Leadbetter	Slightly wounded.	
184	„	Peter Leakie	Severely „	
2806	„	John McDonald	Slightly „	
2086	„	Thomas McKay	Severely „	
2494	„	George McKay	Ditto.	
2286	„	Samuel McKenzie	Ditto.	
3779	„	Robert McLeod	Ditto (since dead, March 21st).	
2596	„	Duncan Munro	Slightly wounded.	
2071	„	Michal Patterson	Dangerously wounded.	
3658	„	John Reid	Slightly „	
3439	„	James Reilly	Dangerously „	
3644	„	Edward Shaw	Severely „	
3894	„	Thomas Sheppard	Ditto.	
2595	„	John Stewart	Ditto.	
2114	„	Alexander Thompson	Slightly wounded.	
3572	„	William Walker	Severely „	
3099	„	John White	Slightly „	
143	„	Alexander Wilson.	Dangerously „	
90	„	Alexander Duff	Missing.	

Lucknow. 1858.	3253	Private	John Armstrong	Severely wounded.
	3044	"	Alexander Barrie	Slightly "
	3513	"	Alexander Beath	Ditto.
	2878	"	James Freguson	Ditto.
	3738	"	Francis Lauchlan	Severely wounded.
	3626	"	James Lyons	Slightly "
	195	"	James McDonald	Severely "
	3397	"	Samuel McBurnie	Ditto.
	2579	"	Thomas Marshall	Slightly wounded.
	3258	"	Alexander McLeod	Ditto.
	3335	Sergeant	John McKay	Ditto.

Order by Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard.

"Head-quarters, 2nd Infantry Division,
"Camp before Lucknow, 11th March, 1858.

"1st. The Brigadier-General congratulates the 2nd division, and especially the 4th brigade, upon the achievements of the day.

"The Brigadier-General has shared in many hard-fought actions during his service, but on no occasion has he witnessed a more noble and determined advance than was made by the 93rd Highlanders this day, ably supported by the 4th Punjab Rifles, in the storming of the position of the Begum's palace.

"2nd. To Brigadier the Honourable A. Hope especially, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Leith Hay, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon and Major Wilde, the Brigadier-General desires to offer his best thanks for the able and gallant manner in which they led the attack, and it will be the Brigadier-General's pleasing duty to bring the conduct of these and other officers, together with the daring and devoted behaviour of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men under their command, to the particular notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

Extracts from Sir Colin Campbell's despatch, dated March 22nd, 1858.* LUCKNOW. 1858.

"The chief engineer, Brigadier Napier, placed the batteries with a view to breaching and shelling a large block of palaces called the Begum Kotee. The latter was stormed with great gallantry by the 93rd Highlanders, supported by the 4th Punjab Rifles and one thousand Ghoorkas, led by Brigadier the Honourable Adrian Hope, under the direction of Brigadier-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B.

"The troops secured the whole block of buildings, and inflicted a very heavy loss on the enemy, the attack having been one of a very desperate character.

* * * * *

"Finally, I wish to draw your Lordship's attention to the conduct of the regimental officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and to the men of the regiments.

"Their conduct has been very brilliant throughout. The manner in which the 93rd regiment flung itself into the Begum Kotee, followed by the 4th Sikhs and supported by the 42nd, was magnificent."

Roll of officers who have served under Brigadier-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., commanding 2nd infantry division, during the operations at Lucknow in March, 1858, and who are deemed deserving of honourable mention :—

(Extract.)

"Brigadier Honourable A. Hope. Merits especial notice; has given me most valuable aid, and was actively engaged throughout.

* This despatch is contained in the *London Gazette* of May 25th, 1858.

LUCKNOW. 1858. "Lieutenant-Colonel Leith Hay. Commanded the 93rd Highlanders on every occasion.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon. Commanded the advance on the 11th and 21st. A most excellent and gallant officer.

(*Signed*) "EDWARD LUGARD,
"Brigadier-General."

CAMPAIGNS IN ROHILCUND AND OUDE.

1858.

On the afternoon of the 6th of April, the regiment received orders to move on the following day, to join the rest of the force for Rohilcund. The wounded and sick were to be left behind and sent to the general hospital, established in one of the large buildings of the Kaiserbagh. Two officers, Captain Burroughs, Lieutenant Mackenzie, and twelve men were thus left behind.

Rohilcund campaign.

At daylight on the 7th the regiment moved from the Dilkoosha, marched through the city, and joined the camp of Brigadier-General Walpole, some five miles on the other or north-west side of Lucknow.

The force consisted of the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd Highlanders, thus reunited in brigade, under Brigadier Hope; our tried friends the 4th Punjab Rifles, the 9th Lancers, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, two troops of horse artillery, two 18-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers, mortars, and some engineers and sappers.

On the 8th of April, the Rohilcund force remained halted, moved again on the 9th, and on every succeeding day until the 16th, a day which can never be forgotten by the 93rd, or indeed by any officer or man present.

Attack on Fort Rooyah.

Our march was in a north-westerly direction. On the 16th, long before daylight the force was under arms, and moved cautiously across country for about three or four miles, when a halt was called. The baggage having been collected a strong guard was told off to protect it.

1858. This guard consisted of two guns and detachments from every corps. At about 10 a.m. the whole force carefully advanced through some thick wood, and at last came close to the fort of Rooyah, the garrison of which immediately opened fire with guns and musketry.

The 42nd was in advance, supported by the 93rd, the 79th being in reserve. Our guns were quickly placed in position and opened a rapid fire, while the 42nd and two companies of the 93rd (No. 8 and light company) and the 4th Punjab Rifles were pushed forward close to the walls, under cover of some low banks, and commenced a brisk fire on the garrison. The 42nd occupied the cover in front, the 93rd on the left flank, and the Punjab Rifles on the right flank of the fort.

In the meanwhile no reconnaisance was made by the general in command, but during the whole day things remained in this state, our guns played on the fort without the least effect, and our skirmishers exchanged shots with the garrison, with little loss to the enemy, while ours was severe and irreparable.

Brigadier the Honourable Adrian Hope, a leader not only admired, but beloved by his brigade, and especially by the 93rd—of which he was still the second lieutenant-colonel,—fell, while endeavouring to find out the arrangement of the fort, and to ascertain if there were any way of entering. Not that any order had been given to prepare for an assault; but had he lived a short time longer it is more than probable an assault would have taken place. After his death nothing was done and we only continued to get the worst of it.

At sunset the force was withdrawn, to the amazement of all (the enemy firing on us as we retired), and the camp was formed within a mile of the fort. Our casualties on this unhappy day were (in addition to the brigadier) six men wounded in the regiment. The brunt

of the encounter, however, had fallen on the 42nd, who lost Lieutenants Douglas and Bramley, and seven men killed, and one officer and thirty-one men wounded—and on the 4th Punjab Rifles, of whom forty-five were killed and wounded in addition to Lieutenant Willoughby, 10th Bombay Native Infantry, attached to the regiment. Lieutenant Harrington, of the Artillery, was also killed. 1858.

On the next morning, the 17th, the fort was found to be empty, the enemy having vacated it during the night, evidently leisurely, for nothing was left except their dead and a broken gun carriage.

Having taken possession of the place measures were at once adopted to destroy it. Originally it had been a square enclosure, but had fallen into decay, and so open and unprotected by any work behind that a regiment of cavalry might have ridden in. On the left flank also was a wide gateway through which might have been drawn a carriage, but it was concealed from view by a high earthen breastwork, which at a distance looked like part of the parapet of the fort.

In the evening of the 17th the remains of Brigadier Adrian Hope were interred with military honours.

The shame and the anger of the gallant soldiers at the defeat which had been brought upon them through no fault of their own, was eclipsed by the great sorrow that had fallen on all, in the loss of their beloved leader. No better words could be chosen than those of Dr. Russell, the correspondent of the *Times*, who truly said of him, "A gentler, braver spirit never breathed—a true soldier, a kind, courteous, noble gentleman, in word and deed; devoted to his profession, beloved by his men, adored by his friends—this, indeed, is a sad loss to the British army!"

No one was more deeply moved than Sir Colin

1858. Campbell himself,* who in his despatch says: "The death of this most distinguished and gallant officer causes the deepest grief to the Commander-in-Chief. Still young in years,† he had risen to high command; and by his undaunted courage, combined as it was with extreme kindness and charm of manner, he had secured the confidence of his brigade in no ordinary degree."

The following letter from Lieutenant Butter to the Honourable Charles Hope,‡ contains details of the death of our lamented brigadier:—

"Rowdemall, between Lucknow and Futtehgurh,
"April 16th, 1858.

Letter from Lieut. Butter to the Hon. Charles Hope.

"My DEAR SIR,

"Not knowing any of the late Colonel Hope's friends personally, I take the liberty of writing to you, as I have no doubt you would like to hear some of the particulars of his death. I have been his orderly officer since he had a brigade, and I never had a kinder or better friend.

"Yesterday about nine a.m. we all attacked a fort about a mile off the road, and about one or two o'clock the poor colonel, with the brigade-major and myself, went out to the advanced line of skirmishers to see what was doing. He went up a bank to look over, and had hardly shown himself before he fell back. I thought he was not much hurt, as at first I only saw some blood on his trousers, and said to him, 'I hope you are not much hurt?' but he said, 'It is all over with me.' I then got him some water, and was going away for a doctor, when he called me back, shook me by the hand, and said, 'Good-bye, Archie; remember me to all friends;' and these were his last words. I waited a

* General Shadwell's "Life of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde."
† He was only thirty-seven. ‡ Brigadier Hope's brother.

little to see if he had anything else to say, but he shut his eyes and sank rapidly. I then went for a doctor—it was no use, he died in about ten minutes after he was hit. I think he was sensible to the last, and I don't think he suffered much pain. He was shot from a height, as the ball went in just above the collar-bone, on the left side, and went downwards. I have his ring, watch, sword, and other little things, and will send them home by the first opportunity. I also cut off a lock of his hair; if you know any one who would wish to have a lock, I will be very glad to send them one. 1858.

"It is needless to say how much we all feel his death, but I never saw any one whose loss is so deeply deplored, as he was a universal favourite. He is to be buried this afternoon. You must excuse this letter, as I am very busy.

"Believe me, yours very truly,

(*Signed*) "A. BUTTER,

"Lieutenant 93rd Highlanders."

Extract from nominal roll of casualties in Brigadier-General Walpole's field force at Rooyah:—

93rd Highlanders.

WOUNDED.

1260	Sergeant David Sim	Severely.
3717	Private Robert Davidson	Severely.
3745	„ Alexander Harris	Slightly.
108	„ Hugh McKay	Slightly.
1957	„ James Lennant	Slightly.

Extract from Brigadier-General R. Walpole's despatch, dated, Camp, Madhogunge, April 16th, 1858.

* * * * *

"By half-past two o'clock the fire of our heavy guns appeared to have made little or no impression on the place, and as no gun could be brought to bear upon the gate,

1858. the passage to which was not straight, and it could not be approached without the men being exposed to a very heavy fire from the bastion and loopholed walls that commanded it, I considered it better not to attempt an assault until more impression had been made upon the walls of the place, and as it was getting late, to withdraw from the north side, and commence operations against the south-east angle on the following morning, which had been reconnoitred by the Engineers, and where they thought it would be easier to effect a breach, as it could be better seen, and more direct fire could be brought to bear.

I therefore directed the camp to be pitched on the south side, about a mile from the fort, and withdrew from the north side, where it would have been dangerous to have passed the night, as it was surrounded by thick jungle.

This morning, at daylight, Major Brind, Bengal Artillery, and Captain Lennox, Royal Engineers, proceeded again to reconnoitre the place thoroughly before recommencing operations, and found that the enemy had evacuated it, leaving their guns behind them, five in number, ammunition, a large quantity of attah, and some tents. As some of the carriages were found without their guns, and the track of a gun carriage could be traced to a well, where the water is very deep, I have no doubt other guns have been thrown down it. I had information that there were more in the place, and it is certain none were carried out.

"The reports as to the numbers of the enemy vary so much that it is impossible to arrive at any certainty upon the point, but I am inclined to think the number stated in my despatch yesterday, viz. about fifteen hundred, to be nearly correct; but the strength of the garrison consisted in the nature and situation of the fort, not in their numbers.

"I regret to say that this operation has cost us above one hundred officers and men killed and wounded, and I have deeply to deplore the loss of Brigadier the Honourable A. Hope, from whom I had received the greatest assistance." 1858.

On the death of Brigadier Hope, the command of the brigade devolved on Colonel Leith Hay, Captain Middleton for a time commanding the regiment. Colonel Leith Hay commands the Highland Brigade.

On the 18th of April the force resumed its advance, and on the 22nd the enemy were encountered near Allehgunge, when they were defeated with the loss of four guns. Upwards of three hundred of their dead were left on the field.

The troops encamped at Allehgunge, remaining there a few days. Here Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Lockhart Ross took command of the regiment, to which he had returned from a depôt battalion in exchange with Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Gordon.

A strong brigade of infantry, a large body of cavalry, and a number of heavy and light guns joined us, and the Commander-in-Chief took command of the whole in person on the 27th of April. Rohil-cund.

The army proceeded towards Bareilly, arriving at Shajehanpore on the 30th of April, from which place the enemy had retired. A small garrison being left here, we resumed our march, and on the 4th of May were at Furreedpore, within one day's distance of Bareilly, having in the meanwhile been further reinforced by the column lately in command of General Penny, who had been killed on the 30th of April, in a night skirmish. Battle of Bareilly.

The army moved from Furreedpore very early on the morning of the 5th of May, and was halted at about the sixth mile from Bareilly to allow the baggage to

BAREILLY. close up. At 6 a.m. the force formed in order of battle
1858. and advanced.

"The advance," says General Shadwell, in his "Life of Lord Clyde," "was covered by a line of cavalry skirmishers, those of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry being on the left of the road, those of the Lahore Light Horse on the right. The 78th Highlanders followed in support along the road, flanked on either side by two troops of the 9th Lancers, as well as by Tombs's and the half of Remmington's troops of horse artillery. Next came the 42nd and 93rd Highlanders, with the heavy batteries marching on the road between them, and flanked and supported by the Moultan Horse, Punjab Cavalry, the two squadrons of Carabineers, the remainder of the 9th Lancers, and the 4th Punjab Infantry, the 79th Highlanders, the 64th regiment, and the wing of the Belooch battalion. Then followed the siege-train and baggage, guarded by the wing of the 82nd regiment, the 2nd, and the 22nd Punjab Infantry. The tail of the column was closed by the rear-guard, consisting of Remmington's troop of horse artillery, detachments of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and the 17th Irregular Cavalry." The strength of the British column amounted to 7637 men, and nineteen guns, exclusive of the siege-train.

An attack on the baggage was attempted by the enemy's cavalry, who were soon repulsed by our artillery and cavalry.

The 79th and 93rd, supported by the Belooch battalion, seized the villages in front, and a detachment of the 42nd occupied the fort.

Early in the afternoon the troops halted for the day, and sheltered themselves as far as possible from the intense heat of the sun. The hospital tents were pitched for the accommodation of the sick and wounded, while the troops bivouacked. The day was a most trying one,

owing to the great heat, and several cases of sunstroke occurred in different corps. The 93rd lost one man from this cause. There were no other casualties in the regiment. BAREILLY. 1858.

On the 7th of May, a part of the 93rd, under Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, was employed to dislodge some of the enemy from the city. On this occasion Captain R. A. Cooper distinguished himself by killing three of the enemy with his revolver, one of whom had his bayonet through Sergeant Fiddes's shoulder. This day Bareilly fell completely into our possession.

Sir Colin Campbell's despatch on the capture of Bareilly appears in the *London Gazette* of July 28th, 1858, and is dated May 8th.

Extract.—Killed, wounded, and missing in the force under the Commander-in-Chief, in action at Bareilly, 5th May, 1858:—

93rd. 1 man "died from sunstroke."

NAME.

Private Gordon Sutherland.

The regiment remained under canvas until the middle of June, after which it occupied the civil gaol, which had been prepared for its reception, and continued to be part of the garrison of Bareilly until the middle of October.

During the time the 93rd remained here the men suffered much from fever, and there were many cases of what is commonly called sunstroke, a few of which were fatal. Our men were much exhausted from the fatigue undergone since their arrival in India, and especially from exposure to the sun during the hot weather campaign, and were consequently more liable to attack from sickness. The 42nd suffered equally, but the 78th High-

1858. landers, inured to the climate, remained comparatively healthy.

Campaign in Oude. Action at Pusgaon.

The regiment took the field in October, and marched to Shajehanpore, where it was brigaded with the 1st battalion 60th Royal Rifles and the 66th Ghoorka regiment, to which force was added one troop of horse artillery, some heavy siege guns, a squadron of European cavalry, and two squadrons of irregular cavalry. The whole under the command of Brigadier Colin Troup.

This column entered Oude about the middle of the month, and on the 19th encountered a large body of rebels at a village called Pusgaon, where they had entrenched themselves. From this position they were quickly expelled, and our force followed in pursuit. No sooner had our main body passed through the village than the rebel cavalry appeared in rear, and attacked the baggage, cutting up a number of camp followers and mutilating some native women. The bulk of the baggage guard (a company of the 93rd, under Brevet-Major Dawson, with a proportion of cavalry) was far away from where this attack was going on, but Lieutenant W. F. Fullarton, as baggage-master to the column, had an escort of a native officer and twenty men of the Mooltan Cavalry, and the sick of the regiment, twelve in number (having at Dr. Munro's request been armed the night before), turned out of their conveyances to assist the men, and marching at intervals along the line of baggage, kept up a fire on the enemy. One man of the 93rd, Private Alexander Walker,* was killed and mutilated, his head being cut off. A rebel Sowar stuck his lance into the head, and tried to carry it off. Lieutenant Fullarton, with his escort, charged the enemy, driving them towards our cavalry, and recovered Walker's head

* This poor fellow had for some reason been detailed to take the place of my servant with the baggage, for the day.—R. H. B.

with the lance sticking in it, the bamboo shaft having broken off at about the lance head. The country around Pusgaon was thickly wooded, and the greater part of the rebels escaped without our being able to pursue them, though a number were killed. The force remained near Pusgaon for a few days. 1858. Campaign in Oude.

At daylight on the 26th we were under arms. The baggage having been all collected in one place, and surrounded by a strong guard, we moved in quest of the enemy. They were found in position at a village called Russulpore, on the opposite side of a deep nullah (or ravine), flanked on one side by a large village, and on the other by some rising ground. Our heavy guns opened on the enemy's left, while the horse artillery guns, supported by the 60th Royal Rifles, advanced on their front and opened fire. The cavalry protected our left flank, and the main body of the 93rd and Ghoorkas were held in reserve. One company of the 93rd, Captain McBean's, was in support of the heavy guns. Skirmish at Russulpore.

The enemy opened a heavy fire with some six guns (9- and 6-pounders), but with so bad an elevation that the shot passed over our heads without taking effect. On the left of our advance were a number of cornfields, and several large topes of trees; from the latter a body of rebel cavalry dressed in red, issued, threatening our flank, but a company of the 93rd in skirmishing order got into the cornfields, approached the enemy's cavalry unperceived, and opened fire on them, when they immediately sought shelter in the wood, from which they were quickly driven by our light guns.

The enemy soon after this began to fall back from their position, upon which our horse artillery and cavalry crossed the nullah, followed by the infantry, and the pursuit was continued for some miles, but without our being able to overtake them.

1858.

Campaign in Oude.

We had no casualties, but a number of the enemy were killed, particularly where Captain McBean's company was engaged.

Nowrungabad.

In the afternoon we encamped about five miles from the nullah, and next morning moved on to Nowrungabad, a large village, or town, through which the enemy had passed the night before. Unfortunately, our intelligence was not good, otherwise they might have been overtaken here, and their guns captured, for we afterwards discovered that they had experienced difficulty in getting their guns and commissariat through.

While here encamped, the Royal Proclamation, transferring the government of India from the Honourable East India Company to Her Majesty the Queen, was read in English and Hindostanee, to the whole force, assembled in review order.

March upon Fort Mittowlie.

We remained at Nowrungabad until the 8th of November, when at midnight we got under arms and commenced our march towards Mittowlie, a strong fort, belonging to one of the rebel rajahs, who had refused to surrender after Her Majesty's proclamation had been sent to him.

Soon after commencing our march, Brigadier Troup received information that the enemy had strongly barricaded and obstructed the road leading direct to the fort, along which they expected us to move, especially at a ford of a small but deep stream which crossed the line of march. At the same time a villager was found, who, for a large bribe, offered to guide us by another route, leading to a bridge some eight or nine miles further up the river, which bridge the enemy had neglected to seize or destroy, and by which the man declared we might cross unmolested.

This spy, or villager, marched in front with a bag full of rupees, the amount of the bribe, tied round his neck,

but at the same time with a soldier on each side, who had orders to shoot him if, on arrival at the bridge, the enemy should be found in possession. The man earned and received his money, for after a march of nearly eighteen miles, we arrived at the bridge, and crossed it without opposition. Had the enemy been aware of our intention of crossing here, and disputed the passage, they might have caused very serious loss. 1858. March upon Fort Mittowlie.

We bivouacked for the night in a large tope of trees close to the bridge.

Next morning (the 9th) at daylight the force moved in the direction of the fort. The native cavalry and the horse artillery, supported by the 60th Royal Rifles, in skirmishing order, cautiously felt the way, for the country was densely wooded. We had no information and no guide, for the population was hostile, and we knew not the moment we might find ourselves before the fort, or whether the numerous small villages we approached were garrisoned or not, or even if each village as we neared it might not be the fort itself. Consequently we opened fire upon every one, and the 60th carefully explored every part of the ground before the main body, consisting of the heavy guns, 93rd, and 66th Ghoorkas passed. Thus feeling our way slowly, we continued to advance until one o'clock p.m., when suddenly we were made aware of the proximity of the fort by the enemy's guns opening fire upon us.

Our guns, light and heavy, were immediately pushed to the front, and a brisk fire was kept up in reply to one equally brisk from the fort until evening. Our Mooltanee cavalry were spread out in every direction on our flanks and rear, the 60th were extended in skirmishing order about the guns, and one company of the 93rd was sent to watch an open plain to the left of the guns, while the main body of the regiment, with the Ghoorkas, Attack on Fort Mittowlie.

1858. protected the ammunition, and awaited the course of events.

Attack on Fort Mittowlie.

The fort, seen from our position, appeared to be enclosed by high mud walls, with flanking bastions; inside of the walls was a deep, dense, living bamboo fence, and on neither the walls nor the fence had our heaviest shot the least effect.

The shells, however, thrown from a couple of mortars, evidently did considerable damage, for they were thrown with precision into the interior of the fort, and were seen to take effect on the large central buildings. The side on which we attacked was to the north, where there was no entrance, the only gateway being on the south side, the approach to which was through a village, and in making our way through this we should probably have lost many men—besides, by the path along which we approached, it was impossible to get round to the south side without being fired on. It was not made known why we did not at once move round, in spite of the enemy's fire, to the gateway, and force our way in.

As darkness set in, preparations were made to bivouac for the night, and resume the attack on the following morning. Strong pickets were placed in every direction, and a cordon of Mooltanee videttes drawn around our bivouac.

At midnight the 93rd were ordered to be in readiness to storm the place.

Fort evacuated by the enemy.

Before daylight the stormers and supports were all ready at their different posts, waiting for the signal to attack, but an order was shortly sent to recall them, it having been ascertained that the enemy had deserted the fort.

It was found to be a place of great strength, which, with a determined garrison, might have resisted any attack. It was about a mile square, enclosed by a high and very broad mud parapet, flanked with three bastions.

on three sides, and by two on the south side where the entrance was. A ditch, thirty feet deep and forty feet wide, extended round three sides, the fourth side was screened and protected by the village, and by a densely-wooded country. The gateway was in a deep recess, and the approach to it strongly guarded, and embrasures and loop-holes were so arranged, that a murderous cross fire could have been kept up on an attacking force. Inside of this was a second series of defences, on a smaller scale, but with a ditch and a parapet equally formidable, and with only one entrance. In the space between the outer and inner fort, was the thick bamboo fence, upwards of forty feet deep, perfectly impenetrable, and indestructible.* Within the inner fort were the Rajah's public reception rooms, zenana, etc.

FORT MITTOWLIE. 1858.

It is not supposed that the fort could have been strongly garrisoned, as appearances did not indicate that such was the case.

The troops had bivouacked during the night within half a mile of the place (our videttes and pickets being of course closer), and had the enemy been in large numbers it was thought that their retreat could hardly have passed off undetected by us.

Nothing was found within except several old guns, and a quantity of grain and oil.

The column remained at Mittowlie until the fort was dismantled and rendered utterly useless; then Brigadier Troup, with the horse artillery and light guns, 60th Rifles, right wing 93rd, head-quarters of the Ghoorka regiment, and all the cavalry, except a troop of Mooltanee horse, moved in a north-east direction towards the Gogra, while the remainder of the force, under Colonel Leith Hay, marched on Seetapore, from whence in about three days they proceeded to rejoin the Brigadier.

* Until it could be leisurely cut down.

Fort Mittowlie. 1859.

The regiment was united again at Biswah, early in December, for a few days, when the force was again separated into two columns, one wing of the 93rd accompanying each.

For some weeks Colonel Hay's part of the column remained encamped at Tilhia (a spot half way between two ghâts on a branch of the river Gogra), and that under Brigadier Troup went in pursuit of the enemy.

1859.

In January, the Brigadier was ordered to Mooltan, and the command of the force devolved on Colonel Leith Hay.

The rebels having retired beyond the Gogra, the 93rd received orders in February to march to Subathoo, a hill station near Simla, there to be quartered.

Indian Mutiny. The Victoria Cross.

List of officers and soldiers of the 93rd Highlanders who obtained the Victoria Cross for services during the Indian mutiny, together with a statement in each case of the act for which the distinction was awarded.

Captain William George Drummond Stewart:—

For distinguished personal gallantry at Lucknow, on the 16th of November, 1857, in leading an attack upon, and capturing two guns, by which the position of the mess-house was secured.

(Elected by the officers of the regiment).

Lieutenant and Adjutant William McBean:—

For distinguished personal bravery in killing eleven of the enemy with his own hand in the main breach of the Begum Bagh, at Lucknow, on the 11th of March, 1858.

Sergeant J. Paton:—

For distinguished personal gallantry at Lucknow, on the 16th of November, 1857, in proceeding alone round the Shah Nujjif under an extremely heavy fire, discover-

ing a breach on the opposite side, to which he afterwards conducted the regiment, by which means that important position was taken.

(Elected by the non-commissioned officers of the regiment).

Lance-Corporal John Dunley:—

For being the first man now surviving of the regiment, who, on the 16th of November, 1857, entered one of the breaches in the Secundrabagh with Captain Burroughs, whom he most gallantly supported against superior numbers.

(Elected by the private soldiers of the regiment).

Private David McKay:—

For great personal gallantry in capturing an enemy's colour after a most obstinate resistance, at the Secundrabagh, Lucknow, on the 16th of November, 1857. He was severely wounded afterwards at the capture of the Shah Nujjif.

(Elected by the private soldiers of the regiment).

Private Peter Grant:—

For great personal gallantry on the 16th of November, 1857, at the Secundrabagh, in killing five of the enemy (with one of their own swords) who were attempting to follow Lieutenant-Colonel Ewart, when that officer was carrying away a colour which he had captured.

(Elected by the private soldiers of the regiment).

The above particulars were notified in the *London Gazette* of the 24th of December, 1858. The following appeared in that of the 8th of November, 1860.

Colour-Sergeant James Munro:—

For devoted gallantry at Secundrabagh, on the 16th of November, 1857, in having promptly rushed to the rescue of Captain Edward Welch, of the same corps, when

Indian Mutiny. 1859.

wounded and in danger of his life, whom he carried to a place of comparative safety, to which place the sergeant was brought in very shortly afterwards, badly wounded.

Recommendations for the Victoria Cross.

The claims of the following officers to the Victoria Cross are recorded as having been recommended in the following terms.*

Lieutenant-Colonel John Alexander Ewart:—

For gallant conduct in being amongst the first to enter the Secundrabagh, and for engaging in hand-to-hand combat with superior numbers of the enemy, and for capturing a standard. He was wounded in so doing.

Captain Frederick William Burroughs:—

For individual gallantry in the Secundrabagh, and being the first who entered one of the breaches, and engaged in personal combat with greatly superior numbers of the enemy, in which he was wounded by a sword-cut, on the 16th of November, 1857.

Lieutenant Richard Augustus Cooper:—

For gallant conduct in being amongst the first to enter the Secundrabagh, and for hotly attacking a superior number of the enemy until severely wounded on the head by a tulwar cut.

The number to receive the distinction of the Victoria Cross for services at the relief of Lucknow, was limited by order to one amongst the officers, who was to be elected by the officers of the regiment.

* In the regimental official manuscript record.

NOTE.—Shortly after the Indian Mutiny, Grenadier and Light Companies were abolished throughout the army, numbers being substituted. The Grenadiers became No. 1, and the Light Company No. 10.

SUBATHOO — RAWUL PINDEE — PESHAWUR — SEALKOTE.

THE 93rd commenced its march towards Subathoo on the 20th of February, 1859, and arrived there in the middle of April. SUBATHOO. 1859.

While the regiment was stationed at Subathoo, Lord Clyde, our colonel, inspected us, and addressed a few words to the men on parade, in the course of which he observed:—"I see from the accounts in the English papers, everything looks like coming war, and for your own sakes, and for England's sake, I only wish you were at home. Napoleon had his chosen guard picked from the proved soldiers of the line: men like yourselves who have smelt powder, and you are the men they want in England now. I am glad to see you all looking so well and hearty. I am growing an old man now, but I think, if occasion required, I could shoulder a firelock with the best of you." He dined with the officers at mess that evening, and after dinner, said a few words to them. Speaking more particularly to the young officers, he remarked: "It is not merely going in front of the men and cheering them on, you must learn to keep them in their places." And he added, "You will, I know, forgive an old man who is going away from you, for speaking to you thus; but, for the sake of those noble fellows you lead—read, read!"

We remained at Subathoo until the beginning of

1859. November, and then proceeded to Umballa for drill and musketry instruction.

Governor-General's escort. 1860. The regiment remained encamped at Umballa until the 21st of January, 1860, when it joined the camp of His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Canning, as part of his escort in making a royal progress through the north-west provinces and the Punjab. On arrival at Lahore, orders were received for the 93rd to proceed to Rawul Pindee, there to be stationed.

Rawul Pindee. Leaving two companies at Jhelum, under Brevet-Major Middleton, *en route*, we arrived at Rawul Pindee on the 9th of March, 1860. This station is 1750 feet above the level of the sea; the soil and climate are dry. It is sixty miles east of the Indus, and twelve from the base of the Western Himalayas, and was considered one of the healthiest stations in India. Her Majesty's 81st Regiment, the 21st Bengal Native Infantry,* 8th Irregular Cavalry, one troop and one battery of Bengal Artillery, were quartered at Rawul Pindee at the time.

Lord Clyde being about to return to England, the Sergeant-Major, on behalf of himself and the non-commissioned officers and men, addressed him a farewell letter, to which the following reply was received:

"Calcutta, June 3rd, 1860.

"Dear Sir,

"I acknowledge with the greatest pleasure your letter of the 3rd of May, written with the sanction of your commanding officer, on the part of yourself and of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of the 93rd Highlanders.

"It is a pride to me that my own regiment, with which I have been so long associated in scenes of war,

* This regiment became the 1st N.I. on the re-adjustment of the numbers consequent on the Mutiny.

and in hardships and fatigues innumerable, should not forget me at the last. RAWUL PINDEE.

"Be assured I shall not forget you while I continue to live. 1860-61.

"I am now laying away my sword from a weary hand, while you are still active and ready for any duties the State may call you to perform.

"I shall watch you all with an attentive eye, and shall always feel for your name and glory as if they were my own.

"Believe me to remain,
"Your faithful friend,
(*Signed*) "COLIN CAMPBELL,
"Colonel, 93rd Highlanders."

"To Sergeant-Major Fullerton,
"93rd Highlanders."

The climate of Rawul Pindee in winter is cold, but in the months of May, June and July the heat is intense, the thermometer being frequently as high as 104° at sunset. During its stay here the regiment was very healthy, the only prevailing disease was fever. Many of the young soldiers suffered from the debilitating effects of the hot season; but were restored to health and strength by a short residence at Murree, a sanitarium in the Himalayas, 7400 feet above the sea, and thirty-six miles from Rawul Pindee. The strength of the service companies averaged 1061; decrease by invaliding, thirty-four; discharge, forty-nine; and deaths, seventeen.

In October, 1861, a wing proceeded to Campbellpore, and the Jhelum detachment rejoined head-quarters. 1861.

The 93rd left Rawul Pindee on the 14th of November, and marched to Peshawur, where it arrived on the 22nd of the same month, the Campbellpore detachment rejoining. PESHAWUR.

PESHAWUR. 1862.

The regiment was inspected on the 1st of April, 1862, by Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., commanding the Peshawur division.

For a few months after our arrival nothing occurred in the regiment or station calling for special notice. The only source of excitement was found in the frequent visits of the robbers from the neighbouring hills, by night. They were in the habit of coming in when the nights were dark for the purpose of trying to carry off the men's rifles, bayonets, or accoutrements. In these attempts they displayed great daring, and met with not a little success. They came perfectly naked, had their bodies carefully lubricated with oil, and were always armed with a very formidable knife, which they did not hesitate to use. Whilst going about the barracks they frequently went on all fours, closely imitating the movements of a dog. When once inside a room,* they proceeded so swiftly and silently that even when the alarm was given, the robbers were gone long before any one could stop them. The men for a considerable time slept with their rifles in their beds, but even this did not prevent many attempts being made to steal them.

With the exception of little incidents such as these, all things went on very quietly. Both officers and men enjoyed excellent health, and many began to believe that the reputation which Peshawur had of being one of the most unhealthy stations in India was not quite deserved.

This state of peace was rudely broken in upon. In the month of May rumours began to circulate that cholera had broken out in the Kohat district, some forty miles to the south of Peshawur, and fears were entertained that it might spread in our direction.

In the beginning of June the pestilence reached the

* The Indian barrack-rooms have many doors, which are necessarily kept open; at any rate, when the weather is at all warm.

city of Peshawur, about two miles from cantonments, and speedily assumed alarming dimensions. In the beginning of July one or two cases of the disease appeared in the 21st Hussars and Artillery, who with us, formed the European garrison of Peshawur.

Peshawur. 1862.

On the 7th of July the first case of cholera in the regiment was brought to hospital, happily it did not prove to be fatal; however, others followed with less favourable results. For ten days the disease steadily progressed, and then ceased as suddenly as it had commenced. Within this time fifteen cases of real cholera had occurred, and twenty-two cases of choleraic diarrhœa.

Cholera breaks out in the regiment.

Shortly after the commencement of this visitation, above two hundred men were sent off to Cherât, a camping ground in the Khuttack hills, thirty miles south-east from Peshawur. This site is some three thousand feet above the level of the valley, and enjoys a climate many degrees cooler than the cantonments of Peshawur. It was anticipated that weakly men would more rapidly gather strength in that comparatively bracing climate than in the plain. As this anticipation was happily realized, the number of two hundred men was kept up at Cherât until the regiment left the Peshawur valley, men being sent down in detachments as they got strong, and their places taken by those who required bracing. In these changes elephants were the means of transit employed, no other being practicable in consequence of the steepness and badness of the paths.

Detachment sent to Cherât.

From the 17th to the 25th of July there was no fresh case of cholera in the regiment. On the 26th of July it again made its appearance, and was in active operation till the 10th of August. During this period there were twelve cases of genuine spasmodic cholera, and twenty-nine cases of choleraic diarrhœa.

Second attack of cholera.

PESHAWUR. 1862.

On the occasion of this attack the regiment was moved into camp on the regimental parade ground. This was done in compliance with a general order to that effect. The benefit derived from this movement was very questionable. The exposure in tents brought on a violent accession of fever, by which hundreds were weakened and so rendered less capable of withstanding at a subsequent period the shock of other acute diseases.

Third attack.

For a whole month there was no cholera, and hopes were entertained that the worst was past. But again we were disappointed. It broke out a third time on the 9th of September and lasted for a week. Nine cases of cholera occurred in that time, and three of choleraic diarrhœa. On the occurrence of this attack the regimental hospital was entirely vacated, and the whole of the sick moved into camp.

From the 16th of September cholera disappeared, its place being taken by a rather severe type of remittent fever, which helped greatly to prostrate the regiment.

Fourth attack.

But the pestilence had not yet run its appointed course among us. On the 12th of October it broke out most unexpectedly for the fourth time. And this was not only the most lengthened, but the most virulent of all the attacks which we experienced. It lasted, indeed, until we had fairly escaped from the precincts of the Peshawur valley.

Head-quarters quit Peshawur.

On the commencement of this last attack the regiment was marched out of the station a distance of about seven miles, to a place called Chumkunneh, the women and children being left behind in charge of No. 4 company, under command of Captain E. H. D. Macpherson. This movement was made with a view partly of diverting the men's minds, and partly with a hope that a change of position might exert a beneficial influence on the health of the corps, it having been found that the

cholera-laden atmosphere only extended over a limited district at a time. In the new camp, cases multiplied rapidly, and here occurred the first case amongst the officers.

PESHAWUR. 1862.

On the 21st of October, Major W. G. A. Middleton, commanding the regiment, and Lieutenant Tabuteau were both attacked. Lieutenant Tabuteau happily recovered, but Major Middleton sank hopelessly under the disease from the first, and died after a few hours of great suffering. The head-quarters marched from Chumkunneh to Ormoor on the same day, leaving No. 7 company, under Brevet-Major Burroughs and Lieutenant Burgoyne, at the former place as a protection to the brigade of artillery assembled there for practice.*

Officers attacked by cholera. Death of Major Middleton.

Major Middleton's remains were buried on the 22nd, at Ormoor, and a pyramid with appropriate inscription was subsequently erected by the officers to mark the spot. His loss was felt to be a great one. He had served in the 93rd for sixteen years, and had done much to promote its discipline and efficiency. It was notified to the regiment by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Hugh Rose), on hearing of Major Middleton's death, "that he considered him a great loss not only to the 93rd, but to the service at large," and also that he had strongly recommended him for promotion.

At Ormoor, which is about eleven miles from Peshawur, there occurred the most fatal visitation of the disease through which the regiment had yet passed. Seven men were here buried in the one day of our stay, and a great many were admitted into hospital. Here no less than four officers were struck down by the disease in a very

* The regiment left three dead at Chumkunneh, and these were buried on the evening of the 21st, by a party of their comrades, under my superintendence, who dug their graves. I read the funeral service over their remains.—R. H. B.

1862. severe form, whilst three or four more had it in a modified degree. Of these, three eventually died, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, who had succeeded Major Middleton in command, Ensign Drysdale, and Assistant-Surgeon Hope.

Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, Ensign Drysdale and Dr. Hope fall victims.

Ensign Drysdale and Dr. Hope died on the morning of the 23rd, when the regiment was on the march from Ormoor to Jaloozai, and Colonel Macdonald died at Jaloozai on the 29th of October, after a long period of severe suffering borne with wonderful spirit. The remains of these officers were buried at Jaloozai (about nineteen miles from Peshawur), and a pyramid with suitable inscription was raised by their surviving brother officers to mark the spot.

Brevet-Major Burroughs takes command.

Upon the seizure of Colonel Macdonald with the disease, Major Burroughs, the next senior officer, was called from his company to take command, and immediately proceeded to head-quarters.

On the 1st of November the regiment marched across a low range of hills to a place called Jubba; here three cases of cholera occurred and three deaths. This was distant five miles from Jaloozai.

On the 2nd of November the regiment marched a distance of four miles to Jubba Mamoorie. Here one case of cholera occurred and one death.

Last case of cholera.

On the 3rd, marched a distance of six miles to Kuneh Kheyl, and encamped in the dry bed of a mountain torrent. Here no fresh case of cholera occurred, but one death. This was our last case of cholera.

It is only an act of justice to refer, however briefly, to the admirable tone and bearing of the regiment during all the troubles through which it passed. There was everything to depress the men. They had seen comrade after comrade taken by the "pestilence which walked in darkness" among them. The great majority of them were

greatly weakened by long-continued fevers. Scarcely a man but felt the workings of the cholera poison in his system, its presence being indicated by constant nausea, giddiness, difficulty of breathing, and cramps in the legs or arms. Notwithstanding this, however, there was never any approach to panic, no murmuring or shrinking from duties the most trying and irksome. At one time the same soldiers would be on hospital fatigue almost every day, rubbing the cramped limbs of groaning and dying men. Yet they never complained, never held back in even a single instance so far as is known. So long as their strength held out, they not only performed the duties assigned to them willingly, but with a kindness, tenderness and devotion, which can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. 1862.

Services of the medical department.

It is right to place on record the distinguished services rendered to the regiment by the surgeon, Dr. Munro, during this time, also by his assistant-surgeons, Bourchier, Hope and Baxter, and their subordinates.

Devotion of Dr. Munro.

No man could have worked more faithfully than did Dr. Munro; night and day his thoughts were with the men, his zeal never flagged, his resources never failed, and he seemed never to think he had done enough. Even when his own strength gave way, and he was worked to a shadow, he still clung to his post. None who were witnesses of his energy, skill, and deep love for the men at that time, can ever cease to remember it.

Thank offering.

Another thing in connection with this visitation of cholera it may be proper here to mention. On its being suggested that it would only be becoming in the regiment to manifest their gratitude to Almighty God, for His protection and deliverance in this time of danger, by some deed of charity, the idea was at once acted on. A sum of six hundred and seventy-four rupees was collected amongst the officers and men. This was devoted to the

1862. following purposes:—relief of the distressed operatives in Lancashire, Glasgow cotton spinners, mission purposes in India, and the orphans in the regiment.

On the 4th of November, the 93rd marched from Kuneh Kheyl to Ameer, a distance of six miles. The road led through the Kuttuck hills by the Kuneh Kheyl pass. The march was a very severe one in consequence of the exceeding badness of the road. It possessed, however, unusual interest from the fact that, according to common opinion, we were treading in the footsteps of Alexander the Great. This interest was heightened by the testimony of those most competent to give an opinion on such a subject, that from the days of Alexander to our own, no other regular troops had ever penetrated that pass.

In connection with this march, mention must be made of a very thoughtful act of kindness rendered to us by Brigadier Haly, C.B., commanding the Peshawur division. Finding that the march through the pass would be long and trying, and that the cooks with their camels would probably be late in reaching the camping ground, Brigadier Haly went on in front and had soup prepared for the whole regiment, so that the men had a comfortable meal immediately on arrival. And this was but one of many similar acts of kindness throughout the whole of our march from Jaloozai.

After our exit from the Kuneh Kheyl pass, we reached the river Indus in two marches, and crossed it at what is called the Neelaub ferry, supposed to be a few miles above the place where Alexander the Great crossed with his army.

The order in which the passage of the river was accomplished was as follows. The bedding and tents were unloaded on arrival at the bank and placed in the boats at once, after which the camels embarked, and last of all

the men. On reaching the opposite side of the river the baggage and tents were reloaded and moved off to camp. 1862.

On the 10th of November the regiment reached Campbellpore. After being joined by the women and children, and sufficient carriage procured, it marched on the 4th of December to Hattee, on the Grand Trunk road, where the detachments from Peshawur, Chumkunneh, and Cherât were awaiting its arrival.

The following are extracts from a paper written for this work by Dr Munro.* Dr. Munro's narrative.

* * * * *

"At the time of the appearance of the disease, the strength of the regiment in Peshawur was 23 officers, 948 men, 79 women, and 99 children, and the distribution of the companies as follows,—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, occupied the head-quarter or European infantry barracks, Nos. 4 and 5 occupied buildings in the European cavalry barracks, and No. 8 a building in the artillery barracks.

"During the period from the 7th of July to the 12th of October there were four sudden outbreaks of cholera in the regiment, viz. 7th July, 26th July, 9th September, and 12th October; and on each occasion the barrack or building in which it appeared was vacated, and the men occupying it encamped on the extensive and open parade ground, and even the hospital was vacated and the sick put into tents.

* * * * *

"From Jaloozaî the regiment moved to a high wooded plateau, and there after a severe electrical storm which swept across the valley the disease suddenly disappeared as an epidemic; a few cases only and at considerable intervals occurring thereafter. It was followed,

* I have abridged this account only to avoid unnecessary repetition of details already given.—R. H. B.

1862.

Dr. Munro's narrative of the cholera epidemic.

however, by a severe form of remittent fever, which in turn was succeeded by intermittent fever, from which almost every man in the regiment suffered then and during the two following years of 1863–4.

"On the 30th of October, while encamped on the heights above Jaloozai, the regiment received orders to march out of the Peshawur valley by the Kuneh Kheyl pass; to cross the Indus at the Neelaub ferry, and from thence to move to Cambellpore, and to remain there until the whole regiment should be brought together again.

"Accordingly, on the 1st of November the head-quarters moved from the above camp to Jubba; thence on the 2nd to Jubba Mamoorie; thence on the 3rd to the Kuneh Kheyl village; thence on the 4th through the Kuneh Kheyl pass to Ameer, where there was a halt for one day; thence on the 6th to Shuhanjee, and thence on the 7th to the west bank of the Indus.

"On the following morning the regiment crossed the Indus, one wing in the morning, the other in the evening; and on the next day the sick and hospital establishment crossed; and on the 10th head-quarters with the hospital arrived at Cambellpore, and remained encamped there till the 4th of December.

"When head-quarters moved out of cantonments on the 16th of October, one company, No. 4, which had escaped cholera altogether up to that date, was left behind in Peshawur, encamped on the parade ground, as a protection to the station, and to the women and children, who also were left behind, as transport was not available for their removal.

"Subsequently, however, No. 4 and the women and children were moved out and encamped at Pubbee, fourteen miles from Peshawur and on the road to Nowshera; and there they remained until the 9th of November, when they moved to Nowshera, crossed the Indus at Attock on

the 10th, and joined head-quarters at Cambellpore on the 11th of the month. 1862.

Dr. Munro's narrative of the cholera epidemic.

"On the morning of the 4th of December, head-quarters, with the families and hospital, moved from Campbellpore to Huttee, where the different detachments rejoined, and three days afterwards the whole regiment marched *en route* for Sealkote, and arrived at that station on the 30th of December.

"The following table shows the number of cases of cholera, and choleraic diarrhœa, which occurred in the regiment. All may be considered cases of cholera, as choleraic diarrhœa is now admitted to be cholera, though in a mild form.

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
Officers . . .	6	2	4
Men	202	141	61
Women . . .	31	18	13
Children. . .	29	14	15
Total . .	268	175	93

"During the time the regiment remained in the Peshawur valley there were 1454 cases of climatic fever, 268 cases of cholera, and 209 cases of other climatic diseases, making the enormous total of 1931 cases of disease attributable to the insalubrious climatic influence of the Peshawur valley, and in addition there were 784 cases of illness, not directly attributable to the climate of the valley.

"The total sick list, therefore, for one year amounted to 2665 cases, in a strength, including officers, men, women, and children, of 1149.

"Note.—The information contained in this paper is taken from the reports and records in my possession.

"WILLIAM MUNRO,
"Surgeon-General.
"Formerly Surgeon 93rd Highlanders."

1862. On the 8th of December the regiment, once more united, continued its march towards its destination.

The half-yearly inspection of the regiment took place during our halt at Rawul Pindee on the 11th and 12th of December, the inspecting officer, Brigadier Haly, commanding the Peshawur division, expressing himself as exceedingly pleased with its state in every respect.

On the 30th of December the 93rd marched into Sealkote, its new station.

EUSOFZAIE CAMPAIGN.

1863. Eusofzaie Campaign.

THE regiment was destined to remain not long in repose at Sealkote. During the summer of 1868 rumours were rife of war threatening the British from the frontiers of Peshawur.

A sect of Mussulman fanatics, who had settled on the slopes of the Mahabun Hill, on the northern bank of the river Indus, where it emerges from the hills to the plains of the Punjab, were found by the British Government to be in communication with the disaffected throughout the chief cities of Bengal. Treasonable correspondence was intercepted, calling upon the Mussulmans of British India to rise and throw off the British yoke, and inroads were made by these fanatics of Mahabun, into British territory.

To put a stop to this state of things a force was equipped, and placed under the command of Brigadier-General Sir Neville Chamberlain, K.C.B., with orders to rout out this nest of hornets.

On the 18th of October, 1863, Sir Neville Chamberlain's force, consisting of the following regiments and batteries, assembled at camp Nowakilla, in the district of Eusofzai. In all over 5000 men, consisting of:—

Half C. 19 Royal Artillery.
71st Highland Light Infantry.
101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.
Peshawur Mountain Battery.
Huzara Mountain Battery.
3rd Punjab Mountain Battery.
Guide Cavalry.
11th Bengal Cavalry.
Punjab Sappers and Miners.
Guide Infantry.

1863. Eusofzaie Campaign.

1st Punjab Infantry.
3rd ditto ditto.
5th ditto ditto.
6th ditto ditto.
14th ditto ditto.
20th Punjab Infantry.
32nd ditto ditto.
4th Ghoorkas.
5th Ghoorkas.

With this force Sir Neville Chamberlain entered the mountains by the Umbeyla pass on the 19th of October, with the intention of attacking the stronghold of Mulkah on the Mahabun Hill in rear, and thus to cut it off from communication with the neighbouring hill tribes.

With this view a Proclamation of the intentions of the force was forwarded to the Chumla and Boneyr tribes.

These tribes, ever jealous of their mountain fastnesses, disregarded the Proclamation, disputed Sir Neville Chamberlain's advance, and forced him to await reinforcements, and to intrench his force at the northern entrance of the Umbeyla pass. On this position they were in daily collision with the enemy, and had some hard fighting.

The 93rd received orders to march and join Sir N. Chamberlain's force.

They quitted Sealkote on the 3rd of November, 1863, under command of Colonel Henry W. Stisted, C.B., the strength being as follows:—

Field-officers, 3; captains, 5; lieutenants, 5; ensigns, 3; staff, 6; sergeants, 30; corporals, 25; drummers, 20; privates, 497.

The women and children, sick and weakly men, were left behind at Sealkote under the charge of Lieutenant Macnamara and Assistant-Surgeon Jazdowski.

Invalids and time-expired men about to proceed to Europe under Brevet-Major McBean, V.C., and Lieutenant Burgoyne, also remained behind.

1863. Eusofzaie Campaign.

The regiment marched to Wuzeerabad, and thence along the Grand Trunk Road to Nowshera, in the valley of Peshawur.

The country through which the 93rd marched, now for the third time, is generally flat, and the scenery tame. In places the land is richly cultivated, and teems with crops of sugar cane, Indian corn and bearded wheat; but in general the cultivation is sparse, and the ground almost denuded of trees. Between Jhelum and Rawul Pindee the face of the entire country is wrinkled with deep nullahs or ravines, and dried up rivers and water courses. The rivers Chenab, Jhelum, and Indus were crossed on bridges of boats, and the regiment arrived at Nowshera on the 21st of November. As far as Jhelum the view to the right was bounded in the distance by the snow-clad hills of Cashmere, and after passing Jhelum the salt range bounded the horizon on the left, and the mountains of Huzara and Boneyr the view to the right.

Captain Bond's and Captain Bell's companies, the latter under Lieutenant Losack, had preceded the regiment by a few days. At Attock, head-quarters overtook Lieutenant Losack's company and left it in garrison at the fort, which here commands the passage of the Indus, and was a stronghold in the days of Alexander the Great. On the opposite bank may yet be traced the ruins of Aornos, another stronghold, the capture of which we are told cost the Greek conqueror's army hard fighting.

The Indus, on quitting the mountains at Torbeyla, spreads itself into numerous channels, wide over the plain. Hemmed in by the Kuttuck hills, it has forced a channel for itself through the rocks between Attock and Aornos (or Khyrabad).

At Nowshera the regiment received orders to leave

1862. all heavy baggage behind, and to start next morning in light marching order for the front.

Eusofzaie Campaign.

After crossing the Cabul river the march was over an extensive plain on the right bank of the Indus to Fort Hoti-Murdan, the head-quarters of the Guide Corps. Here a convoy was met conducting the corpses of British soldiers of the 71st Highland Light Infantry and 101st regiments to a Christian place of burial. The 93rd formed the funeral party, the service being performed by the Rev. G. W. Cowie. The bodies were brought thus far because our barbarous enemies were in the habit of exhuming and mangling the remains of the slain.

From Hoti-Murdan the regiment marched to Permouli, in the Eusofzaie country, where it arrived on the 25th of November.

At Permouli there had been established a commissariat depôt, and a field magazine, guarded by a wing of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry, the 11th Bengal Cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and the Sikh Infantry, the whole under the command of Colonel Probyn, V.C., of the 11th Bengal Cavalry. On arrival Colonel Stisted assumed command of the force.

The 93rd halted at Permouli until the 9th of December, and then proceeded, under Major Burroughs, to join the force encamped in the Umbeyla pass, now commanded by Major-General Garvock, Sir Neville Chamberlain having been disabled by a serious wound.

The regiment marched by the Sheredarah pass, half a battery of artillery, and a long train of mules and ponies loaded with ammunition, being under its escort. One company of the 101st Bengal Fusiliers formed the rear guard. Major Dawson, 93rd, the senior officer by brevet rank, assumed command of these troops.

The way through the Sheredarah pass, as in most

mountain passes hereabouts, commences upon a track along the dry stony bed of a mountain torrent, confined between high, steep and rocky mountains. This track had been made passable for beasts of burden by the Punjab Sappers, but hardly in any place admitted of more than one passing at a time. It had poured with rain on the 8th, and the rain continued in showers throughout the march. 1863. Eusofzaie Campaign.

The guns and gun carriages dismantled, were loaded on elephants, commissariat stores were packed on camels, and the baggage of the force was loaded on mules and ponies.* A company of the 93rd formed the advance guard, then the regiment, then the elephants with the guns, etc., then the convoy of ammunition, then the baggage, protected by a baggage guard, and lastly a company of the 101st as the rear guard, the whole marching in single file. The rain pouring incessantly washed down earth, rocks and stones from the heights above, which blocked up the path, and terribly impeded the camels and elephants, necessitating frequent halts to enable the baggage to keep up with the column. The flanks were protected by the armed retainers of friendly Khans, a wild and picturesque but very motley throng, armed with shield, tulwar and matchlock. They were nicknamed by the men "Catch 'em alive ohs!" from the fact of their never killing any of the enemy.

After repeated halts, the head of the column entered the camp in the Umbeyla pass at about 4 p.m.

The 93rd had been ordered to march without tents. On arrival in camp it was found that there were no tents Umbeyla Pass.

* The allowance was:—

For each field officer . . .	1 mule.
Two company officers . . .	ditto.
Seven men	ditto.

1863. for the regiment; the companies were therefore distributed amongst the tents of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, and 101st Bengal Fusiliers, by whom all were most hospitably received.

Eusofzaie Campaign.

The baggage having been impeded on its march by the rain, the state of the roads, and from the loads of the animals being almost doubled by being saturated with rain, the officer of the rear guard, through a misconception of his duty, passed the baggage, and came into camp without it, leaving the baggage guard alone to protect it. As night closed in the enemy fired upon the baggage, and by firing and shouting succeeded in frightening the animals into the surrounding brushwood. As there was only one native driver to every seven mules, and only three men per company as baggage guard, it was found impossible in the darkness to keep the mules together. Part of the baggage became thus dispersed and remained so all night. During the night the baggage of two officers and fifty men was partly plundered by the enemy.

On the 12th of December tents from Permouli arrived for the 93rd.

The camp was situated amongst crags and dells and hollows, on the slope of the hills bounding the pass on the eastward. It overlooked both the pass and the Chumla valley. The hillocks and crags around the position were the posts of the upper crag, lower crag, eagle's nest, and water pickets.

On the 15th of December, General Garvock advanced with half his force against the enemy, leaving the other half to guard his camp. The 93rd was one of the British regiments left behind to guard the camp. After General Garvock's advance the enemy attacked the camp, but were beaten off with a very trifling loss on the side of the British.

General Garvock having routed the enemy and burnt the village of Umbeyla, the Boneyr and Chumla tribes sued for and obtained peace. A force was sent to, and destroyed the stronghold of Mulkah on the Mahabun mountain. 1863. Eusofzaie Campaign.

On the 20th of December, the regiment returned through the Sheredarah pass to Nowakilla, and arrived there the same day, when Colonel Stisted resumed command.

On the 23rd of December, the regiment received orders to proceed to Durbund, a fort and village in the territory of the British feudatory, the Khan of Umb.

The march was in a north-easterly direction, along the foot of the hills, through the fertile country of Eusofzaie. The people of Eusofzaie claim descent from the Jews, and say they are descended from Joseph, the son of Israel; the validity of their claim was, however, disputed by the learned missionary, the Reverend J. Löwenthal, whose own forefathers were Jews.

The Eusofzaies are a stalwart, stout-limbed race. Dressed in their dark-blue flowing robes, and bright-bordered turbans and shawls, and armed with shield, tulwar, and matchlock, they present a picturesque and rather martial appearance.

The march of troops through their country appeared hardly to attract their attention or surprise, but when the regimental bagpipers struck up a tune, every man, woman and child within hearing flocked to listen.

The 93rd crossed the Indus by a bridge of boats near Topi, on Christmas day. The river at this time of the year is very narrow here; it was now found to be only about two hundred yards broad. Its dry, sandy, as well as rocky and stony bed is, however, about two miles wide, and is hemmed in by high hills. The halt this

1863. Eusofzaie Campaign.

day was at Torbela, on the left bank of the Indus, and the officers ate their Christmas dinner in a room of the police fort, which was decked out with evergreens for the occasion.

The regiment marched hence in one day to Durbund; the track skirted the left bank of the Indus, which is here hemmed in on both sides by precipitous hills. At Durbund the 93rd relieved a wing of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry. The following troops were also encamped here, viz. a half battery of artillery, a troop of the 10th Bengal Cavalry, and a wing of the 24th Punjab Infantry. Colonel Stisted assumed command of the force.

1864. We remained encamped at Durbund until the end of January, 1864, when, the neighbourhood being pronounced perfectly quiet, orders were received to march back to Sealkote.

The march was commenced on the 1st of February, 1864, and was along mountain tracks to Hurreepore, where Captain Bond's and Lieutenant Losack's companies, which had been encamped at Abbottabad, rejoined head-quarters.

The regiment halted here until the 10th of February, when the march was resumed. The Grand Trunk Road was entered at Kala-ke-Serai; Rawul Pindee was reached on the 13th, and Sealkote re-entered on the 27th of February.

The only casualty in the 93rd, in this campaign, was one man wounded by a bullet, when on the crag picket at the camp, Umbeyla pass. Considerable experience was, however, gained in mountain warfare.*

* An interesting paper on this campaign, by Major Fosbery, V.C., Her Majesty's Bengal Staff Corps, is contained in No. 47, Volume XI., of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution."

The undermentioned officers received the medal for this campaign, with clasp for Umbeyla:— 1864. Eusofzaie Campaign.

Major F. W. Burroughs.
„ E. S. F. G. Dawson.
Captain R. S. Williams.
„ E. H. D. Macpherson.
„ A. C. Nightingale.
„ M. W. Hyslop.
„ W. G. Alexander.
Lieutenant E. C. Haynes.
„ G. Greig.
„ G. Forbes-Robertson.
Lieutenant R. W. T. Gordon.
„ E. Boase.
Ensign W. Copland.
„ J. Campbell.
„ A. Gaselee.
Quarter-Master H. Macleod.
Adjutant F. Macpherson.
Surgeon Wm. Munro.
Assistant-Surgeon C. P. Baxter.
„ B. J. Jasdowski.

SEALKOTE—JHANSI—VOYAGE HOME.

SEALKOTE. 1864. A DRAFT from Scotland, consisting of thirty-three men, under command of Lieutenant Dunlop Hay, joined the regiment on the 13th of March, 1864.

Lieut.-Colonel Burroughs commands.

Colonel Henry William Stisted, C.B., was promoted to the rank of Major-General on the 10th of August, Major Burroughs succeeding to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy.

One wing of the 93rd, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Burroughs, with 1 captain, 5 subalterns, and 1 staff; 13 sergeants, 19 corporals, 19 drummers, and 401 privates, was ordered to proceed to Lahore on the 10th of October, for the purpose of being present as a Guard of Honour during the Durbar and reception of native princes by Sir John Lawrence, K.C.B., recently appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India. It returned to Sealkote on the 27th of October.

The regiment was inspected at Sealkote on the 22nd of December, by Major-General A. T. Cunnyngham, C.B., who took farewell of it on his quitting command of the Lahore division and returning to England.

1865. A draft from Scotland, consisting of Ensigns Selby-Lowndes and J. A. MacVicar, and seventeen men, joined head-quarters on the 11th of January, 1865.

No. 1 company, made up to four sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and eighty men, under command of Lieutenant Fullarton, accompanied by Ensign Gaselee, marched from Sealkote on the 6th of February

to occupy quarters at Fort Govindghur, Umritzur, relieving a company of the 94th. It remained there until relieved by a detachment of the 82nd, and rejoined head-quarters on the 14th of October. SEALKOTE. 1865.

In the month of May the depôt, under Brevet-Major McBean, was moved from Aberdeen to Stirling. Depôt proceeds to Stirling.

Four companies, under Major J. M. Brown (serving with the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel), marched to Ferozepore on the 17th of October, to relieve the 1st battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, pending the arrival of the 97th.

A draft from Scotland, under Captain Samuel Edward Wood and Ensign W. B. McKechnie, consisting of one sergeant, one corporal, and one hundred privates, joined head-quarters on the 27th of December.

In April, 1866, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown's detachment returned from Ferozepore, detaching a company *en route* to garrison Fort Govindgurh, Umritzur, under Captain S. E. Wood. 1866.

In June, the depôt returned to Aberdeen from Stirling Castle. Depôt returns to Aberdeen.

The 93rd having received orders to proceed in course of relief to Jhansi, Central India, quitted Sealkote on the morning of Thursday, 1st November, 1866. The strength on marching out was 20 officers, 32 sergeants, 24 corporals, 21 drummers, 533 privates, 52 women and 93 children. Head-quarters march for Jhansi.

On the 19th of November, the Sutlej was crossed by a bridge of boats, and the regiment quitted the Punjab, after having been stationed in it since 1860.

On the 3rd of December, the regiment reached Kurnaul, and here some of the men did good service in extinguishing a fire and preventing it from spreading in the European station. No. 1237 Corporal James Kinnear particularly distinguished himself on this occasion, and

1866. was severely burnt. His conduct was brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

Delhi was reached on the 10th of December. Here there was a halt of four days, the camp being on the old cantonment parade-ground, some two miles south-west of the city. Notwithstanding the severe siege undergone by Delhi in 1857, its walls were still in excellent preservation, and capable of resisting another. These walls, however picturesque in appearance, are surely not desirable either in a military point of view for ourselves, or in a sanitary one for the inhabitants.

Quitting Delhi on the 17th, the march was continued through a country teeming with game to Agra, which was reached on the 29th of December. Here the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Mulcaster on the 31st.

1867. On the 2nd of January, 1867, the march was resumed, and on the 9th, camp was pitched some two miles south-west of the fort at Gwalior, and during the halt at this place the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General H. Tombs, C.B., V.C., commanding the district.

JHANSI. After a march of 616 miles, the 93rd arrived at Jhansi on the 18th of January, and moved into barracks there upon the departure of the 104th regiment on the 21st.

A detachment, consisting of 1 field officer, 3 captains, 4 subalterns, 1 staff, and 150 non-commissioned officers and men, marched to Sepree on the 12th of March, to occupy quarters during the hot season, and returned to Jhansi on the 31st of October. The officers were Major Williams, Captains Bell, Bond and Tabuteau, Lieutenants Lloyd and John Campbell, Ensigns McKechnie and P. D. Trotter.

Promotion of Dr. Munro. At this time the regiment experienced a great loss on the promotion of Surgeon-Major William Munro, M.D., C.B., to be a Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, which had been gazetted on the 9th of

March, 1867. Dr. Munro had been surgeon of the 93rd since 1854, when he joined the regiment whilst on its march in the Crimea from Old Fort to the River Alma. He was present with them throughout the Crimean and Indian Mutiny wars, and during the cholera epidemics at Balaclava in 1854, and at Peshawur in 1862. By his zeal, ability, and heroic devotion to his duty, Dr. Munro had endeared himself to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier of the regiment, by all of whom, whilst they rejoiced at his well-earned promotion, his departure from the regiment was sincerely deplored. On the eve of his departure he was entertained by the officers at a farewell dinner. In returning thanks after his health had been proposed, he expressed the wish that he might ever be permitted to consider himself an honorary member of the officers' mess. His request was acceded to with acclamation, and a minute to that effect was entered in the records of the mess.

JHANSI. 1867.

The regiment lost two officers by death at Sepree, Captain John Bond and Ensign W. B. McKechnie.

Guard of honour from the depôt despatched to Abergeldie.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Gordon, C.B., commanding the Highland Depôt Battalion at Aberdeen, received, on the 14th of October, telegraphic instructions to despatch a Guard of Honour to Abergeldie Castle, near Balmoral, without delay. The guard was furnished by the depôt of the 93rd, and the men having been selected, they left by train the same afternoon for Ballater, and marched thence to Abergeldie, a distance of about six miles. Quarters had been prepared for the officers and men in the castle.

On the morning following their arrival, the guard was present at the unveiling of a statue to the late Prince Consort. The day being the anniversary of Her Majesty's engagement to the Prince.

1867. The guard was inspected by Her Majesty on the 29th of October, at a few minutes' notice, when she also visited the rooms occupied by the men. Upon this occasion the Queen made special and careful inquiry regarding the texture of the tartan worn by the soldiers, when finding that it was hard, and that after a march in wind and rain the men's knees were much scratched and cut by the sharp edge of the kilt, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to direct that soft instead of hard tartan should be supplied to Highland regiments.

The officers on duty with this Guard of Honour were Captain M. W. Hyslop, Lieutenant R. H. Burgoyne, and Ensign R. J. C. Campbell. After a stay of about three weeks at Abergeldie, the detachment rejoined the battalion at Aberdeen.

1868. In August, 1868, the 93rd received a letter of readiness to march to Poonah, in the Bombay Presidency, there to be stationed. This order was subsequently countermanded on account of a famine raging throughout Central India, and parts of the country through which it would have been necessary to march.

JHANSI.

General Alexander Fisher Macintosh, K.H., died on the 28th of August, and was succeeded in the Colonelcy of the regiment by Lieutenant-General Charles Crawfurd Hay.

A draft from Scotland, under command of Captain Forbes-Robertson, with Lieutenant R. H. Burgoyne (serving with local rank of captain), and Ensign R. J. C. Campbell, joined head-quarters on the 30th of November. It consisted of 2 sergeants, 2 corporals and 109 privates, accompanied by 13 women and 9 children. This draft had quitted Aberdeen on the 17th of January, 1868, by rail, and reached London the following morning, proceeding immediately to Portsmouth by another line, arriving there in the afternoon, when they were marched

to the Anglesea Barracks, occupied by the 97th regiment, by whom they were hospitably received. On the 20th of January, embarked on board Her Majesty's Indian troopship *Crocodile*, commanded by Captain George Willes Watson, R.N.,* which left Portsmouth the following afternoon for Queenstown. A heavy gale and thick weather coming on, the ship put in to Torbay during the night, resumed her voyage in the morning, and reached Queenstown on the evening of the 24th. Here the 92nd Gordon Highlanders embarked for their tour of service in India on the 26th, and the ship went on her voyage, the same afternoon. Touching at Malta on the way, Alexandria was reached on the 8th of February, and on the following day the troops disembarked, and left by train for Suez at about 4.30 p.m., arriving there in twelve hours. Coffee was found ready for all, on leaving the train, after which they were taken in different parties by small steamers to the *Malabar*, another of the Indian troopships, commanded by Captain Rich, R.N. The arrangements of both ships being exactly the same, the officers proceeded to occupy the cabins corresponding to those they had been in, on board the *Crocodile*. The ship stopped at Aden to coal, and arrived at Bombay on the 26th of February. Here the drafts of the 7th Royal Fusiliers and 93rd were transhipped on the 27th to the hulk *Ajdaha*, moored in the harbour, where they remained about a fortnight, the men being landed occasionally for exercise. They were at last transferred to a small coasting steamer called the *Mula*, and proceeded in her towards Calcutta *viâ* Ceylon, that island being reached on the 17th of March. Soon after leaving Ceylon, Ensign Campbell was attacked with small-pox, in consequence of which the officers had to vacate their cabins and live on deck in order to avoid 1868.

* Now Admiral Superintendent of Chatham dockyard.

1868. the risk of infection. In due time the *Mula* arrived opposite Calcutta, and all were looking forward gladly to the prospect of leaving her, and were watching with interest the approach of a little river steamer and a flat-bottomed boat, which were to have taken the drafts up the Hooghly, when by some mischance the *Mula* ran into the flat, and she had only time to reach the bank before sinking. This necessitated another night on board the coasting steamer. The following day, however, the 7th and 93rd drafts proceeded to Dum Dum, and remained quartered there until the 23rd of June, when they were removed to Barrackpore. Here they were left until early in November, when the 93rd were sent by rail to Cawnpore, halting on the way at Sahibgunge, Dinapore, and Allahabad, where there was accommodation prepared for the men to pass the nights. From Cawnpore the draft marched to Jhansi, arriving on the date already named.

1869. Ensign John Thompson Scott, a promising young officer, died at Jhansi on the 1st of May, 1869.

JHANSI.

A letter of readiness to proceed home during the ensuing cold season, dated head-quarters, Simla, 12th of May, 1869, was received.

The summer of this year was the hottest experienced within the memory of living men, at Jhansi. There had been hardly any rain during the preceding rainy season, and the drought had occasioned a famine throughout Bundelcund. Emaciated and weakened by hunger, the natives of the country died in great numbers, and during the month of June it was a frequent occurrence to hear of six or eight, and more, having fallen down dead from sunstroke on the roads in and about cantonments. It was reported that 40,000 head of cattle died of hunger in this district.

The troops during the great heat were generally

healthy, the per centage of sick in hospital amongst the men during May being 21·07, and in June 28·26. This may be accounted for by the use of "Kus-Kus tatties," or screens of sweet scented grass, affixed to all apertures to windward, and kept constantly watered throughout the day, thus tempering the burning hot wind, which swept over the face of the country like a blast issuing from a fiery furnace, withering up all with which it came in contact. JHANSI. 1859.

The losses of the regiment during the year up to the 30th of June were:—1 officer, 1 sergeant, 18 privates, 4 women, 22 children.

Cholera broke out in the cantonments of Jhansi on the 7th of August, the first attacked being the chaplain of the station, the Rev. Mr. Hine, and private George Scroggie, of the band of the 93rd, living at extreme opposite ends of the station. Both died after a few hours of intense suffering.

The cholera only showed itself in B, F and H companies, at regimental head-quarters, and amongst the band, drummers and pipers, all of whom were marched out to some three miles from the station and encamped, their barracks being thoroughly fumigated and white-washed during their absence, which extended to three weeks.

The losses by cholera were:—

At regimental head-quarters, 8 deaths out of 57 cases attacked.

Detachment at Sepree, 3 cases, all of which proved fatal.

During the latter part of September, and throughout the month of October, the regiment was prostrated by a fever, which prevailed throughout the greater part of upper India, which fever, although not deadly, was very weakening. On the 20th of October 50 per cent. of the

JHANSI. 1869.

soldiers at regimental head-quarters were on the sick list.

Brigadier-General Vaughan, C.B., commanding the Gwalior district, arrived at Jhansi on his half-yearly tour of inspection in October, on which occasion the following numbers only could be paraded in the ranks:—Field-officers, 3; captains, 2; lieutenants, 3; ensigns, 0; staff, 2; sergeants, 15; corporals, 8; drummers, 14; privates, 157.

On the subject of this inspection, the following letter was received:—

"Morar, Gwalior, 2nd November, 1869.

"SIR,

"I have the honour, by desire of Brigadier-General Vaughan, C.B., commanding the Gwalior district, to inform you for communication to the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders under your command, that the confidential report of his inspection of the regiment, 28th to 30th of October current, will be most favourable to you, and to the regiment generally.

"2. The Brigadier-General regrets that the regiment is suffering at present so severely from the sickness incidental to the season, but confidently hopes that long before the time arrives for it to embark for England, it will have resumed its customary healthy condition.

"3. A few trifling mistakes were made in the course of the morning's parade, but the Brigadier-General is sure that you will not have failed to note them, without his pointing them out.

"4. The Brigadier-General regrets on his own account the approaching departure of so distinguished and admirable a regiment as the 93rd from his com-

mand, and that he has now inspected it for the last time. JHANSI. 1869.

"I have the honour to be, sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
(*Signed*) "A. B. MORGAN, Captain,
"Brigade-Major."

"The Officer commanding
93rd Sutherland Highlanders."

On the occasion of the regiment returning to Great Britain, 10 sergeants, 5 corporals, and 102 privates volunteered to other regiments in order to continue serving in India.

On the 27th of December, 1869, at 6 a.m., the regiment, numbering 21 officers, and 449 non-commissioned officers and men, quitted Jhansi and commenced its return journey to Britain. The first march was to Barragong, a distance of about nine miles. The march homewards.

The number of tents required on this march was 64. The carriage for the transport of these, of the baggage, hospital, and the soldiers' wives and families, amounted to 347 camels and 109 carts, each drawn by two bullocks.

On the carts conveying the soldiers' wives and families, a broad bedstead was affixed, and over the bedstead a framework of bamboo and matting in the shape of a house. In these houses travelled the soldiers' wives and children, escorted by their fathers marching alongside and on foot.

The length of the line of march along the road, from advance to rear guard, extended to about four miles.

Each day's march commenced at dawn. The camping ground was usually reached at about 8 or 9 a.m., the married people and the company cooks having preceded the column the day before. As soon as the camels

JHANSI. 1869. arrived in camp they were unladen, the tents quickly pitched, and breakfast was ready for the men. The bleak and usually silent camping ground soon presented all the animation and bustle of a canvas town. A certain number of officers and men not on duty daily scoured the neighbouring jungles and plains for game, and added very considerably to the larders of their various messes by bringing home antelopes, gazelles, partridges, peacocks, sand grouse, and hares.

On leaving Jhansi, almost the whole of the European population of the station came to see the regiment off, and several of the ladies and gentlemen accompanied it to the end of the first day's march, and, after lunching at the officers' mess, bid them good-bye and God speed.

1870. The regiment reached Cawnpore, *vid* Orai and Calpee, on the 12th of January, 1870, having marched daily, excepting Sundays, since leaving Jhansi.

At Cawnpore the regiment was encamped opposite the railway station, and, to the great disappointment of all, orders were received for the journey to be continued by railway in wings on the following morning. This arrangement prevented the scenes of the trials and the victories of 1857 being visited, for all the time at Cawnpore was taken up in handing the tents and camp equipage over to the Commissariat Department, and by the officers also in selling off their horses, carriages, furniture, etc.

Here also the regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Forrest, who took advantage of the occasion to present medals for long service and good conduct to two of the non-commissioned officers.

At 9 p.m., on the 13th of January, the right wing started by rail for Allahabad, and arrived there the next morning at 4 o'clock. The left wing followed the next night. At Allahabad the troops were sheltered during

the day in a temporary camp in the fort, and were engaged during the whole of their stay there in handing over all their arms and accoutrements (excepting 10 per cent.) into the arsenal. 1870.

At 5 p.m., on the 14th and 15th, the regiment left Allahabad (in wings) by railway for Jubbulpore, arriving there at about 7 o'clock the following mornings.

The regiment was encamped at Jubbulpore on a sandy desert plain to the north of the station, and was delayed here until the 27th of January before all were clear of the station. The railway from Jubbulpore to Nagpore not being finished, this portion of the journey had to be performed by bullock train, which consisted of some thirty covered carts, each holding one officer, or one family, or four single men. Each cart was drawn by two bullocks, and the bullocks were changed about every six miles of the journey. These trains started at 4 p.m. daily, travelled all night, and arrived every morning at about 8, at rest camps or huts along the road, in which each detachment remained all day, and continued its journey thence by night.

The country thus traversed by an excellent road was all around, for the most part, a dense and impenetrable jungle, alive with game from leverets to tigers. One of the detachments was delayed for a short time on the road by a tiger crossing its path during the night of the 24th of January. The officers of the party fired at the animal, but it escaped into the jungle.

By the end of January the regiment had all arrived at Nagpore. Some ten miles from Nagpore our old friends the 79th Cameron Highlanders were quartered, and from them now as ever we received the greatest kindness and good will. Whilst here it was decided at a mess meeting of the officers to make our brother officers of the 79th, perpetual honorary members of the 93rd

1870. mess, and they paid us the same compliment. The following correspondence on the subject passed between the two corps :—

"At a meeting held at Camp Nagpore by the officers 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, on the 30th of January, 1870, it was proposed, and carried unanimously, that a letter be written to the officers of the 79th Cameron Highlanders, proposing that in consideration of the friendship and cordiality which has so long existed between them, the officers of the two corps be perpetual honorary members of their respective messes, and that the same should be formally recorded in the regimental records.

"In accordance with the above resolution, the officers of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders have much pleasure in informing the officers 79th Cameron Highlanders, that they are henceforth perpetual honorary members of the 93rd mess, and that a formal entry to this effect has been made in the records of the 93rd Highlanders.

(*Signed*) "R. S. WILLIAMS, Major,
"President Mess Committee
"93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

"Camp Deolalee,
"6th February, 1870."

The following reply was received :—

"At a mess meeting held at Kamptee, India, on the 12th of February, 1870, a letter was read from the officers of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, dated Camp Deolalee, 6th of February, 1870, and the proposition contained in it, to the effect that, 'in consideration of the friendship and cordiality which has so long existed between the two corps, the officers should be perpetual honorary members of their respective messes,' was

accepted as a high compliment to the 79th Highlanders and carried unanimously. The officers of the 79th Cameron Highlanders have therefore the pleasure of informing the officers of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, that they are henceforth perpetual honorary members of the 79th mess, and that the above resolution has been duly entered in the records of the regiment. 1870.

(*Signed*) "A. B. MURRAY, Lieutenant,
"P.M.C. 79th Highlanders."

"Kamptee, India, 10th March, 1870."

After resting a day or two at Nagpore, the regiment continued its journey by rail, and in two nights arrived at Deolalee, the great depôt for all troops arriving from England, or leaving India *via* Bombay. There is accommodation here in permanent barracks of stone, and in temporary erections of iron and wood, and in tents, for five thousand men, and here may be seen congregated, representatives of almost every British regiment in India. DEOLALEE.

Deolalee, although possessing few attractions in itself, is situated in a very interesting part of India, and is within reach of some of the most remarkable subterranean temples and caves in the world, the best known of which are the caves of Elephanta, three in number. They are all hewn out of the solid rock, the roofs being supported by pillars similarly excavated. In the recesses of these caves are colossal graven images of heathen gods and goddesses, the principal of which is a three-headed deity, its three faces representing the Creator, the Preserver, the Destroyer. An ever accompanying ornament of these deities is the serpent, which may everywhere be traced, entwined around and about them. These temples, with their pillars and images, have been sadly ill-used. It is said that the Portuguese, when they

1870. first settled in Bombay, brought cannon to bear upon the chief cave of Elephanta and destroyed many of its pillars and images. The work of devastation whilst we were at Bombay was being continued by a party of young midshipmen and mates of the merchant navy, who were picknicking in the great cave, and after their repast amused themselves by firing ball at the images, the carving of which, notwithstanding centuries of ill-usage, is still full of life and genius.

The regiment was detained some ten days at Deolalee. On the 14th of February it was moved by rail across the western Ghats, a range of hills across which the railway is carried in zig-zags up and down, over a height of 2000 feet. The scenery of river, plains, woods and strange shaped mountains along this route, is very fine.

On board H.M.'s troopship *Jumna*. About 7 p.m., the regiment with baggage, etc., was safely. embarked on board Her Majesty's Indian troop ship *Jumna*, Captain Pickard, R.N., commanding. The 19th Hussars, and a detachment of the 102nd (Royal Madras Fusiliers), were also on board. The 93rd mustered 22 officers, 520 non-commissioned officers and men, 49 women, and 93 children. At 1 p.m. on the 15th the *Jumna* steamed out of Bombay harbour.

Aden was reached on the 23rd of February, and on the 3rd of March the troops disembarked at Suez, and proceeded by rail to Alexandria in two divisions. The 93rd arrived at Alexandria at about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, and after a short rest and some refreshment at the railway station were conveyed in the tug *Hasty* to Her Majesty's troop ship *Himalaya*, commanded by Captain Piers, R.N. Owing to insufficiency of accommodation, Major Williams, Dr. Jazdowski, Lieutenants MacVicar and R. Campbell were left behind at Alexandria, together with four officers of the 19th Hussars, to follow in another ship for England.

After touching at Malta and Gibraltar the *Himalaya* arrived in Portsmouth harbour on the 21st of March. Loud and hearty were the cheers of all on board at finding themselves once more in Old England. The 93rd received orders to proceed in the *Himalaya* to Leith, and thence to be distributed in detachments between Aberdeen, Perth and Stirling. On the 23rd, at Dover, the 19th Hussars and detachment of the 102nd were disembarked; at 4 p.m. the *Himalaya* continued her voyage, and at about 5 p.m. on the 25th of March, anchored off Leith in a snow storm. 1870.

On Sunday, the 26th, there were many visitors from the shore, relatives and friends of those on board, and many former non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the regiment.

1859. **Routes marched by the 93rd in India from the conclusion of the campaign against the Mutineers.**

Date of march.	Names of stages.	Distances. Miles.	Fur.	Remarks.
1859				
Feb. 20	Tilliah to Panchpera Ghat	9	—	Right wing started at 7 a.m.
„ 21	Surwah Ghat	6	—	Crossed two rivers; detained some time at first river on account of an elephant refusing to take the water. At last he was taken across by three other elephants. Joined head-quarters of regiment.
„ 22	Luckinpore	11	—	Forded two rivers.
„ 23	Hurgaon	15	—	
„ 24	Seetapore	12	—	Military station.
„ 25	Halt	—	—	On account of severe thunder-storm last night tents did not dry till late in the day.
„ 26	Mahowlie	14	—	
„ 27	Nowrungabad	11	—	One of our battle-fields of last year. Church service in the afternoon.
„ 28	Pusgaon	11	—	Forded a river. Another battle-field.
March 1	Shajehanpore	18	—	Officers dined with 82nd. Very severe thunder-storm at night. Military station.
„ 2	Halt	—	—	82nd officers dined with us.
„ 3	Halt	—	—	Still delayed by bad weather.
„ 4	Tilhur	11	—	
„ 5	Futtehgunge	10	—	
„ 6	Furreedpore	10	—	Church parade in the evening.
„ 7	Bareilly	12	—	Regiment asked to dinner by wing of 42nd.
„ 8	Halt	—	—	
„ 9	Halt	—	—	42nd head-quarters came in from the jungle and dined with us.
„ 10	Halt	—	—	Dined with the 42nd.
„ 11	Futtehgunge	12	1	
„ 12	Meergunge	9	2	
„ 13	Kumora Dhumora	10	3	

1859.

Date of march.	Names of stages.	Distances. Miles.	Fur.	Remarks.
1859				
March 14	Gunesh Ghat	12	5	Rajah of Rampore gave a natch, and sent us a dinner.
„ 15	Moradabad	14	—	Military station.
„ 16	Begunpore	12	—	By mistake having taken wrong road.
„ 17	Moradabad	12	—	Again.
„ 18	Pointee	10	—	
„ 19	Amroah	10	—	Large town.
„ 20	Halt	—	—	Sunday.
„ 21	Nowgowa	8	4	
„ 22	Sao	13	—	
„ 23	Darranuggergunge	13	—	
„ 24	Bijnour	8	—	Civil station.
„ 25	Rowlee Ghat	7	—	Crossed the Ganges.
„ 26	Bokerheree	10	4	
„ 27	Halt	—	—	Sunday.
„ 28	Mozuffernugger	14	4	Civil station.
„ 29	Deobund	15	4	
„ 30	Nagul	11	—	
„ 31	Seharunpore	11	—	Civil station.
April 1	Sirsawah	10	2	
„ 2	Jugadree	14	6	Crossed the river Jumna by bridge of boats.
„ 3	Halt	—	—	Sunday.
„ 4	Chuppur	8	—	
„ 5	Moulana	8	5	
„ 6	Umballa	14	—	Military station. Officers dined with 27th (Inniskilling) regiment.
„ 7	Halt	—	—	
„ 8	Lalroo	10	3	
„ 9	Mobarikpore	9	1	
„ 10	Chundcegurh	10	—	
„ 11	Kalka	8	—	Foot of the hills.
„ 12	Halt	—	—	Three companies went on.
„ 13	Dhurumpore	14	—	Uphill.
„ 14	Subathoo	9	—	

From Umballa to Rawul Pindee.

1860.

1860				
Jan. 21	From Umballa to Mogul-ki-Serai	10	3	
„ 22	Ughana	11	—	
„ 23	Halt	—	—	
„ 24	Bara	11	5	

1860.

Date of march.	Names of stages.	Distances. Miles.	Fur.	Remarks.
1860				
Jan. 25	Halt	—	—	
„ 26	Khuna-ki-Serai	10	—	
„ 27	Dowraha	14	1	
„ 28	Ludhiana	13	1	
„ 29	Halt	—	—	
„ 30	Phillour	12	2	Cross Sutlej river.
„ 31	Phugwara	13	1	
Feb. 1	Jullundur	10	1	
„ 2	Kartarpore	13	—	
„ 3	Girana	8	4	Cross Beyn river.
„ 4	Reya	8	—	Cross Beas river.
„ 5	Jundiala	12	4	
„ 6	Amritsar	11	5	
„ 7	Halt	—	—	
„ 8	Halt	—	—	
„ 9	Ghurenda	11	7	
„ 10	Devipoora	15	—	
„ 11	Lahore	6	4	
„ 12				
„ 13				
„ 14	Halt	—	—	
„ 15				
„ 16				
„ 17				
„ 18	Shadera	2	5	Cross Ravee.
„ 19	Mooreedkee	13	—	
„ 20	Kamookee	12	3	
„ 21	Goojranwalla	11	2	
„ 22	Ghukur	10	6	
„ 23	Wuzeerabad	10	2	
„ 24	Halt	—	—	On account of rain.
„ 25	Halt	—	—	
„ 26				
„ 27	Goojerat	10	4	Cross Chenab.
„ 28	Halt	—	—	
„ 29	Lalamoosa	9	6	
March 1	Kharian	9	6	
„ 2	Jhelum	13	—	Cross river Jhelum by bridge of boats.
„ 3	Halt	—	—	Detachment left at Jhelum.
„ 4	Deenah	11	—	
„ 5	Luhawur	13	2	
„ 6	Goojurkhan	11	6	
„ 7	Mundra	9	—	
„ 8	Rewat	9	4	
„ 9	Rawul Pindee	11	2	Cross Sohan river.

FROM RAWUL PINDEE TO PESHAWUR.

1861.

Date of march.	Names of stages.	Distances. Miles.	Fur.	Remarks.
1861				
Nov. 14	From Rawul Pindee to Janika Sung .	13	6	
„ 15	Hussun Abdal .	14	6	
„ 16	Sydun Sha Bowlee .	14	6	
„ 17	Halt . . .	—	—	
„ 18	Khyrabad . .	13	6	(Attock.) Cross Indus.
„ 19	Akora . . .	9	5	
„ 20	Nowshera . .	8	3	
„ 21	Taroo . . .	15	1	
„ 22	Peshawur . .	11	3	For location.

FROM PESHAWUR TO SEALKOTE.

1862.

1862	From Peshawur to Chumkunneh and Jaloozai . .			
Nov. 1	From Jaloozai to Jubba . .	5	—	
„ 2	Shifting camp. .	2	—	
„ 3	Kunikale . .	6	—	
„ 4	Ameer . . .	6	—	
„ 5	Halt . . .	—	—	
„ 6	Shuhanjee . .	8	—	
„ 7	Jirbby Mundooree	8	—	
„ 8	Crossing river Indus	—	—	
„ 9	Halt . . .	—	—	
„ 10	Campbellpore .	9	—	
„ 11 to Dec. 3	Halt . . .	—	—	
„ 4	Huttee . .	8	—	
„ 5 to „ 7	Halt . . .	—	—	
„ 8	Hussun Abdal .	14	2	
„ 9	Janika Sung . .	14	6	
„ 10	Rawul Pindee * .	13	6	

* For stages from here to Wuzeerabad see preceding page. From Wuzeerabad the stages were:—To Samurhyall, 13 miles 4 furlongs, thence to Sealkote, 13 miles 6 furlongs.

1866.

FROM SEALKOTE TO JHANSI.

Date of march.	Names of stages.	Distances. Miles.	Fur.	Remarks.
1866				
Nov. 1	Bhuddiana	8	—	
„ 2	Pusroor	11	4	
„ 3	Thulleh	13	—	
„ 4	Halt	—	—	
„ 5	Ryea	8	—	
„ 6	Ujuala	9	6	
„ 7	Rajasansee	8	4	
„ 8	Amritsar	7	4	One company joined here from Govindgurh.
„ 9	Halt	—	—	
„ 10	Jundiala	11	5	
„ 11	Halt	—	—	
„ 12	Reya	12	4	38th regiment passed *en route* to Sealkote.
„ 13	Girana	8	—	
„ 14	Kurtarpore	8	4	
„ 15	Jullundur	13	—	Met the 51st Light Infantry.
„ 16	Phugwara	10	1	
„ 17	Phillour	13	1	
„ 18	Halt	—	—	
„ 19	Ludhiana	10	2	Crossed the Sutlej.
„ 20	Douraha	13	1	
„ 21	Khana-ki-Serai	14	1	
„ 22	Bara	10	—	
„ 23	Ughana	11	5	
„ 24	Mogul-ki-Serai	11	—	
„ 25	Halt	—	—	
„ 26	Umballa	10	3	
„ 27 / „ 28	Halt	—	—	Exchanging carts.
„ 29	Shahabad	13	4	
„ 30	Peeplee	13	1	
Dec. 1	Buttana	9	2	
„ 2	Halt	—	—	
„ 3	Kurnaul	11	3	
„ 4	Halt	—	—	
„ 5	Ghurounda	10	4	
„ 6	Paneeput	9	4	
„ 7	Lomalka	11	4	
„ 8	Lursonlee	10	4	
„ 9	Halt	—	—	
„ 10	Race	11	—	
„ 11	Alipore	10	—	
„ 12	Delhi	11	—	
„ 13	Halt	—	—	

Date of march.	Names of stages.	Distances. Miles.	Fur.	Remarks.
1866				
Dec. 14				
„ 15	Halt	—	—	
„ 16				
„ 17	Ghazeeoodinnuggur	12	6	
„ 18	Dadree	11	—	
„ 19	Secundrabad	12	—	
„ 20	Chola	10	—	
„ 21	Khoorja	8	—	
„ 22	Somna	12	4	
„ 23	Halt	—	—	
„ 24	Allygurh	14	2	
„ 25	Sasnee	14	1	
„ 26	Hatrass	8	7	
„ 27	Sydabad	8	7	
„ 28	Khundowlee	9	2	
„ 29	Agra	12	—	
„ 30	Halt	—	—	Exchanged carts.
„ 31				
1867				
Jan. 1	Halt	—	—	
„ 2	Tehra	11	1	
„ 3	Halt	—	—	Owing to rain.
„ 4	Munnees	12	4	
„ 5	Dholpoor	9	2	
„ 6	Halt	—	—	
„ 7	Hingona	12	—	
„ 8	Noorabad	12	6	
„ 9	Gwalior	10	—	
„ 10	Halt	—	—	
„ 11	Kota-ki-Serai	10	—	
„ 12	Antree	7	5	
„ 13	Halt	—	—	
„ 14	Dubbra	14	3	
„ 15	Oprai	11	4	
„ 16	Duttia	9	—	
„ 17	Ambaba	8	—	
„ 18	Jhansi	9	6	

1866.

1867.

The above routes (except the first, which I already had) were kindly supplied by the Quarter-Master-General in India.

See Appendix C. R. H. B.

SCOTLAND—ENGLAND—IRELAND.

1870.

The regiment lands in Scotland.

On Monday, the 28th of March, 1870, at 9 a.m., four companies of the regiment under Colonel Dawson, and three companies under Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, disembarked at Burntisland and proceeded at once by rail, the former to Stirling Castle, the latter to Perth, there to be quartered. About 1 p.m., the head-quarters and three companies under Colonel Burroughs, quitted the *Himalaya*, when the yards were manned and the soldiers and sailors bid each other farewell in loud cheers.

On landing, the head-quarters went at once by rail to Aberdeen and arrived there at about 9 p.m. The inhabitants of Aberdeen accorded them an enthusiastic reception; the railway station and the streets all the way to the barracks were crowded, every window appeared to be occupied, flags were flying, and garlands were stretched across the streets. Slowly and with difficulty progress was made through the dense mass of people, cheering all the way, and welcoming the return of the 93rd after an absence from Britain of nearly thirteen years.*

In August, the regiment furnished a company as a Guard of Honour to Her Majesty during her stay at Balmoral.

* Detailed accounts of the landing of the regiment in Scotland, and of its arrival in Aberdeen, appeared in the following newspapers:—*Aberdeen Herald*, 2nd and 16th of April, 1870; *Aberdeen Free Press*, 25th and 29th of March, 1870; *Aberdeen Journal*, 30th of March, 1870.

1870.

In September, No. 2492 Sergeant-Major John Motion was discharged to pension after an honourable and faithful service of twenty-one years, during which he had taken part in all the campaigns and battles that the regiment had been engaged in during that time. No. 751 Colour-Sergeant John Brebber was promoted to be sergeant-major in his place.

In November, Snider breech-loading rifles, pattern II., were served out to the regiment in exchange for those received on arrival at Aberdeen and marked, pattern III.

1871.

ABERDEEN.

On the 11th of May, 1871, the head-quarters of the 93rd and the depôts of the 78th and 92nd Highlanders were inspected at Aberdeen by Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., commanding in Scotland, who appeared to be pleased.

In May, 1871, the depôts of the 71st and 72nd Highlanders, stationed at Fort George, were affiliated to the 93rd, making in all four depôts attached to the regiment.

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On the 15th of June, the head-quarters and depôts proceeded, under command of Colonel Traill Burroughs, by rail to Edinburgh, to be quartered at the castle. It rained all day, but crowds of spectators assembled both at Aberdeen, and at Edinburgh, to see the regiment.

While head-quarters were at Edinburgh the distribution of the companies was as follows:—

B	Company, Captain	Gordon Alexander	At Regimental Head-quarters.
C	„ „	E. H. D. Macpherson	
E	„ „	M. W. Hyslop	
F	„ Lieutenant	W. F. Fullarton	
G	„ Bt.-Lt.-Col.	W. McBean, V.C.	
H	„ Captain	S. E. Wood	
A	„ „	A. C. Nightingale, at Aberdeen.	
D	„ „	A. O. Tabuteau, at Greenlaw.	
I	„ „	E. C. Haynes, at Ballater, on Guard of Honour during Her Majesty's stay at Balmoral.	
K	„ „	G. Forbes-Robertson, at Fort George.	

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On the 26th of July, sixty volunteers from the regiment were drafted into the Army Reserve. They were men of not less than three years' service and of good character.

Presentation of new colours to the regiment by Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland.

On the 4th of August, new colours were presented to the 93rd by Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland.

The following account of the ceremony is for the most part from the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, of August 5th, 1871.

The 93rd, headed by their band, marched down from the castle to the Queen's park shortly before twelve o'clock, by which time a very large number of spectators had assembled. A number of officers formerly belonging to the regiment were present, among whom were Sir Henry Stisted, K.C.B., Colonel E. S. F. G. Dawson, Lieutenant Boase, Lieutenant Campbell of Kilberry, Lieutenant Lloyd (now of the 60th), Captain E. S. Wood, etc.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and the Marquis of Stafford, accompanied by Mrs. Burroughs, drove up (the Duke and Lord Stafford in the uniform of the Sutherland Highland Volunteers). The ducal party drove round the line, after which the carriage was halted in front of the regiment, and the old colours were "trooped," being carried along the ranks by Captains E. H. D. Macpherson and Alexander, all worn and tattered as they had been by the service in India. While this ceremony was taking place, the band played appropriate airs, concluding with "Auld lang syne" and "God save the Queen." The regiment, along with a company of the Sutherland Highland Volunteers, who had been brought by the duke from Dunrobin to receive the old colours, then formed into three sides of a square, when the duke and duchess with their party advanced to a

pile of drums in the centre. After prayers by the chaplains (the Rev. J. Miller, chaplain of Edinburgh, and the Rev. Hugh Drennan, who had been for fifteen years chaplain of the 93rd Highlanders), two ensigns advanced (Ensign Cunliffe and Ensign Hannay) and kneeling down were presented by the duchess with the new colours. The Queen's colour, being the Union Jack having "XCIII." surmounted by a crown embroidered upon it; and the regimental colour of yellow silk, embroidered with the names of the following places where the regiment had distinguished itself:—"Cape of Good Hope," "Alma," "Balaclava," "Sevastopol," "Lucknow." EDIN-BURGH. 1871.

After having presented the colours, Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland said:—"Colonel Burroughs, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Sutherland Highlanders, I feel it a great honour and pleasure to be here to-day to present you with new colours. They will accompany the regiment in the same glorious path of honour and duty as those you have carried and looked up to for so many years. They have been your rallying point in every quarter of the globe:—At the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, at New Orleans in 1814, in the Crimea in 1854, and in India during the Mutiny in 1857. You have ever borne yourselves nobly as part of the glorious Highland Brigade of which every Highlander must be proud. I am the more glad to have been asked to undertake this duty, because I can now do so in spite of old strifes, long since healed. I now belong to Sutherland, and love it and its people, but I do not forget my own brave ancestors, who were ranged on the opposite side to Sutherland in council and in fight. We are now united by the common tie of devotion and loyalty to the same sovereign; and I, the descendant of a rival clan, pray

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from my heart for a blessing on the colours of this Sutherland regiment."

Colonel Burroughs in reply said: "In the name of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, I beg to thank your Grace for the honour you have this day done us, your Grace's regiment, in presenting these new colours. This is the fourth occasion on which new colours have been presented to the regiment since it was first raised in 1800, by the then Duchess-Countess of Sutherland. In 1834 new colours were presented by the great Duke of Wellington. In 1857, after the return of the regiment to Britain from the Crimean war, the old colours we have this day bid farewell to, were presented by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in whose division the regiment had the honour of serving during that war. Those colours, now so war worn and tattered, were our rallying point in the Indian Mutiny war. We offer them for your Grace's acceptance, and hope that you will accord to them an asylum at Dunrobin Castle where the regiment was first mustered. On former occasions of presentations of colours, it is recorded that the officers then in command promised and vowed in the name of the regiment that it would do its duty to its King, its Queen and country. The pages of history are witness how faithfully those vows have been kept. In accepting these new colours at your Grace's hands, I call upon the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders to bear in mind that they were presented by Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, and I call upon the regiment to vow with me that we will defend them to the last; that we will ever faithfully do our duty to our Queen and country; that we will never permit the good name of the Sutherland regiment to be sullied, and remembering that the Suther-

land motto is 'Sans Peur,' that it will ever be our endeavour that our conduct on all occasions shall be 'Sans Reproche.'" EDINBURGH. 1871.

The Duchess of Sutherland answered:—"It is with great pride and gratification that I receive these colours from you, but I beg to return to you the Queen's colour, that it may be placed over the memorial which has been erected in St. Giles's Cathedral, to those officers and men who fell in the Crimea."

The Duke's party then withdrew to the point where they originally arrived, and the Duchess having entered her carriage, the regiment marched past in companies with the new colours flying. The Duke of Sutherland and party then drove off amid loud cheers, and the men were marched back to the castle.

The officers at two o'clock entertained the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, and a party of ladies and gentlemen, numbering between three and four hundred, at luncheon in the picture gallery of Holyrood. The scene was a very brilliant one. Colonel Burroughs presided. After luncheon, in proposing the Queen's health Colonel Burroughs said, "My Lord Duke, your Grace, ladies and gentlemen,—In rising to propose the health of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, I beg in the name of the officers of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders to record our gratitude to Her Majesty for having permitted us, at the intercession of Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, to assemble here on this occasion in her royal palace of Holyrood" (great applause).

In proposing the health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Colonel Burroughs said, "I beg especially, on this occasion, to propose the Prince's health as Colonel of the Sutherland Volunteers, and with the Duke of Sutherland's permission, I call upon Major

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Fraser, of the Sutherland Highlanders (Volunteers), to reply to the toast" (great applause).

Major Fraser replied in an eloquent and instructive speech, and concluded amid rounds of applause.

The toasts concluded with the health of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, which was drunk with full Highland honours.

His Grace in reply alluded to the connection which existed between the 93rd and Sutherlandshire, and expressed the pleasure with which he received the gift of their historical colours, and the pride with which he should view them in the hall at Dunrobin. It had, however, been thought right to dispose of one of the colours in the manner indicated by the Duchess on the field.

The tables were then cleared away and reel dancing commenced. It is said that no dancing had taken place at Holyrood Palace since the days of bonnie Prince Charlie, some even say that none had taken place since the days of King Charles II.

Shortly after the dancing had been fairly established, the Duke and Duchess drove to the castle, and visited the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and their wives and families seated at tables loaded with good cheer, in celebration of the great regimental event that had just taken place.

The Duke and Duchess were received with rounds of hurrahs by every company they visited, and left the castle apparently much pleased with their visit to the regiment raised by their ancestors, and still bearing their name.*

* Accounts of the presentation of colours appeared in the following London newspapers, The *Times* of the 7th of August, *Daily News* of the 5th, and in the *Illustrated London News* of the 12th of August, in which the event was pictorially represented. *The Edinburgh Evening*

On the 8th of August, Sergeant-Major Brebber and the sergeants of the regiment gave a ball in the Masonic Hall, George Street, Edinburgh, to celebrate the occasion of the presentation of colours. Some 250 persons were present, and it was a great success. EDINBURGH. 1871.

In September, the depôts of the 71st and 72nd Highlanders were separated from the 93rd and affiliated to the 91st Highlanders.

A company, under Captain Nightingale, which had been left behind on the departure of the regiment from Aberdeen, was ordered to move to Dundee, there to be quartered.

In November, a detachment of one lieutenant and twenty non-commissioned officers and men was sent to Blackness Castle, Linlithgowshire, as a guard to the powder stored there.

On the 28th of November, the detachment at Ballater (Her Majesty's Guard of Honour), was removed on the Queen's departure from Balmoral, and ordered to join the company at Dundee.

Agreeably to orders received, the depôt of the 78th Highlanders left Edinburgh on the 21st of December and proceeded to Belfast, to join the head-quarters of their regiment on its return from Canada.

It having been put to the vote of the officers whether the old Queen's colour of the regiment should be placed in St. Giles's Cathedral or sent to Dunrobin Castle, they decided, by twenty-five for Dunrobin against eleven for St. Giles's, that it should be sent to remain side by side with the old regimental colour, which it had ever accom- 1872.

Courant, Scotsman, and *Daily Review*, all of the 5th of August, each contained descriptions.

Note.—The grade of Ensign was abolished in the British army, by Royal warrant dated 30th October, 1871, and officers appointed to regiments as sub-lieutenants.

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panied in battle. This decision was greatly influenced by the belief that the colours would receive more care and respect under his Grace's charge, than if placed in a cathedral.

Quarter-Master Harry Macleod, a Sutherlandshire officer, who had served throughout the late wars under these colours, was selected by Colonel Burroughs to carry the old Queen's colour to its resting-place.

Mr. Macleod accordingly proceeded on his mission. He reached the Golspie railway station on the 7th of February, where a Guard of Honour of the Sutherland Volunteers, with the old regimental colour of the 93rd, was drawn up on the platform under command of Major Weston, Adjutant, and Lieutenants Wright and Barclay, the latter having joined Mr. Macleod at Lairg with a party of Volunteers and two pipers. The guard then marched off with both colours (Lieutenant Wright carrying one, and Mr. Macleod the other) to Dunrobin, halting in front of the castle, where it was received by the Duke of Sutherland and party. The Queen's colour having been brought to the front, his Grace directed Major Weston to read to the Volunteers the following letter from Colonel Burroughs:—

"Edinburgh Castle, 5th February, 1872.

"My LORD DUKE,

"I have the honour herewith to forward to your Grace, by the hand of Mr. Harry Macleod, a Sutherlandshire officer, the remains of the old Queen's colour of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders. Mr. Macleod has fought under this colour in all the battles and campaigns in which it has waved over the regiment, and is an officer in every way worthy of bearing it to its last resting-place.

"The colour has become much war-worn and tattered

since it was presented to the regiment in 1857, by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief. Being made up of more pieces, and having been more used than the regimental colour, it has not stood the wear and tear of time so well. EDINBURGH. 1872.

"In the name of the regiment I beg your Grace's acceptance of it, and that you will permit it still to wave, in its retirement at Dunrobin Castle, side by side with the old regimental colour which it ever accompanied in the field.

"I have the honour to be,
"My Lord Duke,
"Your Grace's most obedient servant,
(*Signed*) "F. BURROUGHS, Colonel,
"Lieut.-Col. Commanding 93rd Highlanders."
"His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, K.G."

His Grace then addressed a few words to Mr. Macleod, in which he requested that his thanks might be conveyed to Colonel Burroughs and the officers of the regiment for having sent both colours to Dunrobin, and ordered the Sutherland Volunteers to give three cheers (led by his Grace) for Mr. Macleod and the 93rd Highlanders.

The Queen's colour was then placed side by side with the old regimental colour in the castle.

Volunteers having been called for to join the Royal Artillery, which was under its complement, eighteen men of the regiment were sent to Woolwich. They were struck off the strength of the 93rd from the 31st of March.

On the 5th of April, the officers gave a ball in the Assembly rooms, George Street, Edinburgh, at which some 850 persons were present.

On the 29th of May, forty general service men (men under fifteen months' service, who by the terms of their

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enlistment were liable within that time to be transferred to any regiment), were sent from the 93rd to the 42nd, and proceeded to Devonport to fill up the ranks of that corps. And on the 30th of the same month, twenty general service men were withdrawn from the regiment and sent to the 90th Light Infantry.

The establishment of the 93rd was thus brought down to that required by War Office Army Circular, clause 70, of 1st of May, 1872, viz.:—

Officers.		Non-Com. Officers, Drummers, &c.	
Colonel	1	Serjeant-Major	1
Lieutenant-Colonel	1	Quarter-Master Sergeant	1
Majors	2	Band Master	1
Captains	10	Drum Major	1
Lieutenants	16	Paymaster Sergeant	1
Paymaster	1	Armourer Sergeant	1
Adjutant	1	Orderly-room-Clerk	1
Quartermaster	1	Colour Sergeants	10
		Sergeant Pioneer	1
		Sergeant Cook	1
		Serg.-Instructor of Musketry	1
		Sergeants	28
		Pipe Major	1
		Drummers	18
		Pipers	5
			72
Total Officers	33		
Corporals	40		
Privates	480		
Total of Rank and File	520		
Total of all ranks	625		

The following is an extract from a letter dated Horse Guards, War Office, 12th of June, 1872:—

"CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.

"93rd Highlanders and Depôt 92nd.

"Having submitted to the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the confidential reports of your April

inspection of the regiment and depôt specified, I have the honour to intimate to you, that His Royal Highness has been pleased to commend the highly creditable and satisfactory state of these regiments as shown in your reports." EDIN-BURGH. 1872.

(*Signed*) "J. W. ARMSTRONG,
"D.-A.-G."

"Major-Gen. Sir J. Douglas, K.C.B.,
"Edinburgh."

Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzroy Macpherson having been promoted to the rank of captain, the following order was published on the occasion :—

"Colonel Burroughs thanks Lieutenant and Adjutant F. Macpherson on his resigning the adjutancy of the regiment, on promotion, for his valuable services as adjutant during a period of fourteen years.

"He thanks him for the support he has rendered him, and he congratulates him on his promotion to captain.

"It cannot fail to be a source of gratification to Captain F. Macpherson, his handing over the duties of adjutant to his successor with the regiment bearing the high reputation it does for smartness, steadiness, and all soldier-like good qualities."

The congratulations of the regiment having been conveyed to the Marquis of Stafford on his attaining his majority :—

"The commanding officer has been requested by the Marquis of Stafford to thank the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders for their very kind wishes towards him on the occasion of his coming of age."

Her Majesty visited Edinburgh and remained at Holy-

EDINBURGH. 1872. rood Palace from the 14th to the 16th of August, 1872. During the Queen's stay, a captain's guard of the 93rd was stationed at the palace.

With her customary thoughtfulness and care for all about her, the Queen walked across from the palace to the guard rooms, and satisfied herself that the guard was comfortably housed, and properly taken care of. Her Majesty entered into conversation with the soldiers engaged in cooking the day's rations.

On the 14th of November, 1872, instructions were received directing the depôt of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders (which had been affiliated to the 93rd since the arrival of the latter from India) to be held in readiness to move to Aberdeen, to assist in forming the new military depôt centre for that district; and on the 18th it marched out of Edinburgh Castle, under command of Captain H. F. Cotton, for the Waverley railway station, *en route* for Aberdeen, preceded by the band and pipers of the 93rd.

1873. At a mess meeting of the officers, at Edinburgh Castle, on the 21st of January, 1873, it was proposed and unanimously carried, that in consideration of the 93rd bearing the title of the Sutherland Highlanders, and in grateful recognition of the kindly interest ever taken in the regiment by the ducal family of Sutherland, the compliment be paid to his Grace the Duke of Sutherland of electing him a perpetual honorary member of the officers' mess.

The above was cordially agreed to, and the commanding officer was requested to submit the resolution for his Grace's acceptance.

The following reply was received:—

"Stafford House, S.W.,
"February 9th, 1873.

"MY DEAR COLONEL,

"I will not write a formal letter of thanks to the officers for the honour they have done me, I will

merely ask you to convey my best thanks to them, and tell them how pleased I am to be a member of the mess. EDINBURGH. 1873.

"Yours very truly,

(*Signed*) "SUTHERLAND."

"Colonel Burroughs."

In order to carry out the provisions of General Order 32 of 1873, localizing and reorganizing the army into district brigades, a party of the regiment as undernoted, namely:—

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Brown, commanding,
Captain W. Gordon Alexander,
Captain S. E. Wood,
Lieutenant W. F. Fullarton,
Lieutenant F. W. Welch,

with six sergeants, five corporals, two drummers, and twenty privates, quitted Edinburgh Castle and proceeded by railway, on the 5th of April, to Aberdeen. The depôt of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, together with the 93rd, had been posted to the 56th Brigade, having its head-quarters at that station.

A letter of readiness to move to Aldershot having been received on the 17th of March, Major-General Sir John Douglas, K.C.B., commanding in North Britain, inspected the regiment in the Queen's Park on the 15th of April.

At the close of the inspection, Sir John Douglas bid the regiment farewell in a highly complimentary speech, in which he said the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders ever had the honourable reputation of being one of the finest and best conducted regiments in the British army. That they had worthily maintained this reputation during the many years he had been acquainted with them, and that

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he would ever watch their future career with the greatest and most kindly interest.*

The following regimental order, dated 10th of May, 1873, was published previous to the departure of the 93rd from Edinburgh:—

"In quitting Edinburgh, Colonel Burroughs, in the name of the 93rd Highlanders, bids farewell to Captain Warren, and the officers and soldiers of the depôt 73rd Perthshire Regiment, and in doing so he hopes that the period that the depôt of the 73rd has been affiliated to the 93rd will be remembered with pleasure by both, and that the friendships it has led to will be continued for many long years.

"He begs to thank Captain Warren and the officers and non-commissioned officers for their strict attention to duty, and the support they have rendered him."

Intimation having been received that the Lord Provost (Cowan) and magistrates of Edinburgh were desirous, in the name of the citizens, of publicly bidding farewell to the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders on the eve of their departure from Scotland, by permission of Sir John Douglas, the regiment paraded at half-past one p.m. on Saturday, the 10th of May, on the Castle Esplanade, and marched in review order down the High Street, and formed up in quarter distance column in the court yard of the City Council Chambers, the balconies and sides of which were crowded with spectators.

The Lord Provost addressed the regiment as follows:—

"It is a great pleasure to me, and to the city a source of great satisfaction, to have the honour of seeing the 93rd here to-day. There is no regiment in the service which is more endeared, not only to the citizens

* An account of this inspection appeared in the *Edinburgh Courant* of the 16th of April, 1873.

of Edinburgh, but to every Scotchman, than that regiment, with its glorious history of achievements for so many years. The soldiers I now address worthily represent Scotchmen wherever they go. Scotland had never reason to be ashamed of them. The deeds of the 93rd are fresh in our recollection. There are many still in the regiment who formed part of the 'thin red line' at Alma and Balaclava, and there are still more who assisted in rescuing the weeping widows and timid children at Lucknow. I am proud to think that while the 93rd have been distinguished by brilliant achievements in the field, they have been and still are equally distinguished when they leave the duties of a soldier and take up those of the citizen. No regiment has ever been in Edinburgh which has given less trouble, or has been more acceptable to the citizens generally. In fact, to use the words of the old song, the 93rd are 'Lambs at home, but lions in the field.' The gallant soldiers who now hear me are about to leave the capital of Scotland. That is a matter of regret; the citizens would far more gladly have welcomed you to, than see you take your departure from, the town; but I feel sure that wherever you go, you will keep up your well-earned reputation, and that nothing will be done to tarnish the laurels which you have so bravely won. In the name of the citizens of Edinburgh, I bid the regiment what I hope will be only a short farewell. Officers and men will take with them the good wishes of this community, and of all their countrymen. Friendly eyes will watch you wherever you go. It is a great inheritance which you have received—that of keeping up the character and dignity of your regiment, and if possible, of adding to it greater lustre, and Scotland will narrowly observe you, confident of the result. I wish the officers and men God speed on your approaching journey."

EDINBURGH. 1873.

EDINBURGH. 1873.

Colonel Burroughs replied:—

"In the name of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders I beg to thank you for the honour you have this day conferred upon the regiment.

"I thank you, my Lord, for the flattering terms in which you have alluded to the services which it has been the good fortune of the 93rd to have been able to render to the State.

"I believe that the same noble spirit of loyalty to our Queen, and devotion to duty, and of jealousy for the honour, respectability, and good name of the regiment which animated our predecessors, and enabled them to overcome the difficulties, and to acquire the reputation for bravery in the field, and good conduct in quarters, alluded to by your Lordship—that same spirit still animates all ranks in the regiment.

"God alone knows when, and how many of those now present may be again quartered in Edinburgh Castle, but rest assured that wherever we may be, we shall all often think of Edinburgh, and wish ourselves back amongst you."

The officers were then invited to a banquet in the Council Chambers, and the soldiers were also liberally regaled with refreshments. After which the regiment fell in, presented arms in salutation to the city, the band playing the "Garb of old Gaul," and after three cheers for Edinburgh and its Lord Provost, they marched back to the castle.

On the morning of Monday, the 12th of May, the regiment, strength as under:—

Sergeants, 32; corporals, 32; drummers, 21; privates, 386; women, 57; children, 90, paraded on the Castle Esplanade at half-past ten, and marched *via* the Mound, Hanover Street, and Inverleith Row to Granton, to embark on board Her Majesty's ship

Himalaya for conveyance to Portsmouth. The day was bright, clear and sunny, and Edinburgh and its beautiful neighbourhood was looking at its very best. Thousands of spectators lined the route to Granton, and bid the 93rd farewell as it passed. EDINBURGH. 1873.

From the Castle Esplanade the road towards Bank Street was lined by the Pensioners, under command of Major Kirk.

On nearing Granton, the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders, under Colonel Sprot, who had been conveyed in the *Himalaya* from Fort George and Aberdeen to Granton, and were now *en route* to Edinburgh Castle, were passed by the 93rd, both regiments shouldering arms in salutation of each other, the crowd not permitting the formalities usual when corps meet on the march.*

* During the time that the Exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture was open, while the regiment was in Edinburgh, an application was received from Sir George Hervey, R.A., the President of the Society, for sentries to be posted at their doors, as in London and Dublin. This was cheerfully agreed to, and for the first time in the history of the Royal Scottish Academy, its portals were guarded by sentries. These were soldiers of the 93rd. Some correspondence afterwards took place from which the following is extracted. Colonel Burroughs, in reply to a letter from the secretary, says—

"To a Scottish regiment, the guarding of the treasures of Scottish talent is not only a duty, but also an honour and a pleasure, and I beg that you will intimate to the President and members of the Royal Scottish Academy, that so it is regarded by the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders."

"Edinburgh, 26th May, 1873.

"SIR,—I duly submitted your letter of the 12th instant to the President and Council, and I am desired to express the great satisfaction it conveys to them of the sense of the claims of Art entertained in a regiment so distinguished as the Sutherland Highlanders.

"It is very gratifying to the President and Council to find that devotion to the art of war is not inconsistent with the truest and most generous appreciation of the Fine Arts.

"I have the honour to be, etc.,

"J. DICK PEDDIE, R.S.A., Secretary."

1873.

At about two p.m. the regiment with its baggage was taken alongside of the *Himalaya* in two steamers. The ship steamed out of Granton roads at seven o'clock that evening.

The passage to Portsmouth was a most delightful one; the *Himalaya* arrived in the Royal Dockyard there at about half-past two on the afternoon of the 14th of May. The baggage was landed, but the troops remained on board for the night.

ALDERSHOT.

At ten on the morning of the 15th, a detachment of the Scots Greys, which was on board, and the 93rd, were placed in two special trains, and started for Aldershot. Farnborough station was reached by the train conveying the 93rd at about 12.30, and the camp at 1.30 p.m.

Army Service Corps waggons were ready drawn up at the station to receive the baggage, and the bands of the following regiments played the 93rd into camp, viz. 19th Hussars, 2nd Battalion 16th, 2nd Battalion 18th, and the 30th.

Review at Windsor.

On the 24th of June, the 93rd went by rail from Aldershot to Windsor, to take part in a review before Her Majesty the Queen and the Shah (Nuzzer ud Deen) of Persia.

The review took place in Windsor Great Park, between the Long Walk and Queen Anne's Ride: the following troops took part therein:—

2 Batteries Royal Horse Artillery.
1st Life Guards.
2nd Life Guards.
Royal Horse Guards.
6th Dragoon Guards.
7th Hussars.
13th Hussars.
2 Batteries Royal Artillery.
3 Battalions Grenadier Guards.
2 „ Coldstream Guards.
1 „ Scots Fusilier Guards.
1st Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers.
2nd Battalion 16th Regiment.
93rd Sutherland Highlanders.
1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.

The following general order was afterwards published,

by command of Her Majesty, to the troops which took part in the review. Dated 24th June, 1873. 1873.

"His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has received the commands of the Queen to convey to General Lord Strathnairn, G.C.B., and the troops reviewed by Her Majesty this day in Windsor Park, Her Majesty's satisfaction with the appearance and general efficiency of the regiments and batteries under his lordship's orders.

"His Royal Highness has been further commanded by the Queen to communicate to the troops, the gratification His Majesty the Shah of Persia expressed, on witnessing the admirable manner in which the parade and field movements were executed.

"By command,

(*Signed*) "RICHARD AIREY, A.-G."

Autumn manœuvres on Dartmoor.

On the 19th of July, 1873, the regiment left Aldershot for Exeter by rail, to take part in the Autumn manœuvres on Dartmoor.

The strength was as under :—Officers, 21 ; sergeants, 31 ; drummers, 19 ; rank and file, 383.

The women and children, together with the sick and weakly men, were left at Aldershot in charge of Major Joiner, Paymaster.

From the 19th till the morning of the 21st, the regiment, in company with the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, remained encamped at "Ducks' Marsh," about a mile and a half outside Exeter. At 6 a.m. on the 21st of July, the march for Dartmoor commenced.

The night of the 21st, the 93rd was encampod at Mardon Down, on the 22nd at Merripit Hill, and on the 23rd at Yannaton Down, Dartmoor, where it was brigaded with the 42nd Highlanders, the 3rd Battalion Rifle

1873. Brigade, and the Somerset Militia, the brigade being commanded by Lord A. Russell.

Autumn manœuvres on Dartmoor.

The regiment was engaged in the manœuvres on various parts of Dartmoor * until the 21st of August. Though the weather was extremely wet, and the ground on which the camps were pitched was very bad and swampy, the health of the regiment on the whole was very good.

The medical arrangements of the force were under the direction of Deputy-Surgeon-General Munro, C.B., late of the 93rd.

During this period the 93rd received great praise from the generals under whom it served, as well as special notice from His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, for its smart appearance on parade and the excellence of its skirmishing.

The regiment took part in the march past on Roborough Down before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, after which it returned by special train *via* Plymouth, to Aldershot.

On the 8th of August, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Brown retired on full pay after a service of over forty-five years, which was passed in the 93rd with the exception of about eight years on half pay.

On the 28th of September, Major-General Sir Henry Stisted, K.C.B., formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, was appointed Colonel *vice* Lieutenant-General Hay deceased.

Lieut.-Colonel McBean commands.

On the 29th of October, Colonel Burroughs, C.B., retired on half pay, and was succeeded in command of the regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel W. McBean, V.C.

On the 12th of March, 1874, the regiment proceeded to London to take part in lining the streets, on the public

* Upon one occasion the 93rd encamped on a field belonging to Dartmoor Convict Prison.

entry of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh after their marriage, and returned to Aldershot the same evening. ALDERSHOT. 1874.

The 93rd remained at Aldershot until the 1st of July, when it proceeded to Woolwich. WOOLWICH.

The following relates to the presentation of a tankard by the officers of the Scots Fusilier Guards :—

"112, Piccadilly, W., August 22nd, 1874.

"MY DEAR COLONEL,

"I have been deputed by my brother officers to write through you to the officers of the 93rd, and to offer for their acceptance, a silver tankard, as a very small token of their gratitude for the fraternal way in which they were treated at Aldershot when they had no mess of their own. I can assure you that the feeling which prompts the gift is heartfelt by those who make it.

"The tankard is an exact copy of one now in the Kensington Museum, date Charles II., the silver 'beaten' as at that time.

"I feel, personally, the most sincere gratification at being selected as the spokesman in this matter.

"Most sincerely yours,

"My dear Colonel,

(*Signed*) "CHARLES WHITE,

"Lieut.-Col. and Captain S. F. Guards."

Proposed at a mess meeting on the 27th of August.

"1. That the thanks of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders should be conveyed to the 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards for the very handsome silver cup presented by them to the regiment.

"2. That the 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards should be made perpetual honorary members of the mess of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders."

1874. These propositions were unanimously carried, and ordered to be entered in the records of the regiment.

WOOLWICH.

The above resolutions were forwarded to Colonel White, with a suitable letter, by Brevet-Major R. W. T. Gordon, the President of the Mess Committee.

On the 12th of December, 1874, Martini-Henry rifles were issued to the men, in exchange for the Snider rifles, which were returned to the Tower of London.

1875. On the 8th of January, 1875, forty-five men who had enlisted "for service in the 56th Brigade Depôt," left the regiment to proceed to India, to join the "Linked Battalion," the 92nd Gordon Highlanders.

SHORNECLIFFE. In July the regiment moved to Shornecliffe.

Death of Sir H. Stisted, K.C.B. The regiment received with deep regret the intelligence of the death of its colonel, Sir Henry Stisted, which had taken place in London on the 10th of December. Lieutenant-General Freeman Murray succeeded to the colonelcy.

1876. On the 20th of January, 1876, a draft of sixty men left Shornecliffe to join the 92nd Highlanders in India.

DUBLIN. On the 20th of March the regiment left Shornecliffe for Dublin.

On the 11th of October, Lieutenant-General William Munro, C.B., was appointed colonel *vice* Lieutenant-General Freeman Murray transferred to the 60th Rifles, and from whom the following letter was received:—

"United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.,
"5th January, 1877.

"MY DEAR COLONEL,

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge having been graciously pleased to offer to transfer me to the regiment in which I passed the greater part of my regimental service, I accepted with pleasure. We all know how pleasant it is to return to them. In this case my satisfaction has been tempered with the regret I feel

at leaving the colonelcy of so distinguished a corps as the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders. Will you be good enough to convey to the officers my regret at leaving them, and my best wishes on the occasion of the new year we have just entered upon, and believe me, DUBLIN. 1876.

"My dear Colonel,

"Yours sincerely,

(*Signed*) "FREEMAN MURRAY."

"To Colonel McBean, V.C."

The following refers to the inspection of the regiment at Dublin in 1876.

"Assistant-Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin,
"13th January, 1877.

"The subjoined extract from a letter dated Horse Guards, 8th of January, 1877, is forwarded for your information. 1877.

"His Royal Highness considers the report on the 93rd Regiment highly satisfactory in all its details, but the charges for mess guests are very heavy, and must be reduced.

"By order,

(*Signed*) "G. S. YOUNG, Colonel,
"A.-A.-Gen."

"Officer commanding
"93rd Highlanders."

The regiment left Dublin for the Curragh camp on the 17th of May, 1877, where it was quartered in "H" lines, and took part in the summer drills under the command of Major-General A. J. Herbert, C.B., which extended from the 9th of June to the 9th of August. CURRAGH.

The establishment of the regiment was raised on the 1st of October to the following strength:—Officers, 25; sergeants, 43; drummers and pipers, 21; rank and file, 820; making a total of 909 of all ranks.

CURRAGH. 1877. Seven hundred and ninety new pattern bayonets, four and a half inches longer than those hitherto in use, were received on the 28th of December, and shortly afterwards issued to the men.

Extract from a letter addressed to General the Right Honourable Sir John Michel, G.C.B., by the Adjutant-General, dated

"Horse Guards, War Office,
"20th December, 1877.

(Confidential Reports, 1877.)

"I have had the honour to lay before the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the Annual Confidential Reports of Inspection of the regiments and depôts named in the margin, by Lieutenant-General A. J. Herbert, C.B.

"His Royal Highness has perused with much gratification the report on the 93rd regiment, which he considers most highly creditable to the regiment, and to that worthy old soldier Colonel McBean, and I am to request that you will convey His Royal Highness's warmest commendations both to the regiment and its commanding officer."

1878. In February, 1878, Colonel McBean retired on a pension of £420 a year, with the honorary rank of Major-General, and a few weeks subsequently was granted a good service pension of £100 in addition.

Lieut.-Colonel Knollys commands. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Wallingford Knollys succeeded to the command of the regiment, on the retirement of Colonel McBean, from 16th of February.

In consequence of a supposed possibility of war with Russia the strength of the regiment was increased by volunteers from many regiments. In all 366 volunteers joined during March, April, and May. Each man received a bounty of £1.

By Horse Guards authority, in February, a regimental transport train was formed, consisting of 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 22 privates, 2 smiths, 2 wheelwrights, and 1 saddler, with 9 general service waggons, 3 ammunition carts, 24 draught horses, and 3 riding horses. Lieutenant H. S. C. Gordon was in charge of these. CURRAGH. 1878.

In March the regiment was included in the 1st Army Corps for active service, and was on the 1st of April placed on the war establishment.

On the 25th of April, 453 men joined from the 1st Class Army Reserve; these were all from Scotch districts —200 of them, however, were sent to the 91st Highlanders at Dublin on the 1st of May.

Recruiting parties were sent out to London, Liverpool, Dundee, Dumfries, Ayr and Inverness. Between January and June, 1878, 179 recruits joined.

By the 1st of June the whole regiment (1175 strong) was fully armed, clothed and equipped, and fit to take the field, and was inspected by Sir John Michel, G.C.B., Commander of the Forces in Ireland, and received his warm approbation.

On the 19th of June, Major-General Seymour, C.B., made the annual inspection of the regiment, and on its conclusion said he would have much pleasure in making a favourable report on it.

The 93rd took part in the summer manœuvres at the Curragh.

On the 31st of July, the men of the Army Reserve were sent to their homes. Nine of them, however, remained with the colours to complete their service towards pension.

In August the regimental transport train was reduced to six horses and drivers with waggons.

By army circular of 1st of September, the establish-

CURRAGH. 1878. ment of the 93rd was reduced, and fixed as follows:—Officers, 30; sergeants, 41; drummers and pipers, 23; corporals, 40; privates, 560.

A draft consisting of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 105 men of the regiment left the Curragh on the 7th of December, under command of Captain Thackwell, of the 73rd, to join the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, the "Linked Battalion," in Bengal.

1879. Lieut.-Colonel Macpherson commands.

On the 1st of January, 1879, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Wallingford Knollys retired on half-pay, and was succeeded by Major Ewen H. D. Macpherson, promoted to the command from that date.

The regiment embarks for Gibraltar.

On the 8th and 9th of January, the 93rd left the Curragh, and embarked on board Her Majesty's ship *Tamar*, Capain Liddell, for conveyance to Gibraltar. The following officers accompanied the regiment:—

Major E. H. D. Macpherson.
" A. C. Nightingale.
Bt.-Major A. O. Tabuteau.
Captain L. De T. Prevost.
" P. D. Trotter.
" O. C. Hannay.
Lieutenant J. D. Fetherstonhaugh.
" T. H. B. Forster.
" J. S. Napier.
" H. S. C. Gordon.
" A. H. Middleton.
Lieutenant W. F. Turner.
" Stewart MacDougall.
" J. H. Campbell.
2nd Lieuts. A. D. Sim.
" W. A. A. Macbean.
" A. B. Blackburn.
" E. B. Urmston.
" G. L. Walker.
" Hedley Wright.
Lieut. & Adjt. E. W. D. Croker.
Quarter-Master John Brebber.

The feather bonnets had been returned into store, and white spiked helmets for foreign service issued instead.

The regiment disembarked at Gibraltar on the 17th of January, and was stationed at Town Range (headquarters), Wellington Front, North Front, and Catalan Bay.

Lieutenant and Adjutant E. W. D. Croker was promoted to the rank of captain from 1st of January, 1879.

(Gazetted 4th of February), having been adjutant for six and a half years. 1879.

Presentation of the Victoria Cross to Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Moore.

On Saturday, the 6th of September, the troops in garrison, under command of Major-General Anderson, Acting Governor, were paraded on the Alameda to witness the presentation of the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant-Colonel Hans Garrett Moore, of the 93rd Highlanders. The regiment was drawn up in the centre of the Alameda, in column of double companies, with the remainder of the troops in two brigades in line of quarter columns.

1ST BRIGADE.	2ND BRIGADE.
(Col. Macdonell, 71st H.L.I.)	(Col. Glyn, Rifle Brigade.)
Royal Artillery.	79th Cameron Highlanders.
Royal Engineers.	71st Highland Light Infantry.
2nd Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

At about half-past five o'clock the Major-General and staff arrived. The troops were formed into three sides of a square, the two brigades in columns facing inwards, the 93rd occupying the front face. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore having been called to the front, a letter was read conveying the Queen's commands, that the decoration which she had been pleased to confer on Colonel Moore, should be presented to that officer, in such a public and formal manner, as would be best adapted to evince Her Majesty's sense of his courageous conduct, on the occasion specified in the *London Gazette*, from which the following extract was also read:—

"War Office, June 27th, 1879.

"The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross upon the undermentioned officer of Her Majesty's army, whose claim has been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for his courageous conduct in attempting the

GIBRALTAR. 1879.

rescue of Private Giese, Frontier Armed Mounted Police, on the 29th of December, 1877, as recorded in the accompanying statement:—

"MAJOR (NOW BREVET-LIEUT.-COLONEL) HANS GARRETT MOORE.

"ACT OF COURAGE FOR WHICH RECOMMENDED.

"For his gallant conduct in risking his own life in endeavouring to save the life of Private Giese, of the Frontier Armed Mounted Police, on the occasion of the action with the Gaikas, near Komgha, on the 29th of December, 1877. It is reported that when a small body of mounted policemen were forced to retire before overwhelming numbers of the enemy, Major Moore observed that Private Giese was unable to mount his horse, and was thereby at the mercy of the Kaffirs. Perceiving the man's danger, Major Moore rode back alone into the midst of the enemy, and did not desist in his endeavour to save the man until the latter was killed, Major Moore having shot two Kaffirs, and received an assegai wound in the arm during his gallant attempt."

The Major-General then addressed Colonel Moore in the following words:—

"Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to signify her approval of your gallant conduct, it does not become me to endeavour to supplement by any words of mine, this, the highest praise you can receive, neither will any words I can add enhance the record of your brave deed, read to us from the *Gazette*. It only remains for me to say that I deem it an honour to be privileged to convey to you the most coveted personal distinction a soldier can possess—the Victoria Cross."

The decoration was then affixed to the breast of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore by the General, who dismounted for the purpose. Colonel Moore having re-

turned to the ranks of the 93rd, line of columns was reformed, and after the troops had marched past, they returned to their respective barracks. GIBRALTAR. 1879.

On the 5th of October, a draft joined from the depôt, consisting of Captain Brand, two subalterns (Lieutenants Robinson and McKerrill), and twenty-one non-commissioned officers and men.

General William Munro, C.B., Colonel of the regiment, died on the 29th of January, 1880, at his residence, Money's Court, Taunton. He was succeeded by General Mark Kerr Atherley. 1880.

On the 5th of April, General Atherley was transferred to the 92nd Highlanders, and Lieutenant-General Hon. Robert Rollo, C.B., became Colonel of the 93rd.

On the 23rd of September, a draft consisting of Captain Squirl, two sergeants, and 102 rank and file joined head-quarters from the depôt.

On the afternoon of the 21st of March, 1881, a parade of the troops was held on the Alameda to witness the presentation by His Excellency Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., of medals awarded by the Royal Humane Society to Lieutenant Alfred Harold Middleton, and Second-Lieutenant Francis Macnamara Aitken, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders. At four o'clock the division was formed up in review order in line of quarter columns, under command of Major-General D. Anderson. The 1st brigade, composed of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, was commanded by Colonel H. Hicks, R.A. The 2nd brigade comprised the 46th, 49th, and 79th regiments, and was under Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bennett, of the 46th. The 93rd, under Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, was formed independently between the two brigades. His Excellency, accompanied by Major-General Anderson, inspected the columns, after which a hollow-square was formed, and the recipients of 1881.

GIBRALTAR. 1881.

the decoration were called out in front of the regiment, the side opposite to which was left open to allow of spectators, of whom there was a large number, including Lady Napier of Magdala. The troops having been faced inwards, and the officers and colours brought to the front Lord Napier of Magdala, addressed the 93rd in the following terms :—

"Colonel Macpherson, 93rd Regiment, I congratulate you on the honour reflected on your regiment by the conduct of your two young officers, Lieutenants Aitken and Middleton, which has gained for them the distinction that I am commanded to convey to them, the medal of the Royal Humane Society, for saving life at the imminent risk of their own. The story is familiar to some, but there must be many here who do not know the circumstances that gave an especial value to the deed which we now commemorate. I will therefore explain, as briefly as may be, that on the 28th of November last, a party of officers—Lieutenant Orde, of the Rifle Brigade, Lieutenants Middleton, Campbell, and Aitken, with Private Buchanan, of the 93rd, were returning from a sail in the bay in the little yacht, the *Ariel*. Darkness fell upon them, in a storm, before they got to their anchorage. There was a lull in the storm, and Lieutenant Campbell, with Buchanan, went in a dinghy and were towing the yacht to her moorings, when the wind rose again, and a sudden gust drove on the yacht with violence. In an instant the dinghy was swamped, and Lieutenant Campbell and Private Buchanan were in the water. Buchanan, before swimming to the yacht, called to offer assistance to his officer; but Campbell was too generous to burthen his comrade in their struggle for life, and replied that he was 'all right.' The darkness of the night was only broken by flashes of lightning. Aitken, without a moment's hesitation, leapt overboard

with a life-buoy to give help to Campbell. Middleton, seeing that immediate help was secured, and knowing how a swimmer is hampered by his clothes, undressed rapidly, and seizing a second life-buoy plunged after Aitken, and arrived to his assistance not a moment too soon, for Aitken, guided only by the phosphorescence of the water, had dived and brought Campbell struggling to the surface, with an effort that could not have been long continued unaided. What was Lieutenant Orde doing during these moments?—brief ones, in fact; but long for those fencing with death. He was alone; with quiet judgment he threw the anchor overboard, and arrested the yacht, their only hope of safety, which was drifting away; he then swam to the capsized dinghy, pushed it to Lieutenants Middleton and Aitken with their drowning comrade, and called to Buchanan to haul on the rope that still attached it to the yacht. It was hauled alongside, and Campbell in an unconscious state was got on board? But where was Lieutenant Aitken? Embarrassed by his clothes, separated from the life-buoy, which was lost in his struggle to raise Lieutenant Campbell, he was swept away by the tide! Orde and Buchanan righted the dinghy, and with a single oar made their way to where Aitken had drifted, far away in the darkness, and fortunately found him, though sore pressed by cold and fatigue. There are, I am sure, very many soldiers and sailors here who would risk their lives to save their comrades; but what gives especial value to the acts which we honour this day, is the combination of prompt and instant intrepidity with the presence of mind which distinguished each member of the party—each did his part nobly, and well earned the reward which I now convey to them. I have had the honour of placing the Victoria Cross on the breasts of gallant soldiers, and I can assure you that I feel it as

GIBRALTAR. 1881.

GIBRALTAR. 1881.

great an honour that I am charged by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to present to you, gentlemen, these medals on the part of the Royal Humane Society, to mark their appreciation of your brave and successful efforts to save your brother officer's life at the peril of your own."

His Excellency then dismounted, and affixed the medals on the right breasts of Lieutenant Middleton and Second-Lieutenant Aitken.

On the 23rd of March, in consequence of changes in the organization of the army, orders were received for the 93rd to be held in readiness to embark on board the hired transport *Egypt*, for conveyance to the United Kingdom. This order was carried out on the 29th of March.

The regiment arrived at Portsmouth on the night of the 4th of April, and was conveyed by rail the following morning to Farnborough station. It marched thence to North Camp, Aldershot, and was quartered in L, M, and O Lines.

The 93rd was attached to the 3rd Brigade, commanded by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G., by whom the regiment was inspected on the 6th of April.

The white helmets were returned into store, and the feather bonnets re-issued.

A party consisting of 1 officer (Captain Prevost), 20 non-commissioned officers and men, 42 women and 70 children had been left at Gibraltar; they embarked for England on board the hired transport *Holland*, on the 3rd of May, and arrived at Aldershot on the 9th.

From the 1st of July, 1881, the title of the regiment was changed from 93rd Sutherland Highlanders to that of 2nd Battalion Princess Louise's Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders, the 1st Battalion being the 91st Argyllshire Highlanders.



Dress of Officers and Soldiers in 1881.

DRESS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN 1881.

From a Photograph taken at Windsor by Messrs. Hills and Saunders in 1882.

Pipe-Major Robert Meldrum. Captain O. C. Hannay, in "Drill order." Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Nightingale, in Patrol jacket. Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. D. Macpherson, in full dress of his rank. Sergeant James Dickson in "Drill order," and Private William Law in "Marching order."

Representing the dress last worn by the regiment as the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.

2ND BATTALION PRINCESS LOUISE'S ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

THE title of the regiment was eventually changed to "2nd Battalion Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders." Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise herself designed many of the new badges, appointments, etc. 1882.

On the 2nd of August, 1882, the battalion marched from Aldershot to Farnborough, and proceeded thence by special train to Virginia Water, marching from there to Victoria Barracks, Windsor, to replace the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, who had left for active service in Egypt. WINDSOR.

Lieutenant-colonel H. G. Moore and Major R. W. T. Gordon were appointed to the staff of the army in Egypt, the former as provost marshal, the latter became brigade major of the Highland brigade. Lieutenant Stewart MacDougall went out as a volunteer and was attached to the 79th Cameron Highlanders. These officers were all present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, where Lieutenant MacDougall was very seriously wounded by a piece of a shell through the left leg above the ankle; he was highly reported on for his gallant conduct in that action, where he commanded one of the leading companies of the 79th.

Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was mentioned in despatches and promoted to the brevet rank of colonel, made

WINDSOR. 1882. a Companion of the Bath, and has received the third class of the order of Osmanieh and the medal with clasp. Major Gordon was mentioned in despatches, promoted to brevet lieutenant-colonel, has received the fourth class of the order of Osmanieh and the medal with clasp. Lieutenant MacDougall received the medal with clasp.

Lieutenant J. H. Campbell resigned the appointment of instructor of musketry in order to join the army in Egypt as a volunteer, but unfortunately was not in time to be present during the active operations.

Major-General Higginson, C.B., inspected the battalion at Windsor, on the 9th of November. He praised in warm terms the appearance and good conduct of the men, and said that he "had been told by the Duke of Connaught what a fine regiment it was when under His Royal Highness's command at Aldershot. He was pleased to say they had kept up their reputation while at Windsor; although their duties had been very heavy, their conduct and behaviour had been all that could be desired. He might tell the young soldiers that the last time he saw the regiment was on the plains of Balaclava, when it performed a feat which would for ever live in the military history of their country, and it was a great satisfaction to him to have them under his command. Their conduct in quarters had been as good as their gallantry in the field, and he sincerely hoped that they might have a pleasing station, and that he might see them again in the home district."

The battalion proceeded, on the 13th of November, to Portsmouth by special train, and embarked on board
GLASGOW. the hired transport *Lusitania* for Glasgow, where it arrived on the 16th of November.

SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS.

Compiled from the Annual Army Lists and other authentic sources.

NOTE.—The year given in brackets at the close of an officer's services, refers to the date of the last *Annual Army List* in which his name is to be found with the 93rd. It has only been considered necessary in the cases of comparatively young officers, as a rule, to state when they are deceased.

SERVICES OF THE OFFICERS.

ABERCROMBY. Robert Abercromby, son of Sir Robert Abercromby, the fifth baronet, head of the family of Abercromby. Entered the regiment as an ensign, 12th of March, 1852, became a lieutenant in 1854, and was killed at the battle of the Alma.

AGNEW. Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Wigtounshire. Ensign, 17th of April, 1835; lieutenant, 29th of September, 1837; captain, 18th of May, 1841; exchanged to 4th Light Dragoons in July, 1842. Succeeded his father as eighth baronet, 12th of April, 1849.

AINSLIE. William Bernard Ainslie. Ensign, 28th of September, 1830; became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, 21st of October, 1853, and commanded it during the Crimean war until the 17th of August, 1855, including the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and siege of Sebastopol; was promoted to the brevet of colonel, 28th of November, 1854, and has retired from the service. Colonel Ainslie has the Crimean medal with three claspa, Sardinian and Turkish medals, fourth class of the Medjidie, and is a Companion of the Bath.

AITKEN. Alexander Aitken. Paymaster, 26th of August, 1813, 2nd Battalion. (1816.)

AITKEN. Francis Macnamara Aitken. Second lieutenant, 9th of July, 1879; appointed adjutant, 12th of January, 1881; lieutenant, 1st of July, 1881. Lieutenant Aitken has the Royal Humane Society's medal, awarded him for saving the life of a brother officer when stationed at Gibraltar.

ALEXANDER. William Gordon Alexander. Ensign, 16th of January, 1855; lieutenant, 1st of May, 1855. Served in the Crimea from 14th of July, 1855, and was at the siege and fall of Sebastopol; also in the Indian Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; with assaults on the Secundrabagh and Shah Nujjif; operations at

Cawnpore and battle of the 6th of December, 1857; pursuit to Serai Ghat; passage of the Kala Nuddee and occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow, including storming of the Begum's palace; Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, including actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie. Became captain, 18th of February, 1862, and as such served in the Eusofzai campaign under Sir John Garvock; brevet-major, 13th of May, 1875, and retired with rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1879. Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander has the Crimean medal with clasp for Sebastopol, Turkish medal, Indian medal with two clasps, and the Frontier medal with clasp for Umbeyla.

ALLARDICE. Robert Barclay Allardice. Ensign, 29th of May, 1863; lieutenant, 8th of June, 1867, and retired in 1872.

ALLEN. John Allen. Major; retired on half-pay, the 22nd of February, 1831.

ALLISON. Henry Allison. Ensign. (1803.)

ARTHUR. John Arthur. Ensign, 25th of December, 1813; lieutenant, 2nd of March, 1820; captain, 8th of December, 1825; major, 30th of December, 1836; retired in 1841.

ARTHUR. Walter Arthur. Ensign, 30th of December, 1826; retired in 1828.

ATHERLEY. Mark Kerr Atherley. Entered the army as ensign, 28th of August, 1823; became lieutenant-colonel, 23rd of November, 1849; colonel, 28th of November, 1854; major-general, 12th of March, 1864; lieutenant-general, 6th of May, 1872; general, 1st of October, 1877; colonel of the 93rd from the 30th of January to the 5th of April, 1880, when he was transferred to the 92nd Highlanders.

ATHERLEY. Henry Mark Atherley, son of the above. Ensign, 16th of September, 1868; lieutenant, 1st of November, 1871; retired in 1872.

AYLMER. George Edward Aylmer. Ensign, 28th of February, 1828; lieutenant, 13th of August, 1830; captain, 24th of November, 1835; brevet-major, 9th of November, 1846; to 40th regiment in 1849, and subsequently retired from the army. (Deceased.)

AYTOUN. Eustace de Vesci Aytoun. Ensign, 1st of June, 1855; retired in 1857.

BAINBRIGGE. Philip Bainbrigge. Captain, 4th of June, 1807. (1812.)

BALCK. George Balck. Ensign, 29th of October, 1829; lieutenant, 17th of April, 1835; captain, 1st of June, 1838; to half-pay, June, 1838.

BALL. Edward Alfred Ball. Ensign, 6th of June, 1854; lieutenant, 3rd of November, 1854. Died in the Crimea, 18th of June, 1855.

BALL. Howall Ball. Ensign, 20th of May, 1813, and adjutant same date; lieutenant, 18th of March, 1815. (1816.)

BANNATYNE. John Millar Bannatyne. Ensign, 17th of December, 1847; lieutenant, 10th of January, 1851; went to the 21st regiment, and afterwards served as a captain in the 8th regiment during the Indian Mutiny; was brigade-major to the 3rd brigade at the relief of Lucknow; brevet major, 19th of January, 1858, and retired from the army as a lieutenant-colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Bannatyne has the Indian medal with clasps for the relief and capture of Lucknow.

BANNER. John Banner. Captain in the 93rd, 21st of November, 1828 (army, 9th of November, 1815); was present at the battle of Waterloo, for which he had the medal; brevet-major, 10th of January, 1837. Died in 1837.

BANNER. Robert Murray Banner, son of the above. Ensign, 19th of December, 1834; lieutenant, 30th of December, 1836; captain, 26th of February, 1841; major, 21st of February, 1852; was present at the battle of Alma, and died of cholera in the Crimea, 6th of October, 1854.

BARCLAY. James Henry Barclay. Ensign, 27th of September, 1842. Died in 1846.

BAXTER. Charles Patrick Baxter. Assistant-surgeon in the army, 1st of October, 1860. Served with the 93rd, and had medical charge of the regiment in the Umbeyla campaign; retired in 1868.

BELL. James Nicholas Bell, M.D. Served as an assistant-surgeon with the 79th Highlanders in the Crimea; with the 93rd during the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the relief of Lucknow, operations at Cawnpore, and battle of 6th of December (when he was slightly wounded), pursuit to Serai Ghat, occupation of Futtehgurh, siege and

capture of Lucknow, Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly, and campaign in Oude. (1862.) Dr. Bell has the Crimean medal with clasps for Alma and Sebastopol, Turkish medal, and Indian medal with two clasps.

BELL. Whiteford John Bell. Entered the army as ensign in the 94th Regiment, 13th of November, 1846. Served as a lieutenant in the 74th Highlanders in the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the storm and capture of the town and fort of Nurgoond, was mentioned in despatches; promoted to be captain in the 9th regiment on the 23rd of July, 1858; exchanged to the 93rd in June, 1859; and was promoted to a half-pay majority, 1st of April, 1870; became brevet-lieutenant-colonel, 1st of October, 1877, and is now on the retired list with the rank of colonel. Colonel Bell has the Indian medal.

BLACHFORD. Frederick Alexander Blachford. Ensign, 8th of December, 1825; lieutenant, 5th of June, 1828; captain, 23rd of October, 1835, and retired in 1837.

BLACK. John Black was appointed to an ensigncy on the formation of the regiment. (1802.)

BLACKBURN. Andrew Buchanan Blackburn. Lieutenant; entered the service as second lieutenant, 11th of May, 1878.

BLACKETT. Christopher Edward Blackett. Ensign, 21st of December, 1844; became captain, 4th of February, 1854. Served with the 93rd in the Crimea, including the battles of Alma and Balaclava; afterwards with the Coldstream Guards at the siege and fall of Sebastopol; captain and lieutenant-colonel, 9th of November, 1862; colonel, 23rd of November, 1875. Is now on the retired list with rank of major-general. He has the Crimean medal with clasps for Alma, Balaclava and Sebastopol, Turkish medal, and 5th class of the Medjidie.

BLAIR. Edward Hunter Blair. Ensign, 29th of September, 1837; lieutenant, 18th of May, 1841; retired in 1849. Succeeded his father as fourth baronet, 26th of December, 1857.

BLAKE. Matthew G. Blake. Captain, 31st of May, 1810, with rank in the army from 3rd of February, 1804. (1811.)

BLAKE. Stephen Blake. Paymaster of the 93rd, 1847 (army, 25th of February, 1822); ensign, 3rd of February, 1814; lieutenant, 3rd of September, 1818; served in Upper Canada in 1814–15; died in 1848.

BLAKE. Stephen Blake, son of the above, succeeded his father as paymaster, 26th of January, 1849. Joined the army as ensign 4th of October, 1844; lieutenant, 21st of July, 1846. He served with the 93rd in the Crimea, and also during the Indian Mutiny, and had the Crimean medal with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol, Turkish medal, and Indian medal with clasps for the relief and capture of Lucknow. Was transferred to the 4th Hussars in 1863, and had the honorary rank of major at the time of his death.

BOASE. Edward Boase. Ensign, 21st of December, 1860; lieutenant, 10th of July, 1863; retired 1st of February, 1868.

BOGLE. Andrew Bogle. Ensign, 19th of October, 1804. (1806.)

BOND. John Bond. Entered the army as ensign, 13th of February, 1855; captain, 3rd of July, 1860; appointed to the 93rd from half-pay in 1861; died at Sepree, Central India, in 1867.

BORRETT. Reuben Borrett. From ensign, 56th Foot, was promoted to be a lieutenant in the 93rd on its formation. (1804.)

BOUCHIER. George Bouchier. Assistant-surgeon in the army, 9th of November, 1857. Was with the regiment at Peshawur in 1862. (1864.) Deceased.

BOULGER. Persse O'Keefe Boulger. Captain in the regiment, 2nd of April, 1807; brevet-major, 4th of June, 1814. (1819.) Served at New Orleans, and was severely wounded on the 8th of January.

BOULGER. Henry Boulger. Ensign, 9th of April, 1825; lieutenant, 6th of July, 1826. (1829.)

BOURCHIER. Hugh Plunkett Bourchier. Entered the army as ensign, 12th of May, 1814; lieutenant, 20th of November, 1823; captain, 7th of August, 1835; to 93rd as captain.

BOWER. Alexander Bower. From captain half-pay, 84th Foot, was appointed to a captaincy in the 93rd on its formation.

BOZON. Mark Anthony Bozon. Major and brevet lieutenant-colonel; retired in 1835.

BRADY. James Brady. Assistant-surgeon, 9th of November, 1815. (1816.) Was again in the regiment from 12th of January, 1826, till 1830.

BRAND. William Bruce Mitchell Brand. Ensign, 20th of October, 1869; captain, 24th of May, 1879.

BRICE. George Tito Brice. Major, 93rd, 28th of March, 1822 (army, 27th of May, 1813); retired in 1823.

BROOKE. Edward Alston Pierrepont Brooke. Second lieutenant, 23rd of July, 1879; lieutenant, 1st of July, 1881.

BROWN. James Montagu Brown, son of Captain John Brown. Ensign, 17th of April, 1828; promoted captain on half-pay, 1st of January, 1847; rejoined the regiment, January, 1855; became major 10th of August, 1864; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 18th of December, 1869, and retired on full pay with the rank of colonel, 9th of August, 1873.

BROWN. John Brown. Lieutenant, 6th of September, 1810, ranking in the army from 21st of March, 1805; captain, 8th of April, 1825; died in 1828.

BROWN. Samuel Brown. From the 2nd West India regiment, was made senior captain of the 93rd on its formation; became major, 11th of September, 1803.

BUCHANAN. Neil Snodgrass Buchanan. Ensign, 21st of December, 1832; lieutenant, 25th of December, 1835; captain, 28th of July, 1838; exchanged to 35th regiment in 1848, and retired the following year.

BUDDO. Robert Buddo. Ensign, 13th of April, 1809; lieutenant, 20th of December, 1810. (1814.)

BURGOYNE. John James Hamilton Burgoyne. Before entering the army served as a midshipman in the Honourable East India Company's navy; appointed ensign, 32nd regiment, 22nd of October, 1825; promoted to a lieutenancy in the 33rd, 30th of December, 1826; 93rd, 1st of December, 1830, and retired in 1833. Was captain of the guard at Cape Coast Castle from 1834 to 1837; appointed to the barrack department in 1839, and died at Weymouth on the 29th of June, 1856, while barrack-master of that place, Dorchester, and Isle of Portland.

BURGOYNE. Roderick dhu Glenlyon Hamilton Burgoyne, son of the above. Ensign, 2nd of March, 1855. Served for a short time in the Crimea after the fall of Sebastopol, and as a lieutenant during the Indian Mutiny; was present at the action of Bunnee, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore, and pursuit to Serai Ghat, occupation of Futtehgurh, siege and capture of Lucknow, including storming of the Martinière and Begum's palace; Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in Oude,

with actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie; promoted to a half-pay captaincy, 17th of April, 1869, and retired from the army in December, 1872, on appointment to the Convict Prison Department. Captain R. H. Burgoyne has the Indian medal with clasps for the relief and capture of Lucknow.

Burroughs. Frederick William Traill-Burroughs. Entered the regiment as ensign, 31st of March, 1848; was present as a lieutenant at the battles of Alma and Balaclava; became a captain by purchase, 10th of November, 1854; served in the expedition to Kertch and Yenikale, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and was present at the assaults of the 18th of June and 8th of September, 1855; as a captain during the Indian Mutiny, he was present at the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell, during which, at the storming of the Secundrabagh, he was slightly wounded by a tulwar-cut on the head; at the battle of Cawnpore on the 6th of December, 1857; pursuit to Serai Ghat; action of Khodagunge; siege and capture of Lucknow, including storming of the Begum's palace; was severely wounded at Lucknow. For his services in this campaign he received the brevet of major, and was recommended for the Victoria Cross "for individual gallantry in the Secundrabagh, and being the first who entered one of the breaches, and engaged in personal combat with greatly superior numbers of the enemy, in which he was wounded by a sword-cut, on the 16th of November, 1857." Owing to the limitation to one amongst the officers as the recipient of this decoration, it was not granted. Major, 30th of October, 1862; served in the Eusofzai campaign, and commanded the regiment whilst encamped in the Umbeylah pass, for which he was mentioned in despatches; became lieutenant-colonel, 10th of August, 1864, and commanded the regiment for upwards of nine years, retiring on half-pay 29th of October, 1873. He became colonel 10th of August, 1869; major-general, 16th of March, 1880, and has been placed on the retired list under the recent regulations, with the rank of lieutenant-general. Lieutenant-General Traill-Burroughs of Rousay, Orkney, who is a Companion of the Bath, has the Crimean medal with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol; Turkish medal; 5th class of the Medjidie; Indian medal, with clasps for the relief and capture of Lucknow, and the frontier medal with clasp. He is a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for the Orkneys.

Bush. Elijah Bush. Surgeon, 18th of May, 1826. (1835.)

Butter. Archibald Butter, younger of Faskally, Perthshire. Ensign, 11th of August, 1854; lieutenant, 8th of December, 1854; served in the Crimea from 3rd of June, 1855, and was present at the siege and fall

of Sebastopol; served also during the Indian Mutiny campaign; and was orderly officer to Brigadier Hope at the relief of Lucknow, when his horse was shot; operations at Cawnpore and battle of the 6th of December; pursuit to Serai Ghat and capture of guns there; passage of the Kala Nuddee and occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow; he continued on the staff of Brigadier Hope until that officer was killed in action at Fort Rooyah on the 16th of April, 1858; was present at the battle of Bareilly; he was frequently mentioned in despatches, and was promoted to be a captain in the 15th regiment on the 12th of November, 1858; brevet-major, 27th of March, 1863; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 23rd of May, 1873. He died on the 19th of June, 1880. A monumental fountain has been erected in the town of Pitlochry, Perth-shire, on which is the following inscription:—

IN MEMORY OF
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL
ARCHIBALD BUTTER,
YOUNGER OF FASKALLY,
LATE OF THE
93RD SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS
AND 15TH REGIMENT OF FOOT.
ERECTED
BY MANY FRIENDS, TENANTS, AND OTHERS
IN ATHOLE AND ELSEWHERE,
TO RECORD THEIR SORROW AT THE EARLY DEATH
OF ONE ENDEARED TO THEM ALL
BY HIS HONOURABLE AND KINDLY CHARACTER.
BORN AT FASKALLY, 28TH OF MARCH, 1836,
DIED AT KILLIECRANKIE HOUSE, 19TH OF JUNE, 1880.

BUTTER. Henry Thomas Butter, brother of Archibald. Ensign, 25th of June, 1858; lieutenant, 18th of February, 1862; died in India in 1863.

CAMERON. Sir John Cameron, K.C.B. Colonel of the regiment from 23rd of July, 1832 to May the 30th, 1833. Entered the army as ensign, 43rd Foot, in September, 1787; served in the West Indies in 1794, and was present at the reduction of Martinique, at St. Lucia and Guadaloupe; was at the action of the 30th of September at Berville Camp under Brigadier-General Graham, and in the action of the 7th of October was severely wounded and taken prisoner; remained a prisoner of war for two years; he was promoted from major of the 43rd to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 7th West India regiment on the 28th of May, 1807, and was removed to the 9th Foot on the 5th of September of that year and served with that regiment in the Peninsula, commanding the 2nd battalion at the battle of Vimiera; was

present at the battle of Corunna; in July, 1809, embarked on the expedition to the Scheldt in command of the 1st battalion; returned to the Peninsula in March, 1810, and distinguished himself at Busaco, where he had a horse shot under him, and at Salamanca and Vittoria; previous to the assault and capture of San Sebastian he carried with the 9th the fortified convent of San Sebastian; took an active part in the battles of the Nive, and had another horse shot; in the Peninsula he was twice wounded and twice severely contused; was created a Knight Commander of the Bath on the 2nd of January, 1815; the Portuguese government conferred on him the order of the Tower and Sword; he received a cross with three clasps; became a major-general 19th of July, 1821. Sir John Cameron was transferred from the colonelcy of the 93rd to that of his old regiment, the 9th, in May, 1838. He became a lieutenant-general, 10th of January, 1837, and died at Guernsey on the 23rd of November, 1844.

CAMPBELL. Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde. Entered the army as ensign, 9th regiment, on the 26th of May, 1808; lieutenant, 29th of June, 1808; served with the 9th in the Peninsula and at Walcheren; was present at the battle of Vimiera; in the advance and retreat of the army under Sir John Moore, and battle of Corunna; at the battle of Barrosa and the defence of Tarifa; he was attached to the Spanish army under General Ballasteros in 1812, and was present at several affairs, also in an expedition to relieve Tarragona; was at the affair of Osma, battle of Vittoria, siege of San Sebastian, where he led a forlorn hope and received two severe wounds; at the passage of the Bidasoa he was again severely wounded; on the 9th of November, 1813, he was promoted to be a captain in the 60th, with which corps he served in America in 1814–15; was transferred to the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers in 1818; served as brigade-major of the troops engaged in quelling the insurrection in Demerara in 1823; became a major in the 21st in November, 1825; was promoted to an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy on the 26th of October, 1832; in 1835 he was appointed second lieutenant-colonel of the 9th, but was shortly afterwards, on the 19th of June, transferred to the 98th, and commanded that regiment in the expedition to China in 1842, including the capture of Chingkiangfoo and subsequent operations near Nankin; appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen with the rank of colonel, 23rd of December, 1842, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath; commanded the third division of the army of the Punjab throughout the campaign of 1848–49, including the affair of Ramnugger, passage of the Chenab, affair of Sadoolapore, battles of Chillianwallah (wounded), and Goojerat, and the final operations; was made a K.C.B. in 1849; he was constantly employed in 1851 and 1852, when brigadier-general commanding the Peshawur district, in operations against the hill tribes, including the

forcing of the Kohat pass under Sir Charles Napier, and repeated affairs with the Momunds, who finally made terms after their defeat at Panj Pao by a small detachment of cavalry and horse artillery under his immediate command, the combined tribes numbering about six thousand men. In 1852 he commanded an expedition against the Ootman-Kheyl and Ranazai tribes, whom he finally routed at Iskakote, where they numbered about six thousand, while his force was under three thousand. Sir Colin commanded the Highland brigade and subsequently the Highland division in the Crimean campaign. He became a major-general, 20th of June, 1854. Was created Baron Clyde of Clydesdale for his services as commander-in-chief during the Indian Mutiny. He was regarded with devoted affection by the 93rd, who were closely associated with him in the Crimea and in India, and whose colonel he became. Lord Clyde attained the rank of Field Marshal on the 9th of November, 1862, and died at Chatham on the 22nd of August, 1863.

CAMPBELL. James Campbell. Ensign, 6th of July, 1826; lieutenant, 31st of July, 1828. (1835.)

CAMPBELL. John Campbell of Kilberry. Ensign, 21st of November, 1862; lieutenant, 22nd of August, 1865. Served in the Eusofzai Campaign of 1863–4, for which he has the medal and clasp for Umbeyla. Retired in 1871.

CAMPBELL. John Æneas Deans-Campbell. Ensign, 2nd of October, 1855; lieutenant, 10th of December, 1858. Served in the Indian Mutiny; retired in 1860. (Deceased.) Mr. Deans-Campbell had the Indian medal with clasp for the relief.

CAMPBELL. John Hasluck Campbell. Lieutenant; entered the service 10th of September, 1877.

CAMPBELL. Robert Edgar Campbell. Ensign, 21st of August, 1828; became Captain, 30th of December, 1836; to 23rd Regiment in 1837.

CAMPBELL. Robert James Caulfield Campbell. Ensign, 4th of July, 1865; lieutenant, 14th of October, 1868. Retired in 1873.

CAMPBELL. Walter Odgwell Barrington Campbell. Ensign, 5th of December, 1843; to 72nd Highlanders in 1844.

CARDEN. Warner Westenra Carden. Ensign, 27th of June, 1845; captain, 25th of June, 1852. Died in 1854.

CATHCART. Honorable Augustus Murray Cathcart. Ensign, 25th of

September, 1846; became captain, 21st of October, 1853. Accompanied the 93rd to Turkey, and, on the embarkation for the Crimea, was appointed extra aide-de-camp to his uncle, Sir George Cathcart, with whom he was present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, where the general was killed; was promoted to the brevet rank of major, rejoined the 93rd, but, having been appointed a deputy-assistant-adjutant-general, he was attached to the light division, and was present in all the operations in which it was engaged, including both attacks on the Redan and fall of Sebastopol; was mentioned in despatches and promoted to brevet lieutenant-colonel. Became colonel, 27th of October, 1864, and has retired from the service. Colonel Cathcart has the Crimean medal with four clasps, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and fifth class of the Medjidie.

CHEAPE. Peter Cheape. Ensign, 25th of May, 1813; lieutenant, 3rd of August, 1815. (1816.)

CHURCH. Edward Church. A lieutenant in the regiment, 6th of February, 1806. (1809.)

CLARKE. Somerset Molyneux Wiseman-Clarke. Ensign, 23rd of November, 1849; was with the 93rd in the Crimea; became captain 29th of December, 1854, and served in the mutiny campaign; was mentioned in despatches, for the siege of Lucknow; exchanged into the 29th Regiment, of which he became lieutenant-colonel; brevet-colonel, 2nd of July, 1875; and is now commanding the 26th regimental district at Hamilton. Colonel Wiseman-Clarke has the Crimean medal with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol, Turkish medal, and Indian medal with two clasps.

CLAYHILLS. James Menzies Clayhills. Ensign, 23rd of November, 1852; lieutenant, 13th of August, 1854. Served with the regiment in the Crimea, and was present at the battle of Balaclava, and siege of Sebastopol, including the assault on the Redan, 8th of September, 1855. Became captain, 31st of August, 1855; was placed on half-pay on the reduction of the army after the war; and was subsequently appointed to the 7th Royal Fusiliers, in which regiment he was a major, 20th of June, 1865; and became brevet lieutenant-colonel, 25th of November, 1874. Has the Crimean medal with two clasps, and Turkish medal.

CLIFFE. John Cliffe. Ensign, 1st of August, 1815. (Army, 20th of May, 1814.) (1818.)

CLUNES. Gordon Clunes. From lieutenant in the 11th Foot, was promoted to a captaincy in the 93rd on its formation.

COLEMAN. Thomas Coleman. Captain 93rd, 3rd of April, 1823. (Army, 16th of August, 1810.) Retired in 1825.

CONDELL. Charles Edward Condell. Ensign, 18th of January, 1859. Retired in 1863.

CONNOP. Henry Connop. Ensign, 2nd of September, 1819; lieutenant, 10th of February, 1825; captain, 22nd of April, 1826. (1827.)

CONNOP. Richard Connop. Lieutenant, 15th of September, 1814; captain, 25th of September, 1817. (1826.)

COOKE. Samuel Robert Cooke. Captain, 26th of August, 1813. (1820.)

COOPER. Richard Augustus Cooper. Ensign, 8th of July, 1853; lieutenant, 21st of September, 1854; captain, 17th of November, 1857. Served with the 93rd throughout the Eastern campaign, 1854–55; including the battles of Alma and Balaclava, and siege and fall of Sebastopol. Also in the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, and was severely wounded in the head, in a hand-to-hand fight at the storming of Secundrabagh, where he greatly distinguished himself; operations at Cawnpore, and battle of the 6th of December, 1857; pursuit to Serai Ghat; passage of the Kala Nuddee and occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow, including the storming of the Martinière and of the Begum's palace; campaign in Rohilcund to the capture of Bareilly. He was recommended for the Victoria Cross in the following terms:—"For gallant conduct in being amongst the first to enter the Secundrabagh, and for hotly attacking a superior number of the enemy, until severely wounded in the head from a tulwar cut." Owing to the limitation to one amongst the officers as the recipient of this decoration, he did not obtain it. Exchanged to the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1858. He is now lieutenant-colonel commanding the 4th Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, late North Tipperary Militia. Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper has the Crimean medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, Sardinian medal, fifth class of the Medjidie, and the Indian medal with two clasps.

COPLAND. William Copland. Ensign, 18th of February, 1862; lieutenant, 4th of July, 1865. Served in the Eusofzai campaign, for which he had the medal withc lasp for Umbeyla. Died in 1870.

CORNWALL. George Cornwall. Ensign, 8th of July, 1836; captain, June, 1848. Exchanged to 93rd and served with the regiment in the Crimea, was wounded slightly in the trenches before Sebastopol, on the 3rd of August, 1855. Served also during the mutiny, and was severely wounded at Cawnpore. Was promoted to brevet-major, 24th

of March, 1858, and became major, 16th of April, 1858. Retired from the service in 1860. (Deceased.) Major Cornwall had the Crimean medal with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol, Turkish medal and Indian medal with clasp for the relief of Lucknow. He was also a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

COWAN. David Cowan. Ensign, 26th of August, 1813. Retired in 1819.

CRAIGIE. Charles Halkett Craigie. Ensign, 22nd of June, 1820. (1823.)

CRAWFORD. Francis H. Crawford. Ensign, 14th of October, 1836; lieutenant, 15th of December, 1840; captain, 1st of October, 1850. To 98th regiment, 1850.

CRAWFURD. Thomas Macknight Crawfurd of Cartsburn. Ensign, 1st of June, 1838; lieutenant, 27th of August, 1841. Retired in 1842.

CREAGH. Andrew Creagh. Major, 11th of October, 1810, with rank in the army from 25th of April, 1808; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 4th of June, 1814; lieutenant-colonel, 29th of September, 1814. (1822.)

CROKER. Edward William Dunlo Croker. Ensign, 8th of July, 1868; was adjutant of the regiment from 17th of July until he became a captain, 1st of January, 1879. Serving in the Cyprus police.

CROMBIE. James Crombie. Quarter-master, 31st of July, 1817. (1820.)

CROWE. John Crowe. Ensign, 17th of July, 1823; lieutenant, 19th of November, 1825; captain, 13th of August, 1830. (1835.)

CROWE. Robert Crowe, son of the above. Ensign, 17th of May, 1851; lieutenant, 20th of May, 1854; captain, 15th of April, 1856. Served with the regiment in the Crimea, and was present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol. Was placed on half-pay on the reduction of the army in 1856. Captain Robert Crowe has the Crimean medal with three clasps and the Turkish medal.

CROZIER. Alexander Crozier. Quarter-master, 24th of October 1831. From 93rd to 55th regiment in 1835.

CUMMING. Donald Cumming. Ensign, 21st of May, 1812; lieutenant, 9th of March, 1814. (1816.)

CUNLIFFE. Brooke Stewart Cunliffe. Ensign, 1st of February, 1868; lieutenant, 28th of October, 1871. Retired in 1877.

CUNYNGHAM. Robert Keith Alexander Dick-Cunyngham. Ensign, 10th of August, 1855; served as a lieutenant during the Indian Mutiny, and was severely wounded at the action of Kudjwa, 1st of November, 1857. He retired in 1863, and succeeded his father, 20th of February, 1871, as ninth Baronet Dick of Prestonfield, and seventh Baronet Cunyngham of Lambrughton. Sir Robert Dick-Cunyngham has the Indian medal with clasp for the capture of Lucknow.

DALE. Robert Dale. Major in the 93rd, 11th of September, 1806; brevet lieutenant-colonel, 4th of June, 1813; lieutenant-colonel, 10th of February, 1814. Was killed while in command of the regiment at New Orleans, 8th of January, 1815.

DALLAS. A. Dallas. Quarter-master, 31st of August, 1820. (1824.)

DALZELL. James Dalzell. Ensign, 11th of February, 1848; lieutenant, 7th of February, 1851; captain, 3rd of November, 1854. Served with the 93rd in the Crimea, and in the Indian Mutiny. He was killed within the Secundrabagh at the storming of that place on the 16th of November, 1857, being then in command of the light company. He was in possession of the Crimean medal with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal.

DALZELL. Melville Dalzell. Ensign, 9th of December, 1819. (1825.)

DAWSON. Ernest Scott Francis George Dawson. Entered the army as ensign, 25th of November, 1845, and served with the 45th regiment in the Kaffir wars of 1846–47, and 1851–52. Was lieutenant and adjutant of the 93rd in the early part of the Crimean campaign; became captain, 29th of December, 1854, and served during the Indian Mutiny, for his services in which he was mentioned in despatches and promoted to the brevet rank of major; major, 30th of October, 1862, and served in the Eusofzai campaign; lieutenant-colonel, 29th of November, 1864; colonel, 29th of November, 1869; subsequently in the 90th regiment. Died while lieutenant-colonel of the brigade depôt, at Aberdeen, in 1875. Colonel Dawson had the Kaffir medal, Crimean medal with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol; Turkish medal, Indian medal with clasps for the relief and capture of Lucknow, and the Frontier medal with clasp for Umbeyla. A memorial window

has been placed in the Garrison church at Aldershot, testifying to the regard in which he was held by his brother officers of the 45th, 93rd, and 90th regiments.

DE BURGH. John De Burgh. Ensign, 25th of November, 1819; lieutenant, 7th of April, 1825; captain, 19th of September, 1826; major, 28th of July, 1838. Retired in 1850.

DEMPSTER. James Dempster. Assistant-surgeon, 24th of January, 1811. (1819.) Was in medical charge of the 93rd at New Orleans. Afterwards surgeon of the 94th, and was surgeon of the 1st or South Tipperary Militia. He died in 1873.

DOLBY. Seymour Sackville Carew Dolby. Entered the service, 24th of July, 1872; became captain, 11th of May, 1880.

DOUGLAS. Alexander Douglas. A captain in the regiment, 16th of June, 1808; ranking in the army from 28th of June, 1801; brevet-major, 14th of June, 1813. (1816.)

DOUGLAS. George Douglas. Ensign, 20th of May, 1836; lieutenant, 30th of August, 1839; captain, 14th of November, 1845. To 2nd West India Regiment.

DOUGLAS. Sir James Douglas, K.C.B. Ensign, 10th of July, 1799; lieutenant, 19th of June, 1800; captain, 16th of September, 1802; major, 16th of February, 1809; lieutenant-colonel, 30th of May, 1811. Served in the Peninsula with the Portuguese army. Became major-general, 22nd of July, 1830; and lieutenant-general, 23rd of November, 1841; appointed colonel of the 93rd, 15th of June, 1840, and was transferred to the 42nd in 1850. Sir James Douglas had the gold cross and three clasps for the battles of Busaco, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.

DOUGLASS. Alexander Douglass. Ensign, 24th of May, 1813; lieutenant, 2nd of August, 1815. (1817.)

DRENNAN. Rev. Hugh Drennan. Was chaplain to the regiment during its service in India, from December, 1857. He has the Mutiny medal with clasp for Lucknow, and the Frontier medal with clasp for Umbeyla.

DROUGHT. John Head Drought. A captain in the regiment, 10th of October, 1816. (1817.) Was present at the battle of Waterloo, for which he had the medal.

DRUMMOND. George Drummond. Ensign, 14th of October, 1824; lieutenant, 8th of December, 1825. When proceeding, in 1826, on board the *Shipley* transport, to join head-quarters of the 93rd at Antigua, being also in charge of drafts belonging to other regiments stationed in the West Indies, was completely wrecked on the Cobler rocks near the island of Barbadoes, the ship going to pieces. After a night of the greatest danger, all were saved by means of ropes passed down to them from above, the summit being inaccessible from where they were. The women having been first saved, the men followed, and lastly, Lieutenant Drummond. Happily, no lives were lost, but no baggage could be recovered. Was promoted to an unattached captaincy on the 30th of December, 1826. He subsequently became sixth Duc de Melfort, Comte de Lussan and Baron de Valrose in France, and is now Earl of Perth and Melfort in the peerage of Scotland, that title having been restored by special command and recommendation of Her Majesty, unanimously passed by both houses of Parliament, and received the royal assent, 28th of June, 1853.

DRYSDALE. James St. Clair Drysdale. Ensign, 9th of March, 1860. Died of cholera on the 23rd of October, 1862, during the epidemic.

DUNBAR. George Home Dunbar. Ensign, 5th of June, 1828; lieutenant, 4th of January, 1833. Retired in 1839.

DUNCAN. Adam Alexander Duncan. Ensign, 27th of August, 1841. Retired in 1845.

EKINS. Clement Ekins. Assistant-surgeon in the regiment from 2nd of November, 1830, until 1833. In the army from 9th of September, 1813.

ELLIOT. Honorable William FitzWilliam Elliot, fourth son of the present Earl of Minto. Ensign, 22nd of June, 1867; captain 19th of October, 1878. Now serving as deputy-assistant-adjutant and quarter-master-general at Dublin. Was employed on special service in Zululand, from May to October, 1879, and has the medal. Became a major, 31st of January, 1883.

ELLIOTT. George Hambley Elliott. Ensign 91st, 13th of July, 1867; 93rd, 21st of August, 1867. To Bengal Staff Corps, 17th of January, 1870. Served as a captain during the Afghan campaign, 1878–80, including the march from Cabul to the relief of Candahar, and battle on the 1st of September, 1880; and was promoted to the brevet rank of major, 2nd of March, 1881, for his services.

ELLIOTT. William Francis Augustus Elliott. Ensign, 14th of November, 1845; lieutenant, 11th of February, 1848. (1849.)

ELLIS. Henry Ellis. Captain, 25th of July, 1811. Ranking in the army from 5th of June, 1806. (1826.) Served with the regiment at New Orleans, and was severely wounded on the 8th of January, 1815.

ELPHINSTONE. William Keith Elphinstone. A captain in the regiment, 7th of August, 1806. Ranking in the army from 18th of June, 1806. (1807.)

EVANS. Andrew R. Evans. Ensign, 8th of January, 1824; lieutenant, 22nd of April, 1826. (1827.)

EWART. James Ewart. A lieutenant, 6th of December, 1810. (1818.)

EWART. John Alexander Ewart. Ensign, 35th regiment, 27th of July, 1838; became captain, 12th of May, 1848; exchanged to the 93rd, and served throughout the Eastern campaign from the first landing in Gallipoli in April, 1854, until the evacuation of the Crimea in 1856; was with the 93rd at the Alma; as deputy-assistant quartermaster-general was present at the battles of Balaclava and Inkerman, and at the siege operations before Sebastopol up to 13th of February, 1855, when he rejoined the 93rd on promotion; was at the capture of Kertch and Yenikale, and present at both assaults on the Redan; served in the Indian mutiny, during which at Lucknow he held for a short time a command, consisting of three squadrons of cavalry, five guns, and five hundred infantry, He commanded the leading party of stormers at the assault of the Secundrabagh, on which occasion he personally captured a colour, and received two sabre wounds in an encounter with the two native officers who were defending it. His left arm was carried away by a cannon shot on the 1st of December, 1857, at Cawnpore. He was specially mentioned in despatches for his conduct in this campaign. Became a lieutenant-colonel in the 93rd, 16th of April, 1858, and aide-de-camp to the Queen with the rank of colonel, 26th of April, 1859; exchanged to the 78th Highlanders, which regiment he commanded for five years; attained the rank of major-general, 6th of March, 1868, and commanded a division of the Bengal army from 28th of March, 1877, until 30th of November, 1879. Promoted to be lieutenant-general, 1st of October, 1877. Lieutenant-general Ewart has the Crimean medal with four clasps, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and fifth class of the Medjidie, and the Indian medal with clasp for the relief of Lucknow. He is also a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and Companion of the Bath. He was recommended for the Victoria Cross "for gallant conduct in being amongst the first to enter the Secundrabagh, and for engaging in hand to hand combat with

superior numbers of the enemy, and for capturing a standard—he was wounded in so doing." This was not granted owing to the limitation to one amongst the officers as the recipients of the decoration.

EWART. William Salisbury Ewart. Ensign, 9th of July, 1852. Served with the 93rd in the Crimea, and became a captain 30th of March, 1855. To Grenadier Guards in 1856; and was promoted to be captain and lieutenant-colonel 24th of June, 1862. He has retired from the service. Lieutenant-colonel W. S. Ewart has the Crimean medal with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal.

FALLA. Thomas Falla. Major. Retired from the regiment with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, 23rd of December, 1836.

FAWCONER. Edward Fawconer. A captain in the regiment, 5th of March, 1807; brevet-major, 4th of June, 1814. Retired in 1816.

FENWICK. George Roe Fenwick. Ensign, 23rd of November, 1852; lieutenant, 28th of November, 1854. Served with the 1st Royals at Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol; accompanied the storming party as a volunteer in the attack on the Redan, 18th of June. Was appointed to the 93rd, and commanded a reconnoitring party of volunteers which entered the Redan previous to the explosion on the 8th of September, and ascertained its evacuation. Became a captain in 1862, and retired in 1863. Captain Fenwick has the Crimean medal with three clasps, and Turkish medal.

FERGUSSON. James Fergusson. Ensign, 18th of September, 1806. (1807.)

FETHERSTONHAUGH. John David Fetherstonhaugh. Ensign, 1st of September, 1869; became captain, 17th of May, 1879.

FITZ JAMES. Arthur Charles Fitz James. Ensign, 13th of August, 1830; lieutenant, 23rd of August, 1835. Retired in 1836.

FORBES. William Forbes. Was promoted from quartermaster-sergeant to be ensign, 10th of December, 1858; became lieutenant, 30th of October, 1862; and retired in 1865. While in the ranks he served with the regiment in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny, for which he received the Crimean medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, and Indian medal with clasps for the relief and capture of Lucknow.

FORBES-ROBERTSON. George Forbes-Robertson. Entered the regi-

ment as ensign, 19th of July, 1855; lieutenant, 13th of December, 1857; captain, 5th of October, 1867; brevet-major, 18th of May, 1881. Served during the Indian Mutiny campaign, and was present at the action of Kudjwa; relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore, and pursuit to Serai Ghat; siege and capture of Lucknow; affair of Allegunge; battle of Bareilly; actions of Pusgaon and Russulpore, and evacuation of Fort Mittowlie. Served also in the Eusofzai campaign, 1863–64, and at the Umbeyla pass under Sir John Garvock. He held the appointment of adjutant of the 1st Kincardineshire, or Deeside Highland Rifle Volunteer Corps, from 8th of March, 1876, to 14th of June, 1881. Became a major on the amalgamation of the Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders, 1st of July, 1881. Major Robertson has the Indian Mutiny medal with clasps for the relief and capture of Lucknow, and the Frontier medal with clasp for Umbeyla.

FORSTER. Thomas Henry Burton Forster. Entered the service 23rd of March, 1872; became captain, 10th of November, 1880.

FRASER. Archibald Fraser. Ensign, 22nd of May, 1813; lieutenant, 19th of March, 1815. (1817.)

FRASER. Davis Fraser. Ensign, 1801; lieutenant, 17th of March, 1804. (1810.)

FRASER. Frederick A. Mackenzie Fraser. Captain 93rd, 31st of July, 1823. (Army, 24th of April, 1816.) (1826.)

FRASER. James Fraser. From ensign, 60th Foot, was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 93rd on its formation.

FRASER. James Fraser. Was appointed to an ensigncy on the formation of the regiment. (1802.)

FRASER. John Alexander Fraser. Ensign, 13th of April, 1846; lieutenant, 31st of March, 1848; captain, 15th of October, 1852. Retired in 1854.

FRASER. Sackville Fraser. Was appointed to an ensigncy in the 93rd on its formation.

FRASER. William Fraser. From lieutenant, 59th regiment, was appointed to the 93rd as the senior lieutenant on its formation; became captain-lieutenant in 1802; and left the regiment as a captain in 1805.

FRASER. William Fraser. Lieutenant in the regiment, 1st of June, 1815. (Army, 19th of January, 1814.) (1817.)

FREESTUN. William Lockyer Freestun. Entered the army as ensign, 5th Foot; became a lieutenant, 19th of October, 1814, and joined the 93rd in that rank, 25th of March, 1824. Retired in 1834. Subsequently he was on the staff of Sir De Lacy Evans with the British auxiliary legion in Spain, 1835–36–37, in which service he became a colonel. Was three times wounded (once severely), and had two horses shot under him. Received permission to accept the insignia of Knight Commander of the Order of Charles III., first class of San Fernando and Isabella the Catholic, together with the medals for Aifetta, Oyarzun, and Fuenterabia. Served in Syria in 1840–41–42, on the staff as major and assistant-adjutant-general, for which he received a gold medal from the Sultan, which he received permission to wear. Was member of Parliament for Weymouth, from 1847 to 1859, and was knighted for his parliamentary services. Sir William died in 1862, and a monument is erected to his memory in the cemetery at Weymouth. It bears the following inscription:—

ERECTED
BY
THE INHABITANTS OF THE BOROUGH AND TOWN
OF WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS
TO THE MEMORY
OF
COLONEL SIR WILLIAM LOCKYER FREESTUN,
WHO DIED 16TH OF APRIL, 1862,
AGED 65.
He represented the Borough in Parliament
from 1847 till 1859.
He was a brave soldier, a faithful representative,
a generous friend, and a benefactor to the poor.

FULLARTON. William Fullarton Fullarton. Ensign, 8th of January, 1856. Served in the Indian Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, operations at Cawnpore; passage of the Kala Nuddee and occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow, with storming of the Begum's palace; Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, including actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and evacuation of Fort Mittowlie; became lieutenant, 21st of February, 1860; captain, 9th of August, 1873; and retired with the rank of major, 19th of October, 1878. Major Fullarton has the Indian medal with clasps for the relief and capture of Lucknow.

GASELEE. Alfred Gaselee. Ensign, 9th of January, 1863. Served with the 93rd in the Eusofzai campaign, and at the Umbeyla pass. Subsequently joined the Bengal Staff Corps; was staff officer to the director of transports on the highlands throughout the Abyssinian campaign in 1868, and was present at the capture of Magdala; was with the Hazara field force in 1868; with the 4th Punjab Infantry at the surprise of the Bezotee village of Gara on the 25th of February, 1869 (mentioned in despatches, and thanked by the Governor-general); with the 4th Punjab Infantry throughout the Jowaki Afreedee expedition of 1877–78 (mentioned in despatches). Served throughout the Afghan war of 1878–80, in the quartermaster-general's department, and was present at the engagements at Ahmed Kheyl and Dorzoo, near Ghuzni (mentioned in despatches), at the reconnaissance on 31st of August, 1880, near Candahar, and at the battle of Candahar (mentioned in despatches, and brevet of major). Major Gaselee has the frontier medal with two clasps, the Abyssinian medal, the Afghan medal with two clasps, and bronze decoration.

GEILS. Thomas William Geils. Ensign, 28th of November, 1834; lieutenant, 28th of April, 1837; captain, 1st of July, 1842. To 37th regiment in 1848.

GIBB. John Gibb. Ensign, 4th of February, 1808; lieutenant, 10th of April, 1810. (1813.)

GOLDIE. George Patrick Goldie. Ensign, 24th of April, 1840; captain, 21st of August, 1849. Exchanged to 93rd from the 16th regiment, and retired in 1852.

GOLDSMITH. Oliver Goldsmith. Ensign, 23rd of March, 1855. Was with the 93rd in the Crimea after the fall of Sebastopol; served as a lieutenant in the Indian Mutiny, and was severely wounded in the left arm at the relief of Lucknow. He served with the 50th regiment in the New Zealand war in 1863–64; became a captain, 25th of April, 1865, and was in the military train. (Deceased.) Captain Goldsmith had the Indian medal with one clasp and the New Zealand medal.

GOOCH. George Cecil Gooch. Ensign, 29th of March, 1855; lieutenant, 23rd of October, 1855. Was with the regiment in the Crimea after the fall of Sebastopol; served during the Indian Mutiny, including the action of Bunnee, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, with assaults on the Secundrabagh and Shah Nujjif, defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore, and pursuit to Seral Ghat; affair at the Kala Nuddee; siege of Lucknow, including the storming of the Begum's palace; Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in

Oude, including actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore and capture of Fort Mittowlie. Appointed paymaster 44th regiment, 9th of December, 1862. Is now on the half-pay list, and has the rank of major. Major Gooch has the Indian medal, with clasps for the relief and capture of Lucknow.

GORDON. Alexander Gordon, from lieutenant 16th Foot, was promoted to a captaincy in the 93rd on its formation. Became brevet-major, 1st of January, 1812; and major, 10th of February, 1814. Retired in 1822.

GORDON. Charles Gordon. Ensign, 22nd of June, 1809; lieutenant, 15th of October; 1812; captain, 28th of February, 1828. Served with the 93rd in the American war, 1814–15, and was severely wounded in the left cheek at New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815. Retired on full pay in 1841.

GORDON. Charles Gordon. Ensign, 9th of March, 1814. (1816.)

GORDON. Honorable Sir Charles Gordon, Knight. Major in the regiment, 9th of August, 1821; a brevet lieutenant-colonel of 16th of November, 1815; lieutenant-colonel, 26th of December, 1822. (1826.) Was subsequently appointed to the 42nd Royal Highlanders, and died while in command of that regiment.

GORDON. Charles Henry Gordon. Ensign, 24th of November, 1835. Served with the 93rd in the Canadian rebellion in 1838, including the march into the district of Beauharnois, and the capture of the mill at Prescott, with the force under Colonel Honourable H. Dundas, 83rd regiment; became brevet-major, 20th of June, 1854; and major, 10th of October, 1854; served in the Eastern campaign of 1854, and up to 11th of July, 1855, including the battles of Alma and Balaclava, expedition to the Sea of Azof, capture of Kertch and Yenikale, and siege of Sebastopol; served in the Indian campaign under Sir Colin Campbell, from September, 1857, to April, 1858; was appointed to the command of the 53rd regiment during all the active operations of the relief of Lucknow, from 13th to 25th of November, 1857, for which he was made a Companion of the Bath; with the 93rd at Cawnpore in December, including the battle on the 6th, and at the capture of Lucknow; commanded the left wing of the regiment at the storming of the Begum's palace; was specially mentioned in despatches as commanding a part of the 93rd in dislodging the enemy from their last position in Lucknow. For several years he commanded the Highland depôt battalion, to which belonged that of the 93rd, and retired with the rank

of major-general in 1869. Major-general C. H. Gordon has the Crimean medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, fifth class of the Medjidie, and the Indian medal with two clasps.

GORDON. George Augustus Gordon. Ensign, 18th of September, 1840. Retired in 1843.

GORDON. Herbert Spencer Compton Gordon. Lieutenant. Entered the service, 29th of March, 1875.

GORDON. John Gordon. Promoted from colour-sergeant to be an ensign, 5th of November, 1854. Served with the regiment in the Crimea, and became a lieutenant, 17th of April, 1855; served also in the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the relief of Lucknow; operations at Cawnpore, and battle of the 6th of December, 1857; pursuit to Serai Ghat; passage of the Kala Nuddee and occupation of Futtehgurh, where he died. He was in possession of the Crimean medal, with clasps for Alma, Balaclava and Sebastopol, and Turkish medal.

GORDON. John Gordon Wolrige-Gordon. Second-lieutenant, 22nd of January, 1879; lieutenant, 1st of July, 1881.

GORDON. Robert William Thew Gordon. Ensign, 26th of February, 1858; lieutenant, 5th of November, 1861. Served with the regiment in the Eusofzai campaign in 1863–64, and at the Umbeyla pass; captain, 29th of October, 1873; accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Gold Coast in September, 1873, on special service, and served throughout the first phase of the Ashantee war; raised at Sierra Leone native contingents for Wood's and Russell's regiments; was present at the repulse of the Ashanti army at Abrakrampa during the 5th and 6th of November; the reconnaissances in force of the 8th and 27th of November (mentioned in despatches and brevet of major, dated 1st of April, 1874). Major R. W. T. Gordon was brigade-major at Malta from 12th of August, 1875, to 24th of September, 1876; appointed brigade-major, Aldershot, from 25th of September, 1876; received Her Majesty's commission as British member of the European commission in Turkey to delimitate the southern boundary of eastern Roumelia, on the 27th of September, 1878, and was employed on this work from that date to 31st December, 1878; resumed his appointment at Aldershot 1st of January, 1879, returning to Turkey 27th of March. The delimitation was completed on the 25th of October, 1879. Major Gordon received a letter from the Marquis of Salisbury expressing the "entire approval of Her Majesty's government" of the manner in which he had discharged his duties on the commission. The acknowledgment of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief of the "very

favourable terms" in which he had been reported upon by the high commission, was conveyed to him in a letter from the military secretary. Was appointed commissioner Nicosia, Cyprus, 10th of November, 1879. Having been promoted to a majority on the amalgamation of the Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders, he resigned his appointment in order to rejoin the regiment, 31st of December, 1881. He has the Frontier medal with clasp for Umbeyla, and the Ashanti medal. Is now serving with the army in Egypt.*

GORDON. Robertson Gordon. Quartermaster, 24th of April, 1828. Died in 1831.

GORDON. William Gordon. From hospital mate, was appointed surgeon of the regiment on its formation.

GOULDEN. Francis Atterbury Goulden. Ensign, 10th of December, 1825; lieutenant, 13th of January, 1834. To 75th regiment in 1834.

GRAHAM. John Graham. From captain in the 90th, was promoted to a majority in the 93rd on its formation in 1800, and remained a major in the regiment until 1806.

GRANT. Charles Grant. From lieutenant, 23rd Foot, was promoted to a captaincy in the 93rd on its formation.

GRANT. James Macpherson Grant. Ensign, 20th of March, 1828; lieutenant, 28th of September, 1830; captain, 25th of December, 1835. Retired in 1838.

GRANT. Peter Grant. Ensign, 23rd of May, 1813. (Army, 15th of April, 1813.) (1815.)

GRAVES. William Valentine Graves. Ensign, 6th of June, 1811; lieutenant, 29th of July, 1813. Served with the regiment at New Orleans, and was severely wounded and taken prisoner on the 8th of January, 1815. (1817.)

GREIG. George Greig. Ensign, 9th of March, 1855; lieutenant, 8th of January, 1856. Was with the regiment in the Crimea after the fall of Sebastopol; served during the Indian Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, operations at Cawnpore and battle of the 6th of December, 1857; pursuit to Serai Ghat; passage of the Kala Nuddee and occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow; Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, including actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie. Retired in 1865. He has the Indian medal with two clasps.

* See page 359.

GRENIER. Lewis Grenier. Ensign, 22nd of July, 1813 (army, 13th of January, 1813); lieutenant, 9th of December, 1819. (1822.)

GREYMILL. Charles Greymill. Ensign, 26th of June, 1806. (1807.)

GRIER. John Joseph Grier. Ensign, 11th of September, 1817; lieutenant, 9th of April, 1825; captain, 31st of July, 1828; brevet-major, 23rd of November, 1841. Retired on full pay in 1851.

GRIMSTON. Rolland Vincent Sylvester Grimston. Ensign, 11th of August, 1854; lieutenant, 8th of December, 1854. Served in the Crimea from January, 1855; including the siege of Sebastopol, assault of the 18th of June, and expeditions to Kertch; also in the Indian Mutiny campaign, including the relief of Lucknow, operations at Cawnpore and battle of the 6th of December; capture of Lucknow, when he was wounded at the assault of the Begum's palace; campaign in Rohilcund to the capture of Bareilly. Became captain, 10th of December, 1858; exchanged to 9th regiment in 1859, and retired in March, 1861. Was adjutant of the Leicestershire militia from May, 1865, to September, 1876; and is now chief constable of that county. Captain Grimston has the Crimean medal with clasp for Sebastopol, Turkish medal, and the Indian Mutiny medal with two clasps.

GUNN. James Gunn. Ensign, 31st of March, 1803; lieutenant, 22nd of December, 1804; captain, 26th of May, 1813. (1823.)

GUNN. William Gunn. Lieutenant in the army, 22nd of August, 1815; quartermaster 93rd, 18th of November, 1824. Died in 1826.

GUTHRIE. William Guthrie. Ensign, 22nd of April, 1826. (1827.)

HALIDAY. William Robert Haliday. Ensign, 12th of February, 1830; lieutenant, 3rd of March, 1833, and as such exchanged to the 93rd in 1834. (1846.) He became a lieutenant-general, 1st of October, 1877, and died in 1878.

HALDANE. Alexander Henry Haldane. Ensign, 20th of July, 1855. Served as a lieutenant with the 2nd (Queen's Royals) during the campaign of 1860 in North China, including the taking of Tangku, actions of the 18th and 21st of September, and surrender of Pekin; captain 1st of April, 1870, and was appointed to the 93rd from half-pay, 31st of October, 1871. Is now in the Army Pay Department. Captain Haldane has the medal for China with two clasps.

HALKETT. Alexander Halkett. From major in the 15th Foot, was promoted into the 93rd when the regiment was raised in 1800, and remained its lieutenant-colonel until 1810.

HAMILTON. John Hamilton. Ensign, 5th of September, 1805; lieutenant, 28th of October, 1807. (1809.)

HAMILTON. Robert Hamilton. Lieutenant 93rd, 1st of August, 1822. (Army, 23rd of February, 1809.) (1824.)

HANNAY. Ormelie Campbell Hannay. Ensign, 5th of October, 1867; captain, 17th of November, 1878. Was employed on special service in Zululand from May to October, 1879, for which he has received the medal.

HARTE. Edward Harte. Ensign, 14th of May, 1804; lieutenant, 10th of September, 1805; captain, 10th of February, 1814; retired in 1830.

HARTLE. John F. Hartle. Ensign, 21st of February, 1834; lieutenant, 11th of November, 1836; adjutant, 28th of January, 1848; promoted to be captain, 2nd West India Regiment, 10th of January, 1851; appointed staff officer of pensioners in 1855, and retired in 1861.

HASTIE. Charles Hastie. Before entering the army was a midshipman in the royal navy. Ensign, 2nd of November 1855. Served during the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, operations at Cawnpore, and battle of the 6th of December, 1857; pursuit to Serai Ghat, passage of the Kala Nuddee, and occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow; was wounded at the Begum's palace; Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly; became a lieutenant, 23rd of November, 1860, and retired in 1865. He has the Indian medal with two clasps.

HAY. Alexander Sebastian Leith Hay, son of Sir Andrew Leith Hay, of Rannes, and Leith Hall, Aberdeenshire. Ensign, 25th of December, 1835. As a subaltern served with the 93rd in the Canadian rebellion and was present at the affair at Prescott; captain, 31st of March, 1848; major, 21st of October, 1853; and in that rank was present at the battles of Alma and Balaclava; became lieutenant-colonel, 12th of December, 1854, and commanded the regiment at the final assault on Sebastopol; also during the Indian Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow, defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore, and pursuit to Serai Ghat, passage of the Kala Nuddee and occupation of Futtehgurh; and siege of Lucknow, including storming of the Martinière and Begum's palace; Rohilcund campaign; and commanded the Highland brigade at the battle of Bareilly, and a brigade during the campaign in Oude in the autumn of 1858 and early part of 1859; was promoted to the brevet rank of colonel, 16th of April, 1858,

and was made a Companion of the Bath for his services during the Mutiny. He retired from the service in 1860. Colonel Leith Hay, now of Leith Hall, J.P. and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Aberdeen, has the Crimean medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, 5th class of the Medjidie, the Indian medal with two clasps, and is a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

HAY. Charles Crawfurd Hay. Entered the army as an ensign, 27th of June, 1824; became a major-general, 26th of October, 1858; lieutenant-general, 20th of January, 1867; and colonel of the 93rd, 29th of August, 1868. He died in 1873.

HAY. Dunlop Hay. Ensign, 14th of March, 1856. Served with the regiment during the Indian Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, storming of the Secundrabagh and Shah Nujjif, operations at Cawnpore, where he was slightly wounded, action of the Kala Nuddee, occupation of Futtehgurh, siege of Lucknow, including storming of the Begum's palace; Rohilcund campaign, to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, with affairs of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie; became lieutenant, 15th of February, 1861; and was promoted to a captaincy in the 78th Highlanders, 14th of March, 1873. Captain Dunlop Hay has the Indian medal with two clasps.

HAY. James Hay. Ensign, 12th of April, 1810; lieutenant, 26th of May, 1813. Served with the regiment at New Orleans, and was severely wounded on the 8th of January, 1815. (1816.)

HAY. Robert Bryce Hay. Ensign, 1st of December, 1846. Retired in 1848.

HAYNES. Edward Court Haynes. Ensign, 25th of May, 1855; lieutenant, 2nd of November, 1855. Served during the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, battle of Cawnpore, and pursuit to Serai Ghat; action of Kala Nuddee, occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow, including storming of the Begum's palace; Rohilcund campaign to the battle of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, including actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie; Eusofzai campaign of 1863–4; became a captain, 8th of June, 1867; and is now serving in the Army Pay Department. Captain Haynes has the Indian medal with two clasps and the Frontier medal with clasp for Umbeyla.

HEAD. Charles Head. Ensign, 11th of April, 1811; lieutenant, 3rd of June, 1813. (1825.)

HEDDERICK. John Hedderiçk. Ensign, 16th of May, 1805; lieutenant, 11th of September, 1806; captain, 18th of March, 1815. (1816.) Served with the regiment at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, where he was wounded.

HEMMINGS. William Hemmings. Lieutenant, 29th of August, 1816; and army, 17th of August, 1815. (1817.) Lieutenant Hemmings was present at the battle of Waterloo, for which he had the medal.

HICHENS. Thomas Hichens. From ensign, 48th Foot, was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 93rd on its formation; became captain, 21st of February, 1805; was killed at New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815.

HILL. Charles William Hill. Lieutenant 93rd, 1st of December, 1825; army, 29th of July, 1813; retired in 1826.

HILL. George Henry Hawtrey Hill. Ensign, 8th of June, 1867; sold out, 1869.

HISLOP. Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G.C.B. Lieutenant-general, colonel of the 93rd from February 8th to June 4th, 1822. Served at Gibraltar during the bombardment and siege; was present at the surrender of various islands in the West Indies, and received a medal for Guadaloupe. He performed distinguished service in the Pindaree and Mahratta war.

HONYMAN. Robert Honyman. Brevet-lieutenant-colonel of 29th of April, 1802; major in the 93rd, 20th of January, 1803. Served at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, where he was wounded. (1807.)

HOOD. Thomas Cockburn Hood. Ensign, 17th of November, 1863; lieutenant, 22nd of June, 1867; exchanged to the 48th regiment. Is now a captain in the South Lancashire Regiment.

HOPE. Honourable Adrian Hope, son of General Sir John Hope, K.C.B., fourth Earl of Hopetoun, Colonel of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, who was created Baron Niddry for his distinguished services during the Peninsula war. Adrian Hope entered the army as 2nd lieutenant, 23rd of November, 1838; and became a captain, 20th of December, 1844. Served with the 60th Royal Rifles in the Kaffir war, 1851–53, and was promoted to a brevet majority, 28th of May, 1853. In the Crimea was brigade-major to Sir William Eyre up to 23rd of April, 1855; and was promoted to a brevet-lieutenant-colonelcy.

Was appointed second lieutenant-colonel of the 93rd on the retirement of Colonel Ainslie, and joined the regiment in the Crimea in March, 1856; accompanied it to India in 1857; and served with great distinction during the Mutiny. He commanded the 4th Infantry Brigade (of which the 93rd formed part) at the relief of Lucknow, at Cawnpore, passage of the Kala Nuddee, and occupation of Futtehgurh; commanded a brigade also at the siege of Lucknow (to which the 93rd belonged), and in the Rohilcund campaign, until he was killed in action at Rooyah, on the 16th of April, 1858. He was promoted to the rank of colonel and made a Companion of the Bath, 24th of March, 1858.

HUME. Charles Hume. Ensign, 5th of October, 1815. (1823.)

HUMPHREYS. John Humphreys. Ensign, 11th of April, 1810. Army, 3rd of August, 1809. (1812.)

HYSLOP. Maxwell Wither Hyslop. Ensign, 8th of December, 1854. Served as a lieutenant at the siege of Sebastopol; also during the Indian Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore and pursuit to Serai Ghat; campaign in Oude, including actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie; became captain, 21st of December, 1860; brevet-major, 6th of January, 1874 (while on half-pay). Is now on the retired list with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Hyslop has the Crimean medal with clasp for Sebastopol, Turkish medal, the Indian medal with clasp for the relief of Lucknow, and the Frontier medal.

INGLIS. George Inglis. Assistant-surgeon, 29th of July, 1813. (1818.)

INNES. William Mitchell Innes. Ensign, 2nd of May, 1865; lieutenant, 13th of June, 1868. Retired in 1874.

IRELAND. James Ireland. Ensign and adjutant, 25th of April, 1813; lieutenant, 17th of March, 1815. Died in 1827.

IRVINE. Thomas Irvine. Second lieutenant, 22nd of January, 1881; lieutenant, 1st of July, 1881.

JAZDOWSKI. Bronislaw James Jazdowski. Assistant-surgeon in the regiment from 1863 to 1870. Became a surgeon-major, 16th of September, 1875. He has the Frontier medal.

JEFFREY. Francis Jeffrey. From hospital mate was appointed assistant-surgeon on the formation of the regiment.

JEPHSON. Richard Jephson. Ensign, 22nd of March, 1827. Retired in 1831.

JOHNSON. Charles C. Johnson. Major 93rd, 26th of December, 1822. (1823.)

JOHNSTON. David Johnston. Ensign, 4th of August, 1804. (1805.)

JOHNSTON. John Rolls Johnston. Lieutenant, 19th of September, 1826. To half-pay, 7th of July, 1838.

JOHNSTONE. George Johnstone. Lieutenant-colonel 3rd of May, 1810, with rank in the army from 9th of July, 1803; colonel, 1st of January, 1812. (1814.)

JOYNER. John Joyner. Was promoted from quartermaster-sergeant to be quartermaster of the regiment, 6th of July, 1855. Served with the 93rd in the Crimea, including the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and siege of Sebastopol; in the Indian Mutiny campaign, and was present at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; operations at Cawnpore, and pursuit to Serai Ghat; passage of the Kala Nuddee, and occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow; Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, including actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie. Appointed paymaster 29th of May, 1863; became a staff paymaster in the Army Pay Department, and has retired with the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Joyner has the Crimean medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, and Indian medal with two clasps. (His name was spelt "Joiner" for many years in the regiment.)

KINNAIRD. James Kinnaird. Promoted to be quartermaster, 6th of May, 1882.

KIRBY. Franklin Knight Kirby. Ensign, 16th of June, 1854; lieutenant, 10th of November, 1854. Died in the Crimea, 16th of February, 1855.

KNOLLYS. William Wallingford Knollys. Served with the Scotch Fusilier Guards in the Crimea, and exchanged into the 93rd in 1858, as a captain, joining at the close of the Indian campaign. He became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment on the 16th of February, 1878, and retired on half-pay 1st of January, 1879. Lieutenant-Colonel Knollys has the Crimean and Turkish medals with clasp for Sebastopol. He is well known in literary circles, and is the author and editor of various works.

LAMB. Bruce Lamb. Ensign, 17th of June, 1813; lieutenant, 25th of September. 1817. (1834.)

LESLIE. Angus Leslie, Ensign, 12th of March, 1812; lieutenant, 10th of February, 1814. (1817.)

LEVINGE. Charles Hugh Levinge. Ensign, 2nd of April, 1846; lieutenant, 19th of February, 1847; captain, 10th of June, 1857. Served with the 29th Regiment in the Punjab campaign, including battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat; exchanged to the 93rd as a captain in 1858. Retired in 1862. Captain Levinge has the Punjab medal with two claspa.

LLOYD. James John Lloyd. Ensign, 16th of April, 1841; lieutenant, 19th of May, 1846. To Royal Canadian Rifles in 1848.

LLOYD. Thomas Prince Lloyd. Ensign, 23rd of July, 1861; lieutenant, 29th of November, 1864. Exchanged to the 60th Royal Rifles in 1871; became a captain in that corps 29th of January, 1879; is now in the Army Pay Department. He served as paymaster with the 2nd battalion of the 60th in the Afghan war, 1878-80, and took part in the advance on and occupation of Candahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzie; accompanied Sir Frederick Roberts in the march to Candahar, and was present at the battle there. Captain Lloyd has received the Afghan medal with clasp, and the bronze decoration.

LOSACK. Charles Warner Losack. Ensign, 1st of March, 1855; lieutenant, 27th of July, 1855. Served with the regiment during the Indian Mutiny; was present at the action of Kudjwa, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore, and pursuit to Serai Ghat; affair of the Kala Nuddee; siege of Lucknow; Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly; became captain 29th of November, 1864, and retired from the army in 1868. He has the Indian medal with two claspa.

LOWE. Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B. Colonel of the regiment from 4th of June, 1822, to July 22nd, 1832; lieutenant-general, 22nd of July, 1830. He was present at the attack on Martello Tower, storming of Convention Redoubt, and the sieges of Bastia and Calvi. Served in the expedition to Egypt, and was present in the principal occurrences of that campaign; accompanied the expedition to the Bay of Naples, and commanded the first line of the advance; he was at the capitulation of Ischia, and subsequently at the surrender of Zante and Cephalonia. He was Governor of St. Helena at the time of Napoleon's captivity.

LOWEN. George Lowen. Captain, 15th of January, 1818, and army, 30th July, 1811. Retired in 1828.

LOWNDES. Charles William Selby Lowndes. Ensign, 5th of November, 1861; captain, 1st of April, 1875. (1882.) Is now a major in the 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry.

LUNT. William Lunt. Was promoted from sergeant in the 3rd Foot Guards to be an ensign in the 93rd on the formation of the regiment, and was at the same time appointed to the adjutantcy; became lieutenant 16th of March, 1804; captain, 21st of January, 1813, and retired in 1835.

LYSAGHT. William Lysaght. Ensign, 23rd of October, 1817. Retired in 1819.

MACBEAN. Alfred Macbean. Ensign, 19th of March, 1815. (1821.)

MCBEAN. William McBean. A native of Inverness, enlisted in the 93rd on the 3rd of February, 1835; became corporal, 7th of November, 1839; sergeant, 22nd of March, 1844; colour-sergeant, 25th of June, 1852, and having by his exemplary good conduct and zeal obtained the respect and esteem of all in the corps, was promoted ensign, 11th of August, 1854, at the age of 35 years. Being left behind at Varna, he did not arrive in the Crimea till the winter of 1854; became lieutenant, 8th of December, 1854, and adjutant, 16th of February, 1855, in which capacity he served at the siege of Sebastopol and during the greater part of the Indian Mutiny, becoming a captain 16th of April, 1858; brevet-major, 10th of August, 1860; brevet-lieutenant-colonel, 14th of July, 1871; regimental major, 8th of June, 1872, and succeeded to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment on the 29th of October, 1873, commanding it for four years, when he received the brevet of colonel, and retired on a pension of £420 a year, and the honorary rank of major-general, on the 16th of February, 1878. A few weeks subsequently he was granted a good service pension of £100 a year in addition. Major-General McBean died at Woolwich on the 22nd of June, 1878, thus scarcely living to enjoy his well-earned pension; and as a special mark of respect to his memory and appreciation of his services, he received the honour of a full military funeral. He was in possession of the Crimean medal with clasp for Sebastopol, 5th class of the Medjidie and Turkish medal; the Indian medal with clasps for the relief and capture of Lucknow, and the Victoria Cross awarded him "for distinguished personal bravery in killing eleven of the enemy with his own hand in the main breach of the Begum Bagh at Lucknow on the 11th of March, 1858."

MACBEAN. William Aubrey Alfred Macbean. Lieutenant; entered the service as second lieutenant, 1st of May, 1878.

MCDONALD. Charles William McDonald, son of Sir John

McDonald, formerly commanding the 92nd Highlanders. Ensign, 16th of April, 1852; lieutenant, 11th of August, 1854. Served with the regiment in the Crimea, and became a captain, 23rd of March, 1855. Served also in the mutiny until the 11th of March, 1858, when he was killed at the storming of the Begum's Palace, Lucknow. He had passed scathless hitherto, but on this day he received three wounds, the last of which was fatal. He was in possession of the Crimean medal, with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol, and Turkish medal.

McDonald. George McDonald. A lieutenant in the regiment, 19th of September, 1805. (1806.)

McDonald. George McDonald. Ensign, 16th of February, 1809. (1811.)

Macdonald. John Macdonald. A lieutenant, 21st of May, 1812; captain, 8th of June, 1820. Served with the regiment at New Orleans, and was severely wounded and taken prisoner on the 8th of January, 1815. (1821.)

Macdonald. William Macdonald, a native of Lairg, Sutherlandshire. Enlisted into the 93rd in December, 1812; became sergeant-major; and was promoted to be quartermaster, November 16th, 1826; was appointed adjutant with the rank of ensign, August 23rd, 1827. He held the position of adjutant for the long period of 21 years; became captain, 3rd of December, 1847, and retired on full pay with the rank of major, June 11th, 1852.

Macdonald. George Macdonald, brother of the adjutant. Enlisted in 1824, and was promoted to be quartermaster, 13th of December, 1839. (To half-pay, 22nd of March, 1844.) Was afterwards Staff Officer of Pensioners at Thurso, Caithness.

Macdonald. Honourable William Bosville Macdonald. Ensign, 23rd of October, 1835; lieutenant, 1st of June, 1838; retired in 1839.

Macdonald. William Donald Macdonald. Ensign, 4th of June, 1847; captain, 10th of October, 1854. Served in the Crimea as provost-marshal; promoted to brevet-major, 25th of December, 1856. Deputy-assistant-adjutant-general to the forces in China from 23rd of March to 19th of November, 1857; subsequently with the 93rd in the Indian Mutiny; brevet-lieutenant-colonel, 11th of September, 1860; and became a regimental major, 21st of December, 1860. He died of cholera at Camp Jaloozai on the 29th of October, during the

epidemic of 1862. Lieutenant-colonel Macdonald had the Crimean medal, with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol; Turkish medal, 5th class of the Medjidie, and the Indian medal with clasp for the capture of Lucknow.

McDonnell. Alexander McDonnell. A lieutenant, 7th of November, 1805; captain, 26th of March, 1815. (1816).

Macdonnell. Edward Richard Macdonnell. Lieutenant, 2nd of April, 1818 (Army, 15th of September, 1813).

MacDougall. Stewart MacDougall. Lieutenant; entered the service 29th of November, 1876.*

McGowan. John Anstruther McGowan. Ensign, 21st of February, 1840; lieutenant, 4th of March, 1842. Served with the 40th regiment throughout the operations in Candahar and Afghanistan in 1841-42, and was severely wounded at Gundamuck; also at the battle of Maharajpore, 29th of December, 1843; became captain, 31st of December, 1847; exchanged to 93rd, and served at Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol; he was severely wounded and taken prisoner by the Russians on the night of the 6th of August, 1855, and died of his wounds while in their hands on the 14th of August. He had been promoted to the brevet rank of major, 12th of December, 1854. He had a medal for the Afghan war, and the Maharajpore bronze star.

M'Gregor. Alexander Edgar M'Gregor. Ensign, 2nd of April, 1847; lieutenant, 29th of May, 1849; to 42nd Royal Highlanders in 1852.

MacGregor. Duncan MacGregor. Having served with the Clan Alpine Fencibles (at that time embodied and doing duty similar to a regiment of the line) from July, 1799; was appointed to an ensigncy in the 72nd Highlanders, 12th of July, 1800; lieutenant, 31st of August, 1802; became a captain in the 78th, 17th of April, 1804. Served in Sicily and Italy with that regiment in 1806, being present at the skirmish of St. Euphemie; battle of Maida, where he was wounded through the right shoulder by a musket-shot; attack on Scylla Castle, and capture of Catrone; in the campaign of 1807 in Egypt, including the attacks in the desert and siege of Rosetta; campaign in Holland in 1809, including the captures of Ter Vere and Flushing; major 78th, 25th of November, 1813, and served in the Peninsula during part of 1813-14, and was at the capture of Corsica in May, 1814; went on half-pay in 1816; major, 31st regiment, 29th of January, 1824, and

* See page 359.

embarked with the right wing of that regiment for India in February, 1825, on board the Honourable East India Company's ship *Kent*. This ship, however, took fire on the 1st of March, in the Bay of Biscay, and was totally destroyed. When in expectation of immediate death, before the vessel which afterwards rescued them was sighted, Major MacGregor wrote in pencil the following lines addressed to his father, and enclosed them in a bottle:—"The ship the *Kent*, Indiaman, is on fire. Elizabeth, Joanna, and myself commit our spirits into the hands of our blessed Redeemer; His grace enables us to be quite composed in the awful prospect of entering eternity. (Signed) DUN. MCGREGOR. 1st of March, 1825. Bay of Biscay." Happily a small brig, the *Cambria*, Captain Cook, soon afterwards appeared, and the greater part of those on board the *Kent* were saved. The bottle, left in the cabin, was cast into the sea by the explosion that destroyed the *Kent*. It was picked up on Saturday, the 30th of September, 1826, at Bathsheba (a bathing place at Barbadoes), by a gentleman who was bathing. The letter, taken from the bottle thickly encrusted with shells and seaweed, was returned to the writer when he arrived, shortly after its recovery, at Barbadoes, as lieutenant-colonel of the 93rd Highlanders, and is still preserved by his son, who was at the time of the loss of the *Kent* a child of only five weeks old, and was the first saved from the wreck. In reporting to the adjutant-general the calamity that had befallen the troops under his command, for the information of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Lieutenant-Colonel Fearon says:—"It is some alleviation to our afflictions to be enabled to state that the origin of the fire is in no way attributable to the troops; a pleasing part of my duty to bear testimony to the cool and subordinate conduct of both officers and men under my command, the former affording me every aid which so critical and trying an occasion demanded, and none more so than Major MacGregor, to whose collected counsel and manly example throughout this agonizing scene of distress I feel greatly indebted."* His son who was thus saved is John MacGregor, M.A., well known as "Rob Roy," president of the Canoe Club, who may be mentioned here as having been a "child of the regiment" during the greater part of his boyhood, while his father commanded the 93rd. Major MacGregor was promoted to be a lieutenant-colonel on half-pay, 26th of May, 1825, and on the 23rd of March, 1826, appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 93rd; he became a colonel by brevet 28th of June, 1838, and went on half-pay on the 27th of the following month. He attained the ranks of major-general, 11th of November, 1851; lieutenant-general, 12th of December, 1857, and general, 28th of October, 1864. He held the office of inspector-general of the Royal Irish Constabulary for twenty years,

* Records 31st regiment.

from 1838 to 1858. He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath.* Sir Duncan Macgregor died on the 8th of June, 1881, in his 95th year.

MACINTOSH. Alexander Fisher Macintosh. Cornet, 31st of October, 1811; lieutenant, 11th of June, 1812. Served with the 3rd Dragoon Guards in the Peninsula, from August, 1812, until the end of the war in 1814, including the retreat from Salamanca, and action at Alma de Tormes, retreat of Ciudad Rodrigo and action at San Munos, passage of the Tormes above Salamanca, and attacks on the French rear-guard under General Villate, action at Hormasa before Burgos, battle of Vittoria, investment of Pampeluna, action at Tarbes, attack on the French cavalry rear-guards at St. Gaudens, and battle of Toulouse. Became captain, 9th of June, 1816; was a major in the 93rd for a short time, from 18th of September, 1823; major-general, 11th of November, 1851; lieutenant-general, 2nd of August, 1858; and general, 27th of December, 1864; colonel of the 93rd, from 3rd of June, 1862, until his death on the 28th of August, 1868. General Macintosh, who was a knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, had the Peninsula war medal with two clasps.

MACKAY. Alexander Mackay. From lieutenant 92nd Foot, was promoted to a captaincy in the 93rd on its formation; became brevet-major, 1st of January, 1812; major, 29th of September, 1814. (1817.)

MACKAY. George Mackay. Lieutenant, 26th of October, 1815; ranking in the army from 15th of August, 1813. (1816.)

MACKAY. Hugh Mackay. Was appointed quartermaster of the regiment on its formation.

MACKAY. Robert Mackay. Quartermaster, 3rd of June, 1813; ensign, 10th of March, 1814. Retired in 1816.

MACKECHNIE. Charles Mackechnie. Ensign, 16th of April, 1841; lieutenant, 3rd of April, 1846; to 24th regiment in 1846, and became a captain, 15th of March, 1853.

MCKECHNIE. William Burnett McKechnie. Ensign, 14th of February, 1865. Died at Sepree in 1867.

MACKENZIE. Alexander Mackenzie. Was appointed to an en-

* He declined the Companionship on the occasion of the loss of the *Kent*, as only one could be given. Colonel Fearon, who received the distinction, wished Major MacGregor to take it, having himself been obliged to leave sooner in consequence of an accident to his head on board the ship.

signcy on the formation of the regiment; became lieutenant, 25th of November, 1802; captain, 22nd of June, 1809. Served with the regiment at New Orleans, and was severely wounded on the 8th of January, 1815. He died in 1816.

MACKENZIE. Alexander Francis Mackenzie. Second lieutenant, 22nd of January, 1881; lieutenant, 1st of July, 1881.

MACKENZIE. Dugald Mackenzie. Ensign, 14th of January, 1808; lieutenant, 9th of April, 1810. (1819.)

MACKENZIE. Henry A. Bolton Mackenzie. Ensign, 14th of April, 1846. Retired in 1850.

MACKENZIE. Waller Scott Mackenzie. Ensign, 11th of May, 1855; lieutenant, 17th of November, 1857. Served with the regiment during the Mutiny, including the action at the Kala Nuddee, occupation of Futtehgurh, siege and capture of Lucknow, and was present at the storming of the Martinière and Begum's palace; campaign in Oude with capture of Fort Mittowlee, and action at Biswah. Was promoted to a half-pay captaincy, 8th of June, 1867, and shortly afterwards appointed to the 84th regiment, and subsequently retired. Appointed a major in the Royal London Militia, 25th of April, 1877. (Deceased.) Major Mackenzie had the Indian medal with clasp for Lucknow.

MACKENZIE. Dixon Stuart Beresford Mackenzie (brother of Waller). Ensign, 30th of October, 1869; lieutenant, 28th of October, 1871. Retired in 1873.

MCKERRELL. Reginald L'Estrange McKerrell. Second-lieutenant, 6th of August, 1879; lieutenant, 1st of July, 1881.

MCKINNON. Neil McKinnon. Ensign, 24th of June, 1802; lieutenant, 14th of May, 1804; captain, 25th of May, 1813. Retired in 1823.

MACKINTOSH. William Mackintosh. Ensign, 27th of January, 1814; quartermaster, 22nd of June, 1820. Served at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and of Guadaloupe in 1810.

MCLACHLAN. Peter McLachlan, M.D. Surgeon 93rd, 1st of December, 1825; army, 14th of December, 1824. (1826.)

MCLEAN. Alexander Lachlan McLean. Ensign, 17th of March, 1804; lieutenant, 16th of May, 1805. (1807.)

McLEAN. Hugh H. McLean. Ensign, 7th of April, 1804; captain 17th of March, 1815. (1816.) Served with the regiment at New Orleans, and was wounded on the 8th of January, 1815.

MACLEOD. Donald Macleod. Was appointed to an ensigncy on the formation of the 93rd; lieutenant, 27th of May, 1802; captain, 11th of September, 1806. Retired in 1816.

MACLEOD. Harry Macleod, a native of Criech, Sutherlandshire. Was promoted to be quartermaster of the regiment, 12th of June, 1863. Served with the 93rd in the Crimea; was present at the battles of Alma and Balaclava, expedition to Kertch and Yenikale, siege of Sebastopol, with the assaults of 18th of June and 8th of September, 1855; in the Indian Mutiny campaign, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; operations at Cawnpore and pursuit to Serai Ghat; passage of the Kala Nuddee, and occupation of Futtehgurh; siege of Lucknow; campaign in Rohilcund to the battle of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, with actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie; also in Eusofzai, under Sir John Garvock. He is now quartermaster of the 4th Battalion of the Scottish Rifles, and has the honorary rank of captain. Captain Macleod has the Crimean medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, Indian medal with two clasps, and Frontier medal with clasp for Umbeyla.

MACNAMARA. Francis Rawdon Macnamara. Ensign, 28th of December, 1855. Served in the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, when he was wounded by a sabre-cut on the head at the assault on the Secundrabagh; operations at Cawnpore and battle of the 6th of December, 1857; pursuit to Serai Ghat; passage of the Kala Nuddee and occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow; Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly. Became lieutenant, 13th of May, 1859; and captain, 14th of October, 1868; to half-pay in 1871. (Deceased.) Captain Macnamara had the Indian medal with two clasps.

MCPHERSON. Æneas McPherson. Ensign, 16th of December, 1805; lieutenant, 29th of October, 1807. (1815.)

MACPHERSON. David Macpherson. Ensign, 15th of June, 1809; lieutenant, 9th of January, 1812. He served with the regiment at New Orleans, where he was wounded. (1817.)

MACPHERSON. Evan Duncan Macpherson. Ensign, 11th of November, 1836; became captain, 7th of February, 1851; and retired in 1852.

MACPHERSON. Ewen Henry Davidson Macpherson, second son of Macpherson of Cluny, chief of his clan. Ensign, 3rd of November, 1854; lieutenant, 9th of February, 1855. Served with the regiment in the Crimea from 14th of July, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol; also in the Indian Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, operations at Cawnpore and battle of the 6th of December, 1857; pursuit to Serai Ghat; action of the Kala Nuddee; siege and fall of Lucknow; campaign in Oude, and attack on Fort Mittowlie. Became captain, 13th of May, 1859; was aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from 1st of June, 1859, to 31st of May, 1862. Served in the Eusofzai campaign of 1863, under Sir John Garvock. Brevet-major, 5th of July, 1872; major, 29th of October, 1873; and lieutenant-colonel commanding, 1st of January, 1879. Lieutenant-colonel E. H. D. Macpherson has the Crimean medal and clasp, Turkish medal, Indian medal with two clasps, and the Frontier medal with clasp for Umbeyla.

MACPHERSON. Fitzroy Miller Macpherson. Entered the regiment as ensign, 8th of March, 1855; lieutenant, 2nd of November, 1855. Served during the Indian Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, operations at Cawnpore and battle on the 6th of December, 1857; pursuit to Serai Ghat; passage of the Kala Nuddee, and occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow; Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, including actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie. Was adjutant from 16th of April, 1858, to 8th of June, 1872. Served in the Eusofzai campaign, 1863–64; became captain in June, 1872, and was seconded for service as adjutant of the Inverness Volunteers, which appointment he held at the time of his death in 1878. Captain Fitzroy Macpherson had the Indian medal with two clasps, and the Frontier medal with clasp for Umbeyla.

MACQUARIE. Lachlan Macquarie. Captain 93rd, 8th of June, 1826; army, 7th of April, 1814. (1828.)

MACRAE. Alexander Macrae, M.D. Assistant-surgeon, 5th of November, 1850. (1851.)

MACVICAR. John Archibald MacVicar. Ensign, 17th of March, 1863; captain, 8th of March, 1876. Retired in 1878. (Deceased.)

MALCOLMSON. James Malcolmson. Was appointed paymaster of the regiment on its formation. (1807.)

MANN. George Mann. Surgeon, 10th of September, 1810. (1825.)

MANSEL. Rob Christopher Mansel. Captain in the regiment, 6th of January, 1820; in the army, 4th of February, 1813. (1821.)

MARTIN. John Martin. Major 93rd, 10th of January, 1822. (1822.) Major Martin had served at the battle of Waterloo, for which he had the medal.

MAXWELL. Colin Maxwell. Ensign, 26th of April, 1839; lieutenant, 27th of September, 1842; captain, 5th of March, 1852. Served with the regiment in the Crimea, and was present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and siege of Sebastopol. (1855.)

MELVILLE. George John Whyte Melville, afterwards well known as the distinguished novelist. Entered the regiment as ensign, 19th of July, 1839; promoted to the Coldstream Guards as ensign and lieutenant, 11th of September, 1840. Was killed while hunting in 1879.

MENZIES. George Menzies. Ensign, 15th of October, 1812; lieutenant, 16th of March, 1815. (1817.)

MENZIES. Robert Menzies. Assistant-surgeon, 24th of February, 1854. Served with the 93rd in the Crimea, including the battles of Alma and Balaclava, and siege of Sebastopol; also in the Indian Mutiny campaign, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; operations at Cawnpore and battle of the 6th of December, 1857; pursuit to Serai Ghat; passage of the Kala Nuddee, and occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow; Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, including actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie. He became a surgeon in the army, 17th of November, 1863, and died in 1878, when on his passage home from Cyprus, a surgeon-major. He had the Crimean medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, and Indian medal with two clasps.

MIDDLETON. Alfred Harold Middleton. Lieutenant, entered the service 28th of April, 1875; adjutant, 15th of March, 1879, to 11th of January, 1881; was adjutant and quartermaster of musketry detachment, Curragh Camp, 12th of September, 1877, to 12th of September, 1878. He has the Royal Humane Society's medal, awarded him for having saved the life of a brother officer while stationed at Gibraltar.

MIDDLETON. William Gustavus Alexander Middleton, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Middleton of the 42nd Royal Highlanders. Ensign, 24th of July, 1846. Served in the Indian Mutiny, was present at the action of Bunnee, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, operations at

Cawnpore, and battle of the 6th of December, 1857; pursuit to Serai Ghat, passage of the Kala Nuddee, and occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow; campaign in Rohilcund (commanded the regiment in action at Allygunge), to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, with actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie. Received the brevet of major, 20th of July, 1858; became major, 23rd of November, 1860. He died of cholera in the epidemic of 1862, while in the command of the regiment, on the 21st of October. Major Middleton had the Indian medal with two clasps.

MILLER. Richard Miller. From ensign, 30th Foot, was promoted to be a lieutenant in the 93rd on its formation.

MOORE. Hans Garrett Moore. Ensign, 7th of June, 1855. Served in the Indian Mutiny with 88th regiment, was slightly wounded in the action of Selimpore, slightly wounded at the storm and capture of Birwah Forts, and was mentioned in despatches. Captain, 19th of June, 1872. Served in the Ashanti war, and in the Kaffir war, 1877–1878. Commanded at the affairs near Draaibosch, on 29th of December (severely wounded, and horse wounded), and 30th of December (horse shot under him three times), commanded small columns in the Komgha and Chicaba districts (three times mentioned in despatches, brevet-lieutenant-colonel, substantive majority). He has received the Victoria Cross "for his gallant conduct in risking his own life in endeavouring to save the life of Private Giese, of the Frontier Armed Mounted Police, on the occasion of the action with the Gaikas near Komgha, on the 29th of December, 1877." It is reported that when a small body of Mounted Police were forced to retire before overwhelming numbers of the enemy, Major Moore observed that Private Giese was unable to mount his horse, and was thereby at the mercy of the Kaffirs. Perceiving the man's danger, Major Moore rode back alone in the midst of the enemy, and did not desist in his endeavour to save the man until the latter was killed, Major Moore having shot two Kaffirs and received an assegai wound in the arm during his gallant attempt. Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was appointed a major in the 93rd from the half-pay list. He is in possession of the Indian medal with clasp for Central India, the Ashanti war medal with clasp, and the Kaffir medal.*

MUIRHEAD. Alexander Muirhead. Ensign, 22nd of January, 1807; lieutenant, 17th of May, 1809; captain, 9th of June, 1814. Was killed at New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815.

MUNRO. George Munro. Ensign in the army, 25th of June, 1796; lieutenant, 13th of July, 1808. Served with the regiment at New

* See page 359.

Orleans, and was wounded and taken prisoner on the 8th of January, 1815. He died of his wounds on the 16th.

MUNRO. William Munro. A lieutenant in the regiment, 18th of September, 1805. (1816.)

MUNRO. William Munro. Ensign, 20th of June, 1834; was adjutant of the 39th regiment, at the battle of Maharajpore, where he was severely wounded; became colonel, 28th of November, 1854. Commanded the same regiment in the Crimea, and commanded the supports of the 1st brigade, 3rd division, at the attack on the 18th of June, 1855. Became major-general, 6th of March, 1868; and general, 25th of June, 1878. Appointed colonel of the 93rd, 11th of October, 1876. General Munro has the Maharajpore medal, Crimean medal with clasp for Sebastopol, Turkish medal and 4th class of the Medjidie. He is also a Companion of the Bath, and Knight of the Legion of Honour.

MUNRO. William Munro, M.D. Assistant-surgeon, 6th of December, 1844. Served with the 91st throughout the Kaffir war of 1846–1847. Became surgeon, 5th of May, 1854. Served with the 93rd during the Crimean campaign, including the battles of Alma and Balaclava, and siege of Sebastopol; also during the Indian Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, battle of Cawnpore and pursuit to Serai Ghat, action of the Kala Nuddee and occupation of Futtehgurh, siege and capture of Lucknow; campaign in Rohilcund to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, including actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlia. Acted as principal medical officer to the combined European and Native Eusofzai Field Force, during the final operations in the Umbeyla pass, in December, 1863, for which he was mentioned in despatches, received the thanks of the governor-general in council, and was made a Companion of the Bath. Surgeon-major, 6th of December, 1864. Dr. Munro quitted the regiment at Jhansi, in 1867, having been promoted to the rank of deputy-inspector-general of hospitals (from 9th of March). On this occasion the officers presented him with two silver salvers, and tea and coffee services, bearing his crest, and the following inscription:—

PRESENTED TO
SURGEON-MAJOR WILLIAM MUNRO, C.B.,
93RD SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS,
ON HIS LEAVING THE REGIMENT ON PROMOTION,
AS A TESTIMONY OF THE SINCERE ESTEEM AND REGARD
OF HIS BROTHER OFFICERS.
INDIA, 1867.

A cup at the same time being given by the sergeants. Mrs. Munro had received a vase bearing, with the regimental crest, the following:—

PRESENTED TO MRS. WILLIAM MUNRO,
BY
THE WOUNDED AND SICK OFFICERS
OF THE 93RD SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS,
AS A TESTIMONY OF THEIR HIGH APPRECIATION
OF THE VALUABLE SERVICES RENDERED THEM
BY HER HUSBAND,
DR. WILLIAM MUNRO,
IN THE CRIMEAN AND INDIAN CAMPAIGNS.

He attained the rank of surgeon-general, 28th of April, 1876; and was head of the medical branch of the department, in London, from 1874, to August, 1880. Retired on a pension in July, 1881. Dr. Munro has the Kaffir war medal, Crimean medal with three clasps, 5th class of the Medjidie, Turkish medal, Indian medal with two clasps, and the Frontier medal with clasp for Umbeyla.

MURRAY. John Murray, M.B. Assistant-surgeon in the regiment, 1867 to 1870.

NAIRNE. James Millis Nairne. A lieutenant, 12th of February, 1814. (1815.)

NAPIER. John Stirling Napier. Lieutenant; entered the service, 21st of September, 1874.

NEILSON. James Neilson. Ensign, 19th of September, 1826; lieutenant, 13th of August, 1829. Retired in 1840.

NICOLAY. Edmund George Nicolay. Ensign, 3rd of May, 1831; to 29th regiment, 21st of December, 1832.

NICOLLS. Sir Jasper Nicolls. Ensign, 24th of May, 1793; lieutenant, 25th of November, 1794; captain, 12th of September, 1799; major, 6th of July, 1804; lieutenant-colonel, 29th of October, 1807. Served in the Mahratta war, was at the battle of Argaum, and at the siege and storm of Gawiel Ghur; embarked for Hanover in 1805, and for Rio de la Plata in 1806; commanded the 14th regiment at Corunna, for which he has a medal; served in Walcheren in 1809; became a colonel, 4th of June, 1814; in 1815 served in the Nepaul war, and in 1816 commanded a brigade in the Pindaree and Mahratta

war. Was honourably mentioned in despatches for his conduct in different actions. Became a major-general, 19th of July, 1821; and was colonel of the 93rd from 31st of May, 1833, until transferred to the 38th regiment, 15th of June, 1840; lieutenant-general, 10th of January, 1837.

NIGHTINGALE. Arthur Collett Nightingale. Ensign, 10th of November, 1854; lieutenant, 9th of March, 1855. Served in the Crimea from 14th of July, 1855, and was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol; also during the Indian Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, operations at Cawnpore, and defeat of the Gwalior contingent on the 6th of December, 1857, and other engagements; and in the Eusofzai campaign of 1863, under Sir John Garvock, as a captain. Became major, 16th of February, 1878, and lieutenant-colonel on the amalgamation of the Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders, 1st of July, 1881. Lieutenant-colonel Nightingale has the Crimean medal with clasp for Sebastopol, Turkish medal, Indian medal with clasp for the relief of Lucknow, and the Frontier medal with clasp for Umbeyla.

NOLEKEN. George Noleken. Captain and brevet-major. Served in the regiment from 25th of November, 1828, to 31st of August, 1830. To major half-pay. He was a captain in the army, 8th of November, 1804.

O'MEARA. Daniel O'Meara. A lieutenant in the 93rd, 31st of July, 1817; Army, 23rd of May, 1814; captain, 31st of August, 1830. Retired in 1835. Afterwards in the barrack department.

O'NEILL. Charles O'Neill. Ensign, 9th of January, 1812; lieutenant, 11th of November, 1813. (1817.)

ORD. Harry St. George Ord. Ensign, 18th of January, 1867; lieutenant, 9th of October, 1869. Exchanged to 68th regiment in 1871.

PARKINSON. Edward Parkinson. Cornet, 27th of February, 1796; lieutenant, 12th of January, 1800. Served with the 20th Dragoons in Jamaica from 1798 till July, 1802. Became a captain, 7th of March, 1805, and exchanged to the 33rd and joined that regiment in India, from whence he accompanied, as deputy-adjutant-general, the expedition which captured the island of Bourbon in 1810; major, 27th of October, 1810. Proceeded with the 33rd to Stralsund, in Pomerania, in 1813, and thence to Holland in 1814; and was present at the attack on Merxem and bombardment of Antwerp; commanded the

33rd at the storming of Bergen-op-zoom, where he received a severe contusion; served also in the campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded at Quatre-Bras. Lieutenant-colonel, 18th of June, 1815; colonel, 10th of January, 1837; major-general, 9th of November, 1846; lieutenant-general, 20th of June, 1854; and colonel of the 93rd, 10th of December, 1852. Died in 1858. Lieutenant-general Parkinson, who was a Companion of the Bath, had the Waterloo medal.

PATULLO. Thomas Patullo. Paymaster, 1807 to 1827.

PHAUP. Andrew Phaup. Ensign, 3rd of October, 1805; lieutenant, 3rd of March, 1808. Died of wounds received in action at New Orleans.

PHAYRE. George Randle Robert Phayre. Ensign, 6th of October, 1867. Transferred to 48th regiment in 1869, and retired in 1871.

POLE. George Robert Pole. Ensign, 11th of August, 1825; lieutenant, 24th of April, 1828; captain, half-pay, 27th of September, 1844. Afterwards a staff officer of pensioners.

POLLARD. William Henry Pollard, M.D. Served with the 93rd in the Crimea, and was at Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol, including the attacks of 18th of June and 8th of September; after leaving the 93rd, on their return from the East, he served during the Indian Mutiny, including the siege of Lucknow, operations in Shahabad, action at Sukreta, capture of Jugdespore, and subsequent operations in Oude; and in medical charge of a column in Central India, under Brigadier Showers, in 1858. Dr. Pollard has the Crimean medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, 5th class of the Medjidie, and the Indian medal with clasp.

POTTS. Charles Dennis Potts. Ensign, 18th of January, 1856. Served in the Indian Mutiny; was present at the relief of Lucknow, operations at Cawnpore and battle of the 6th of December, 1857, pursuit to Serai Ghat, passage of the Kala Nuddee and occupation of Futtehgurh, siege and capture of Lucknow; Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, including actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie. Became lieutenant, 21st December, 1860, and retired in 1861. (Deceased.) He had the Indian medal with clasps for the relief and capture of Lucknow.

PREVOST. Lewis De Teisseir Prevost. Captain 93rd, 27th of August, 1873; Army, 28th of June, 1871; was brigade-major at Aldershot, from 25th of November, 1871, to 24th of November, 1876; became a major on the amalgamation of the Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders.

PUNSHON. Robert Punshon. Surgeon (2nd battalion), 15th of July, 1313. (1816.)

RAIKES. Edward Augustus Raikes. Ensign, 14th of June, 1859. (1864.)

RALEIGH. David G. Raleigh. Assistant-surgeon in the regiment, 1st of April, 1819; Army, 7th November, 1816. Died in 1825.

REGAN. John Regan. Assistant-surgeon, 1st of September, 1814. (1816.)

REYNOLDS. John Reynolds. Ensign, 3rd of August, 1815.

ROBERTS. Thomas Law Roberts. Ensign, 19th of September, 1848; became captain, 19th of August, 1862; and major, 1st of April, 1870; appointed major 93rd from half-pay, late 99th, on the 9th of September, 1871. Retired in 1872. He served during the Indian Mutiny campaign, and was severely contused and slightly wounded while present as adjutant of the 18th Punjab Infantry at the mutiny of the 51st Bengal N. I. at Peshawur; was second in command of 3rd Sikh Infantry on the Nepaul Frontier in 1859; present in the action at Ruttenpore, and the carrying of the enemy's position in the Nepaul Hills on the 28th of March; also at the final surrender of the rebels at Dukairee in December; was twice mentioned in despatches; was deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general in the operations against the Taeping rebels in the vicinity of Shanghai in April and May, 1862, including capture of the stockades at Nasiang, and of the walled cities of Kading, Taingpoo, Najow, and Tsolin, affair at Nagiang, and relief of Kading, and was mentioned in despatches. Major Roberts has the Indian Mutiny medal.

ROBERTSON. James Robertson. Ensign, 1st of October, 1807; lieutenant, 18th of May, 1809. (1813.)

ROBINSON. Sydney Loftus Robinson. Second-lieutenant, 23rd of July, 1879; lieutenant, 1st of July, 1881.

ROSE. Alexander Rose. Ensign, 2nd of November, 1809; lieutenant, 25th of May, 1813. (1823.)

ROSE. Arthur Rose. Ensign, 21st of August, 1849. Retired 2nd of September, 1851.

ROSE. William Rose. Ensign, 30th of April, 1812; lieutenant, 11th of February, 1814. (1817.)

Ross. Donald Ross. Ensign, 2nd of June, 1804; lieutenant, 11th of September, 1805. Died in 1811 (or early in January, 1812).

Ross. Robert Lockhart Ross. Ensign, 15th of December, 1840; captain, 11th of June, 1852. Served in the Crimea; was mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet of major for Balaclava, in which battle he commanded the grenadier company, afterwards employed on the quartermaster-general's staff; promoted to brevet-lieutenant-colonel. Served in the Rohilcund campaign, and commanded the regiment at the battle of Bareilly. He served on the staff of the army as assistant-quartermaster-general at head-quarters in the campaign in North China, 1860, and was present at the capture of the Taku Forts, and surrender of Pekin, for which he was made a Companion of the Bath. Colonel, 18th of May, 1862. (1868). He had the Crimean medal, with clasps for Alma, Balaclava, and Sebastopol, Turkish medal, Sardinian medal, fifth class of the Medjidie, Indian medal, and China medal with clasps. Colonel Ross, who had filled many important staff appointments, and was an officer of much ability and promise, greatly beloved for his amiable character, died while in command of a brigade depôt in 1873.

Rothe. Lorenzo Rothe. Ensign, 6th of March, 1828; captain, 2nd of April, 1841; became lieutenant-colonel of the regiment 21st of February, 1852, and retired from the army in 1853.

Rous. Honourable John Rous. From the Coldstream Guards, a captain in the regiment, 6th of November, 1817, and in the army, 4th of May, 1814. Served with the 1st battalion Coldstream Guards in the Peninsula in 1812-13-14, and with the 2nd battalion in Holland, 1814. Retired from the service in 1818 without having joined the 93rd. He is now Earl of Stradbroke.

Russell. Lord Cosmo George Russell, son of the sixth Duke of Bedford. Ensign, 12th of August, 1834; captain, 27th of August, 1841; brevet-major, 19th of October, 1849. Retired in 1852.

Russell. John Ambrose Russell. Ensign, 25th of December, 1823; lieutenant, 28th of February, 1828; captain, 2nd of April, 1841. (1848.)

Rutherford. Archibald John Oliver Rutherford. Ensign, 18th of May, 1841; lieutenant, 7th of July, 1846; to 70th in 1846; became adjutant of that regiment, 27th of April, 1847; and captain, 15th of March, 1853. Retired from the service as a major, and died in 1880.

RYAN. Richard Ryan. From ensign 17th Foot was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 93rd on its formation; became captain, 1st of August, 1805; major, 16th of March, 1815. (1816.) He served with the regiment at New Orleans, and was severely wounded on the 8th of January, 1815.

SALL. William Sall, M.D. Assistant-surgeon in the army, 10th of May, 1839; surgeon, 13th of July, 1847; to 93rd in 1849; exchanged to Scots Greys in 1852. Dr. Sall served in the Kaffir war of 1852, and during the Crimean campaign; is now on half-pay as deputy-inspector-general of hospitals. He has the Kaffir war medal, Crimean medal with clasp, and Turkish medal.

SCARISBRICK. Thomas Scarisbrick. A lieutenant, 15th of May, 1806. (1807.)

SCOBIE. James Scobie. Was appointed to an ensigncy on the formation of the regiment; became lieutenant 25th of June, 1803. Served with the 93rd at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, where he was wounded. (1807.)

SCOTT. John Thompson Scott. Ensign, 15th of May, 1866. Died at Jhansi, 1st of May, 1869.

SERGISON. Charles Warden Sergison. Ensign, 30th of March, 1855. Served in the Crimea after the fall of Sebastopol. Lieutenant, 14th of March, 1856. Served in the Indian Mutiny until the 11th of March, 1858, when he was killed at the storming of the Begum's palace.

SETON. David Seton. Ensign, 30th of December, 1836; lieutenant, 2nd of April, 1841; to 49th regiment, 1846.

SETON. George Seton. Ensign, 28th of July, 1838; captain, 21st of February, 1852; exchanged to 95th regiment in 1852.

SETON. Robert Eglinton Seton. Ensign, 4th of July, 1845; lieutenant, 17th of December, 1847; retired 23rd of September, 1851. Is now lieutenant-colonel of the 4th battalion of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and honorary colonel.

SHELTON. Frederick Shelton. Ensign, 24th of January, 1840; lieutenant, 18th of December, 1840; captain, 4th of April, 1849. Retired in 1854.

SHEPHERD. Alexander Innes Shepherd. Ensign, 20th of December, 1861; entered the Bengal Staff Corps and became a captain, 20th of December, 1873, and major, 20th December, 1881. Is deputy-assistant-adjutant-general for musketry, Umballa.

SHUTER. James Shuter. Ensign, 25th of August, 1843; lieutenant, 2nd of July, 1845. Retired in 1848.

SIM. Alexander Duncan Sim. Lieutenant; entered the service as second lieutenant, 30th of January, 1878.

SINCLAIR. Donald Sinclair. Was promoted to be quartermaster, 22nd of March, 1844. Served with the regiment in the Crimea. Retired on half-pay 6th of July, 1855, and was subsequently for many years quartermaster of the Nottingham militia. He has the honorary rank of captain, and is in possession of the Crimean medal with clasps for Alma, Balaclava and Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal.

SINCLAIR. William Sinclair, son of the above. Assistant-surgeon, 2nd of September, 1853. Served with the 93rd in the Crimea, and was present at the battles of Alma and Balaclava, and siege of Sebastopol; also during the Indian Mutiny, including the action of Bunnee, relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore and pursuit to Serai Ghat, affair of the Kala Nuddee, siege and capture of Lucknow, campaign in Rohilcund to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, including actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, capture of Fort Mittowlie and action at Biswah. He became a surgeon in the army 29th of July, 1862. (Deceased.) Mr. Sinclair had the Crimean medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, and Indian medal with two clasps.

SKYNNER. Leslie Skynner. Ensign, 26th of October, 1841; lieutenant, 14th of July, 1843; to 89th regiment in 1845.

SMITH. Charles Smith. Captain, 31st of December, 1825. To 32nd regiment in 1833.

SMITH. John Hankey Smith. Ensign, 17th of November, 1825; lieutenant, 30th of December, 1826. Died in 1828.

SMYTH. Robert Carmichael Smyth. Captain in 93rd, 5th of April, 1833. (Army, 8th of April, 1826.) Major, 18th of May, 1841. (1849.)

SPARK. Robert Spark. Ensign, May, 1807; lieutenant, 3rd of September, 1807. Served with the regiment in America in 1814–15,

and was wounded at New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1815. Captain, 17th of February, 1820; lieutenant-colonel, 28th of July, 1838, and brevet-colonel 11th of November, 1851. He died while lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, in 1852.

SPREAD. Robert Dean Spread. A lieutenant in the regiment, 1801; became a captain, 5th of September, 1805. (1810.)

SPROT. Mark George Sprot. Ensign, 15th of October, 1850; lieutenant, 15th of October, 1852; captain, 29th of December, 1854. Retired from the service owing to ill-health in 1858. (Deceased.)

SQUIRL. Frederick Squirl. Ensign in the army, 20th of November, 1857; captain on half-pay, 1st of April, 1870; captain 93rd in 1875. Retired with rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1881.

STEWART. Robert Hawthorn Johnston Stewart of Glasserton. Ensign, 26th of February, 1841; lieutenant, 14th of November, 1845; to 13th Light Dragoons in 1846.

STEWART. William George Drummond Stewart, only son of Sir William Drummond Stewart, seventh baronet, of Murthly and Grantully. Ensign, 2nd of June, 1847; captain, 29th of December, 1854; was promoted to an unattached majority 6th of May, 1859. Served with the 93rd in the Crimea, including the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and siege of Sebastopol; also in the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde; defeat of the Gwalior contingent at Cawnpore; pursuit to Serai Ghat; occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow, including storming of the Martinière and Begum's palace; Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly; and campaign in Oude, with actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie. Major Stewart was an officer of remarkable coolness in action, nothing ever appearing to disturb his equanimity in the very slightest degree. He earned the Victoria Cross at the relief of Lucknow for "distinguished personal gallantry on the 16th of November, 1857, in leading an attack upon, and capturing two guns, by which the position of the mess-house was secured." Elected by the officers of the regiment. Major Stewart had, besides the Victoria Cross, the Crimean medal with clasps, Turkish medal, fifth class of the Medjidie, and Indian medal with two clasps. He died on the 26th of October, 1868, predeceasing his father.

STIRLING. Henry Campbell Stirling. Ensign, 15th of September, 1854; lieutenant, 9th of February, 1855. Served with the regiment in the Crimea; also in the Indian Mutiny until the 6th of December,

1857, on which day he was mortally wounded at the battle of Cawnpore. He was a most gallant young officer, and as he fell he uttered no cry of pain, but called out, "Go at them, never mind me!" *

STISTED. Henry William Stisted. Ensign, 4th of December, 1835. Served with the 2nd (Queen's Royals) during the campaign in Afghanistan and Beloochistan under Lord Keane, including the storm and capture of Ghuznee (wounded) and of Khelat. As lieutenant-colonel and brevet-colonel in the 78th Highlanders, he served in the Persian war; commanded a brigade in the night attack and battle of Kooshab, for which he was made a C.B., and the 78th at the bombardment of Mohumrah. Served with Havelock's column in 1857, commanding the 78th in the several actions leading to and ending in the relief of the residency of Lucknow. Succeeded to the command of the 1st brigade on the death of General Neil on the 25th of September, holding that command during the defence, and afterwards with Outram's force at the Alumbagh, and in the operations ending in the capture of Lucknow; commanded a brigade at the battle of Bareilly; was frequently mentioned in despatches. Exchanged to the 93rd with Colonel Ewart, 30th of September, 1859; commanded a force during the Eusofzai campaign under General Garvock in 1863–64; major-general, 10th of August, 1864; and subsequently held a command in Canada, and he was the first lieutenant-governor of Ontario. He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1871; became colonel of the regiment, September 28th, 1873, and died 10th of December, 1875. Sir Henry had the medal for Ghuznee, Persian medal with clasp, Indian medal with two clasps, and the Frontier medal.

STOTHERD. Edward Augustus Stotherd. Ensign, 7th of February, 1851; lieutenant, 4th of February, 1854; captain, 8th of January, 1856. Served with the 93rd in the Crimea, including the battles of Alma, Balaclava, and the siege and fall of Sebastopol; was placed on half-pay on the reduction of the army after the war, and was subsequently appointed to the 60th Royal Rifles. He was wrecked in the *Anglo-Saxon*, off Cape Race, on the 27th of April, 1863. After getting his wife into the boat, he went back to the cabin to look for the maid-servant, when the ship went down with all then on board. His body was washed ashore afterwards, and was buried in Newfoundland, with many others. He had a great scar on his forehead, as if a beam had fallen on him. Captain Stotherd had the Crimean medal with three clasps, and Turkish medal.

* These words were distinctly audible to me, as the junior subaltern of No. 2 Company, standing in a line with him, on the opposite flank. —R. H. B.

STUART. Francis Archibald Stuart. Ensign, 4th of June, 1812; lieutenant, 10th of March, 1814. (1817.)

STUDDERT. George Studdert. Ensign, 3rd of June, 1836; lieutenant, 19th of July, 1839; captain, 3rd of August, 1849. Exchanged to 16th regiment in 1851.

SUTHERLAND. A. Sutherland. From lieutenant 4th Foot was appointed to a lieutenantcy in the 93rd on its formation; became a captain in 1803.

SUTHERLAND. Alexander Sutherland. Appointed ensign on the formation of the regiment.

SUTHERLAND. George Mackay Sutherland. Ensign, 2nd of August, 1815; lieutenant, 14th of October, 1824. (1828.)

SUTHERLAND. Henry Clinton Sutherland. From lieutenant 41st Foot, was promoted to a captaincy in the 93rd on its formation.

SUTHERLAND. John Sutherland. Ensign, 18th of May, 1809. (1812.)

SUTHERLAND. Robert Sutherland. From lieutenant 21st Foot was appointed captain-lieutenant in the 93rd on its formation.

SUTHERLAND. Wemyss Erak Sutherland. Ensign, 20th of December, 1810; lieutenant, 27th of May, 1813. (1824.)

SUTHERLAND. William Sutherland. Captain, 11th of April, 1816, ranking in the army from 18th of August, 1814; major, 25th of September, 1817. (1821.)

SWAN. William George Swan, M.D. Assistant-surgeon, 28th of February, 1845. (1848.)

TABUTEAU. Anthony Olivier Tabuteau. Ensign, 6th of October, 1854. Served with the regiment in the Crimea; became captain, 30th of October, 1862; brevet-major, 26th of November, 1876; and is now on the retired list with the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel. Lieutenant-colonel Tabuteau has the Crimean medal and the Turkish medal.

TAYLOR. George John Malcolm Taylor. Ensign, 3rd of August, 1855; lieutenant, 12th of March, 1858. Served during the Indian

Mutiny; was present at the relief of Lucknow; operations at Cawnpore, and battle of the 6th of December, 1857; pursuit to Serai Ghat; passage of the Kala Nuddee, and occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow; Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, including actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie. He was lost at sea when on his passage home with invalid and time-expired soldiers, in 1861, having, as was supposed, fallen overboard at night. He had the Indian medal with two claspa.

THOMPSON. George Agar Thompson. Ensign, 5th of January, 1844. Retired in 1846.

THOMPSON. J. Thompson. Ensign, 21st of November, 1805; lieutenant, 31st of March, 1808. (1816.)

TRENCH. Honourable R. Trench. A captain in the regiment, 1803–7.

TREVELYAN. William Pitt Trevelyan. Ensign, 4th of January, 1833; lieutenant, 3rd of June, 1836; captain, 26th of April, 1839. Retired in 1841.

TROTTER. Charles Thomas Graham Trotter. Ensign, 48th regiment, 13th of June, 1867; lieutenant, 1st of December, 1869. Exchanged to the 93rd. Retired in 1876. (Deceased.)

TROTTER. Philip Durham Trotter. Ensign, 18th of October, 1864; lieutenant, 1st of February, 1868; captain, 16th of February, 1878. Captain Trotter accompanied Sir John Hay, K.C.B., the British minister at Tangier, on a diplomatic mission to Fez in the spring of 1880. On his return to the regiment at Gibraltar, Lord Napier of Magdala desired the thanks of the Sultan of Morocco to be conveyed to him for the services he had rendered in "assisting to teach the Moorish officers the use of the heliograph, and drawing up a memorandum at the Sultan's request, suggesting various reforms in the Sultan's army, which reforms have been approved of by the Sultan, and directed to be carried into effect at once." The following is an extract from a letter of His Excellency Sir John Drummond Hay to Captain Trotter:—"Fez, 9th of May, 1880. I have been requested by the Sultan to convey to you His Majesty's thanks for the able reports you have prepared at His Majesty's desire regarding the body of *'Askár* you inspected. . . . The Sultan has given orders that the regulations you have presented should be adopted. . . . His

Majesty requests me to say that he trusts you will preserve the sword of honour which has been presented to you, as a mark of His Majesty's sense of the service you have rendered on this occasion, and of your visit to his court." Captain Trotter has published an account of the mission, in a work entitled "Our Mission to the Court of Morocco in 1880," published by David Douglas, Edinburgh.

TUFNELL. Arthur Joliffe Tufnell. Ensign, 15th of May, 1857. Served as an ensign with the 93rd in the Indian Mutiny; is now a major in the Border regiment. Major Tufnell has the Indian medal with clasp for the relief of Lucknow.

TURNER. William Turner. Ensign, 17th of September, 1850; lieutenant, 25th of June, 1852. Died on the 12th of August, 1854, at Givrakla.

TURNER. William Frederick Turner. Lieutenant; entered the service, 12th of February, 1876.

TYLER. John Tyler. A captain in the regiment, 11th of February, 1814. Was present at the battle of Waterloo as aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, G.C.B., for which he received the medal, and brevet-majority dated 18th of June, 1815. (1819.)

URMSTON. Edward Brabazon Urmston. Lieutenant; entered the service as second lieutenant, 11th of May, 1878.

VAN RYNEWELD. William Van Ryneweld. A lieutenant, 14th of July, 1808. (1816.)

WALKER. George Laurie Walker. Lieutenant; entered the service as second lieutenant, 25th of May, 1878.

WALKER. James Walker. Ensign, 12th of August, 1813. (1815.)

WALSH. Thomas Walsh. A captain in the regiment, 1802–5.

WARDELL. William Henry Wardell. Previous to entering the army served for five years as a midshipman in the royal navy; was at the capture of Java in 1811, for which he received a medal; also in the expedition to Palembang, Sumatra, in the following year. Lost his right arm from a contusion while in the naval service; entered the army, 15th of August, 1815, and became lieutenant, 21st of February, 1822; paymaster, 18th of December, 1828; was for many years

paymaster of the 93rd, and subsequently was in the Royal Canadian Rifles, and retired December, 1857, with the rank of major. He died in 1881.

WATT. John Watt. Ensign, 1st of September, 1825; lieutenant, 29th of February, 1828; to half-pay, 15th of July, 1829. Was on board the *Shipley* transport, with drafts under Lieutenant Drummond, when that vessel was wrecked on her voyage to the West Indies in 1826.

WEATHERALL. Edward Weatherall. A lieutenant, 7th of April, 1808. (1810.)

WEBSTER. James Webster, M.D. Assistant-surgeon, 28th of September, 1847. (1850.)

WELCH. Edward Welch. Ensign, 10th of March, 1854; lieutenant, 10th of October, 1854. Served with the regiment in the Crimea, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol; also in the Indian Mutiny, was very severely wounded at the storming of the Secundrabagh—the ball could not be extracted; became captain, 12th of March, 1858, and went on half-pay, 14th of August, 1860. Retired in 1861. Was afterwards appointed to the barrack department. (Deceased.) He had the Crimean medal with clasp, Turkish medal, and Indian medal with clasp for the relief of Lucknow.

WELCH. Frederick William Welch, brother of Edward. Ensign, 28th of December, 1860; became captain, 10th of January, 1874; and is now on the retired list with the rank of major.

WEMYSS. James Wemyss. Ensign, 21st of November, 1851; lieutenant, 6th of June, 1854. Died 13th of June, 1855.

WEMYSS. James Henry Wemyss. Ensign, 13th of May, 1842; lieutenant, 3rd of April, 1846. To 32nd regiment.

WEMYSS. William Wemyss of Wemyss. The first colonel of the regiment. A general in the army.

WEMYSS. William Wemyss, son of the first colonel. Major, 27th of May, 1813; lieutenant-colonel, 16th of March, 1815. (1816.) He became a major-general, 23rd of November, 1841, and was appointed colonel of the 93rd, 10th of April, 1850. He had served as A.D.C. to Sir William Erskine on the Walcheren expedition in 1809; campaigns of 1810-11-12, in the Peninsula, including the

actions of Sobral, Pombal, Redinha, Miranda de Corvo, Foz d'Aronce, and Sabugal, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, surprise of the French at Arroyo de Molino, and storming of Ponte d'Almaraz under Lord Hill. He received the silver medal with clasp for Fuentes d'Onor. Lieutenant-general, 11th of November, 1851. He died at Windsor, on the 30th of November, 1852.

WHITE. John White. Ensign, 14th of July, 1808; lieutenant, 11th of April, 1810. Retired as a captain in 1825.

WILLIAMS. Reginald Stewart Williams. Ensign, 17th of January, 1851; lieutenant, 21st of October, 1853; captain, 15th of August, 1855. Served in the Indian Mutiny campaign, including the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, operations at Cawnpore and battle of the 6th of December, 1857; pursuit to Serai Ghat; passage of the Kala Nuddee, and occupation of Futtehgurh; siege and capture of Lucknow; campaign in Rohilcund to the capture of Bareilly; campaign in Oude, including actions of Pusgaon, Russulpore, and capture of Fort Mittowlie; also in the Eusofzai campaign of 1863–64; became major, 29th of November, 1864; went on half pay 9th of September, 1871, and subsequently retired from the service. Major Williams has the Indian medal with two clasps, and the Frontier medal with clasp for Umbeyla.

WILLIAMSON. George Williamson. From ensign, 92nd Foot, was promoted to be a lieutenant in the 93rd on its formation; became captain, 22nd of December, 1804. (1807.)

WILLIAMSON. Thomas Paul Williamson. Ensign, 5th of December, 1811; lieutenant, 24th of August, 1813; captain, 12th of January, 1838. To half pay in 1841.

WILSON. John Wilson. Ensign, 16th of March, 1815; lieutenant, 8th of June, 1820; captain, 4th of November, 1836. Retired in 1839.

WOOD. Edward Septimus Wood. Ensign, 9th of February, 1855. Served as a lieutenant in the Crimea after the fall of Sebastopol; also in the Indian Mutiny, including the relief of Lucknow, operations at Cawnpore and battle of the 6th of December, 1857; pursuit to Serai Ghat; passage of the Kala Nuddee, and occupation of Futtehgurh, and the siege and capture of Lucknow. Became captain, 22nd of December, 1863, and retired in 1867. Captain Edward S. Wood has the Indian medal with two clasps.

WOOD. Samuel Edward Wood. Ensign, 16th of February, 1855. Served as a lieutenant during the Indian Mutiny; was severely wounded at the relief of Lucknow; was at Cawnpore during the operations in December, 1857, and at the siege of Lucknow, and Rohilcund campaign to the capture of Bareilly. Became captain, 10th of August, 1864, and brevet-major, 1st of October, 1877. Is now serving in the Army Pay Department. Major Wood has the Indian medal with clasps for the relief and capture of Lucknow.

WORRALL. George Whyatt Worrall. Second-lieutenant, 23rd of October, 1880; lieutenant, 1st of July, 1881.

WRIGHT. Hedley Wright. Lieutenant; entered the service as second-lieutenant, 12th of June, 1878.
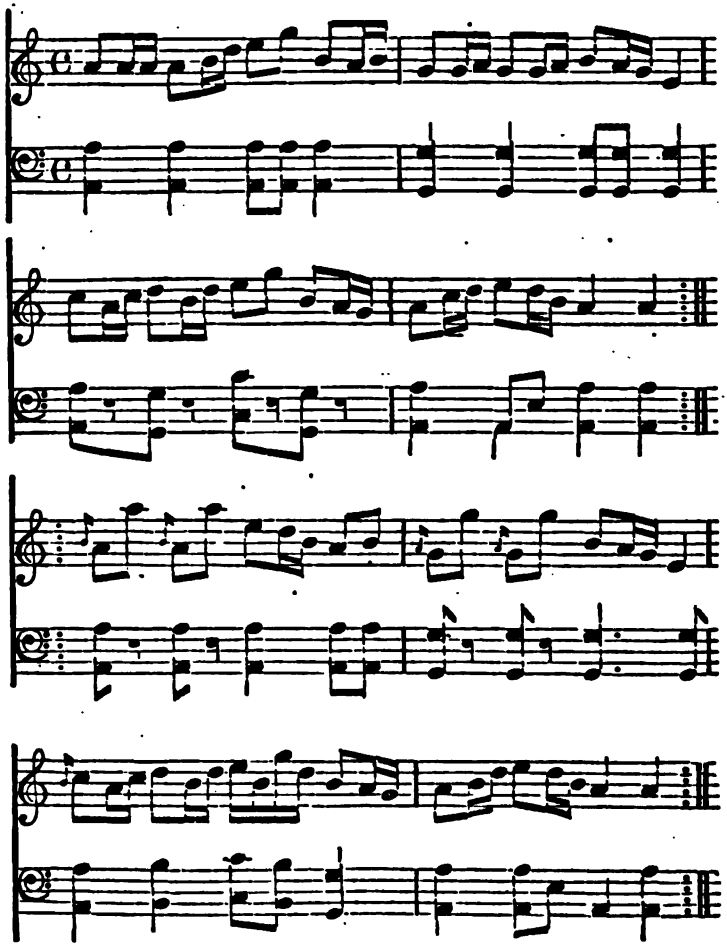
WRIGHT. Thomas Wright. Entered the army as assistant-surgeon, 21st of April, 1854. Served with the 20th regiment in the Crimea, including the battles of Alma, Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol; with the 38th in the Indian Mutiny campaign, and was present at the action of Meangunge and siege of Lucknow; was surgeon of the 93rd from 1867 to 1877. Mr. Wright has the Crimean medal with three clasps, Turkish medal, and Indian medal with one clasp.

YOUNG. Alexander Young. Ensign, 2nd of October, 1846; lieutenant, 19th of October, 1849; captain, 4th of August, 1854. Retired in 1855.
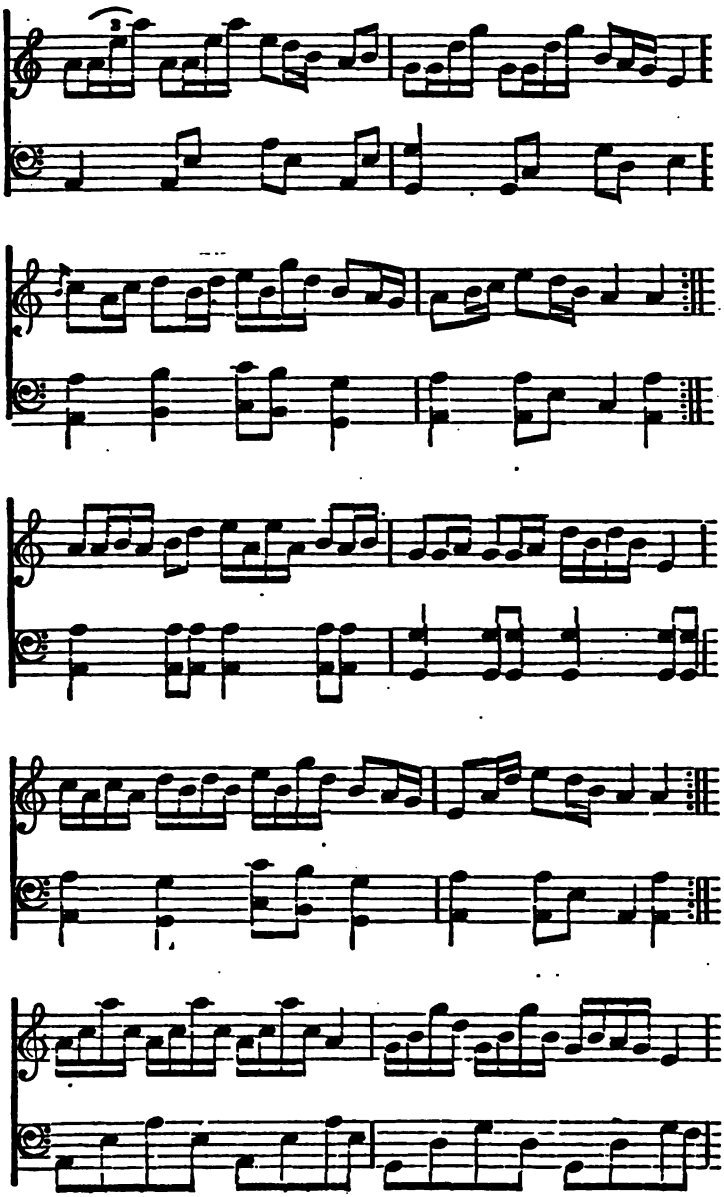
PARADE TUNES, ETC.
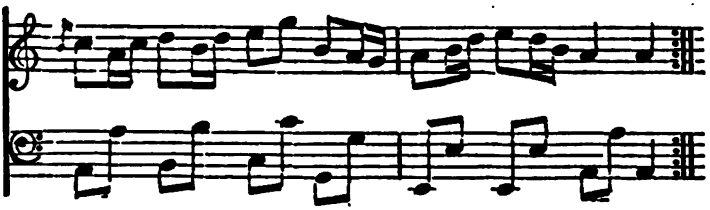
Johnnie Cope.

REVEILLÉ OF THE 93RD.*
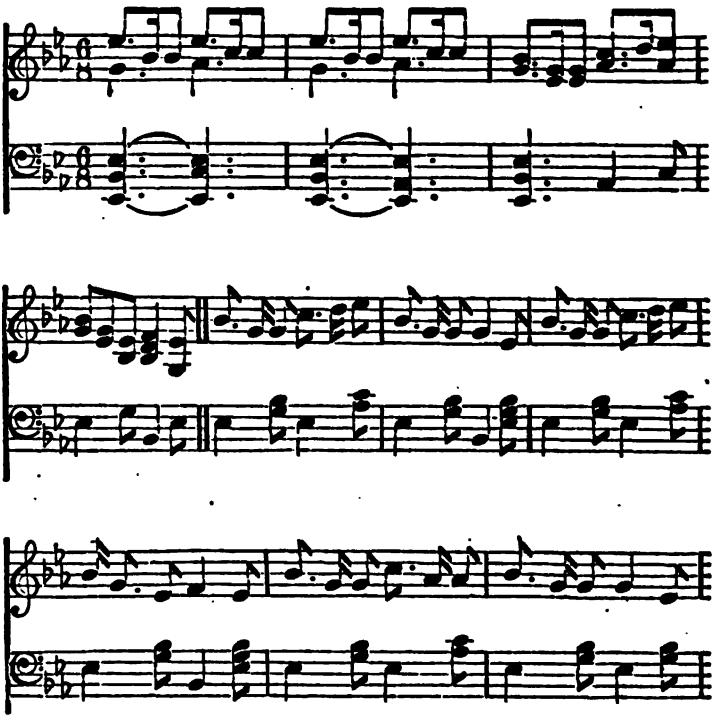


* And of other Highland Regiments.
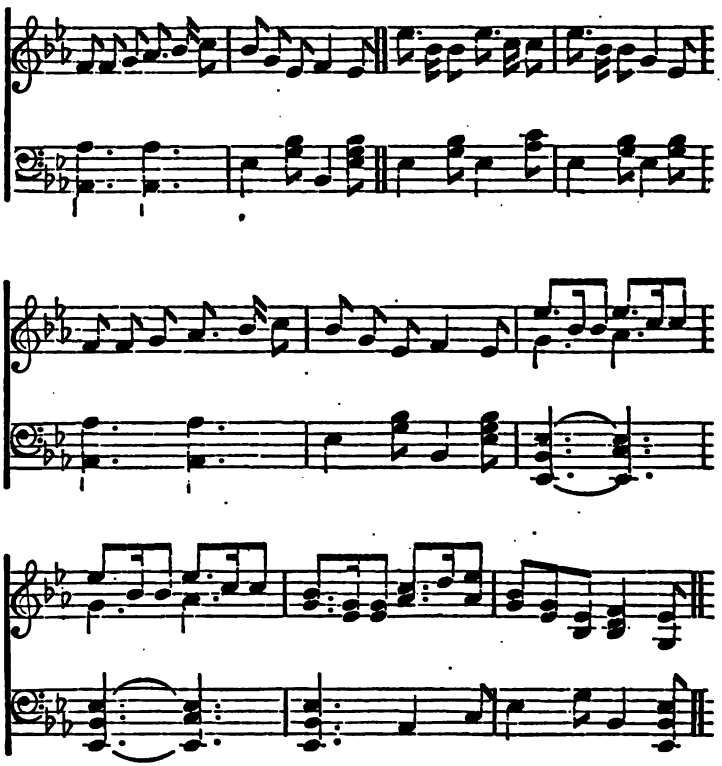




Pibroch of Donuil Dhu.*

MORNING "FALL IN" OF THE 93RD.
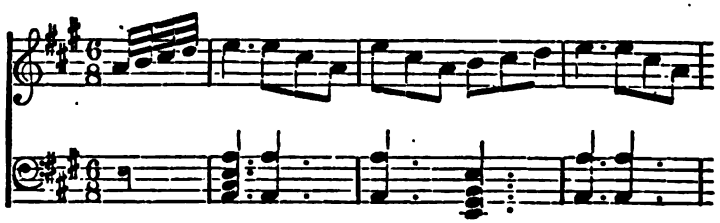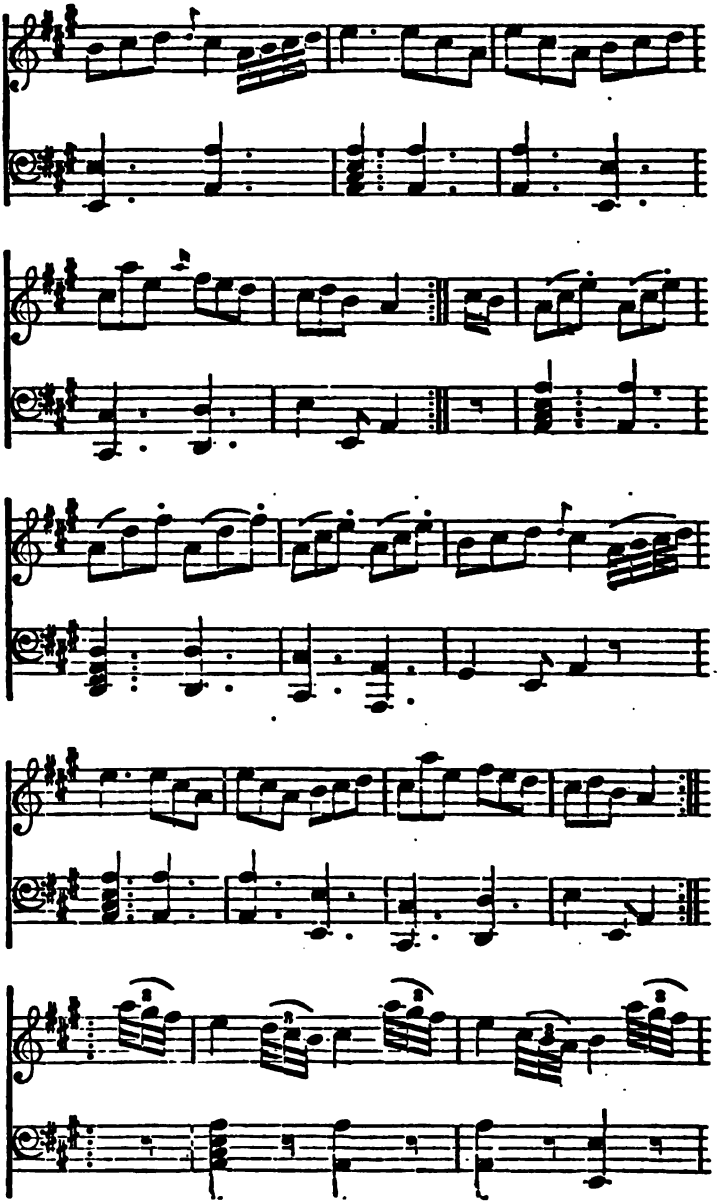


* *Piobaireachd Dhomhnuil Dhuibh.*
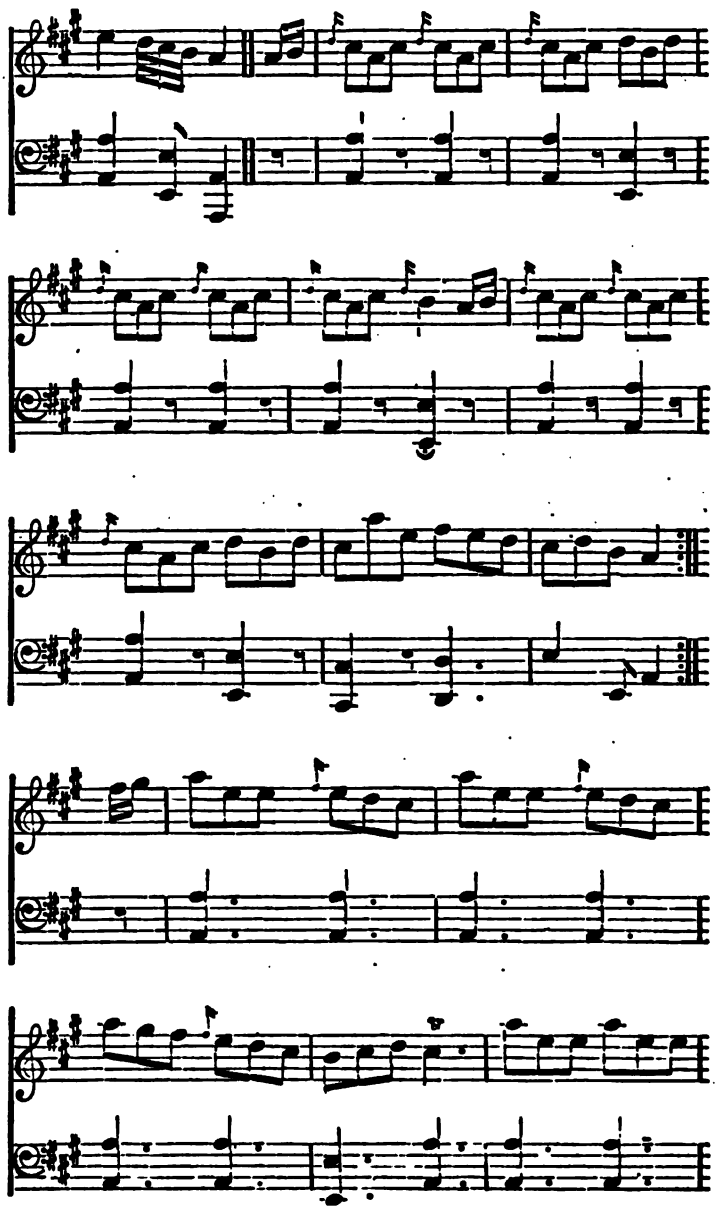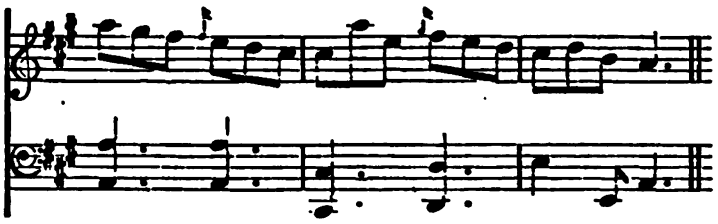


The Athole Highlander's March.

AFTERNOON "FALL IN" OF THE 93rd.
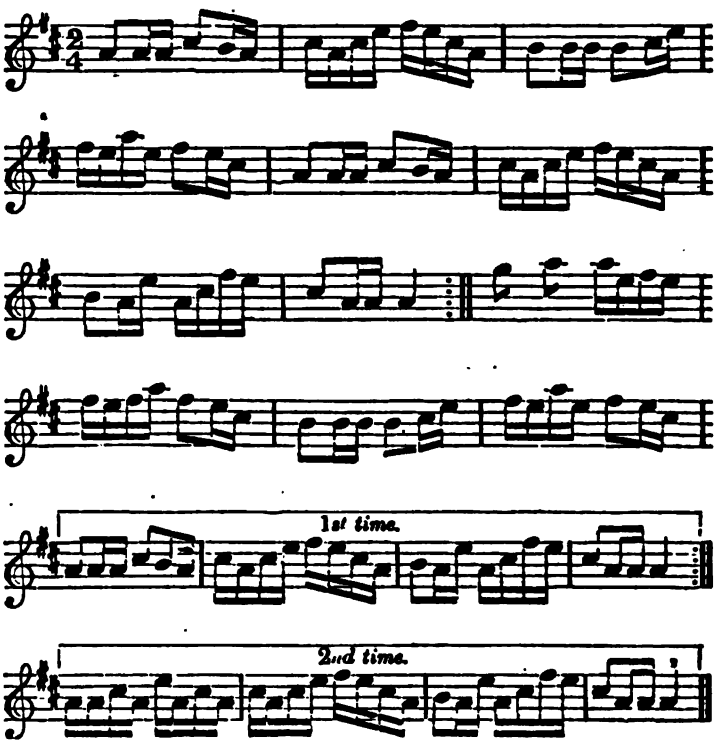








The 93rd's Farewell to Edinburgh.

Composed by PIPE MAJOR MELDRUM, 93rd HIGHLANDERS.



APPENDICES.

A.

Big Sam.

"Kay's Portraits" contains further anecdotes of "Big Sam." "On one occasion in the barrack-room, one of the men requested McDonald to hand down a loaf from a shelf, which he could not easily get at himself. Sam good naturedly turned round, and, catching the individual behind the neck, held him up at arm's length, saying, 'There, take it down for yourself.'"

"While the Sutherland Fencibles were stationed at Dublin, Sam was generally intrusted to act as purveyor for the men of the room to which he belonged. The butcher with whom he had dealt for some time used frequently to quiz him about his reputed strength, and was perhaps inclined to think from the silence maintained by Sam on the subject, that it was not just so great as report stated. One day, while higgling about the price of some purchase—'Come, come,' said the Knight of the Cleaver, and pointing to a bulk * of very excellent appearance, 'take that on your shoulder, and if you carry it to Richmond you shall have it for nothing.' The proposed task, strong as Sam was, seemed infinitely beyond his power, Richmond barracks being distant nearly two miles. The offer, however, was extremely tempting, and he well knew what *éclat* such a prize was sure to obtain for him among his fellows. Sam therefore got the carcase on his back, and, to the astonishment of the chopfallen butcher, succeeded in carrying it triumphantly to the barracks."

* Query, "bullock."

B.

Casualties at Cawnpore.

The *London Gazette* of January 29th, 1858, gives the return of casualties (numerical) in the field force under Sir Colin Campbell from the 3rd to 8th of December, 1857, inclusive, from which the following is an extract:—

"Her Majesty's 93rd, one rank and file killed; one subaltern, two sergeants, nine rank and file wounded." Lieutenant Stirling is named as "wounded severely (since dead)." There does not appear to have been published any nominal return of the rank and file. Upon application to the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, a return was kindly furnished containing names of men killed in action or died of wounds; it included the following who were wounded at Cawnpore:—

Number 4 Company.

Private A. Millar, aged 28. Admitted 6th Dec., died 7th Dec., 1857.

Number 6 Company.

Private J. Brown, aged 20. Admitted 6th Dec., died 9th Dec., 1857.

Number 2 Company.

Private J. McPherson, aged 19. Admitted 6th Dec., died 15th Dec., 1857.
Private T. Wilson, aged 24. Admitted 5th Dec., died 15th Dec., 1857.

All from gunshot wounds.

C.

It has not been considered necessary to detail the route marched by the 93rd towards Umbeyla and back in 1863–64, as the stages would be the same, as far as Nowshera, as have already been given. See pages 322, 323.

I have adhered to the old method of spelling the names of places throughout. The following will give an idea of some of the alterations recently made in the system:—

Old.	New.	Old.	New.
Bareilly.	Baréli.	Gwalior.	Gwáliár.
Barrackpore.	Bárrákpúr.	Jubbulpore.	Jabalpúr.
Dinapore.	Dánápúr.	Jumna.	Jamná.
Delhi.	Dehli or Dilhí.	Jhansi.	Jhánsí.
Furruckabad.	Farrakhábád.	Cawnpore.	Kánhpúr.
Futtehgurh.	Fathgarh.	Lucknow.	Lakhnao.
Futtehpore.	Fathpúr.	Peshawur.	Pasháwar.
Gogra.	Ghágrá.	Saugor.	Ságar.
Goomtee	Gúmtí.	Shajehanpore.	Sháhjahánpúr.

The alteration has, I understand, been made in order to conform as nearly as possible to the native way of spelling, and to preserve the sense of the word, which doubtless may be very desirable; but I confess that some of the names as now spelt do not convey to my mind an idea of the manner in which I heard them prononnced by the natives of India. I therefore think my old comrades will prefer to read the names of the battles they have fought, as they have been accustomed to see them, instead of Lakhnao, Kánhpúr, Baréli, etc.

R. H. B.

D.

Quite recently I have been informed, on the authority of Captain Harry Macleod, that when the 93rd was last stationed in Edinburgh, a gentleman about eighty years of age, who had been surgeon to the regiment at New Orleans (I *presume*, Dr. Dempster), stated to some of the officers that when Lieutenant-Colonel Dale was mortally wounded, he begged that he might be buried in one of the colours, and that his request was complied with. I regret that time does not now admit of my obtaining any confirmation of the story before the publication of this work. It is, however, certain that while the king's colour is framed and still preserved by the officers, its companion colour is missing.

R. H. B.

7th April, 1883.

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